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JOURNAL

OF THE

GENERAL CONFERENCE

OF THE

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

HELD IN

NEW YORK, MAY 1-31, 1888.

EDITED BY

REV. DAVID S. MONROE, D.D.,

SECRETARY OF THE CONFERENCE.

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1888.

ORDER OF GENERAL CONFERENCE.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of this Conference be instructed to have the Journal of this General Conference printed and bound and certified by him to be correct; and that the printed copy so certified shall be the OFFICIAL JOURNAL of this General Conference.

SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that the following pages from 2 to 374 contain a correct report of the proceedings of the Twentieth Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in the city of New York May first to May thirty-first, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-eight; and that the Appendices I, II, and III contain correct lists of Committees, Reports, and other documents referred to in said proceedings.

DAVID S. MONROE,
Secretary.

LIST OF DELEGATES BY CONFERENCES ELECTED TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1888.

1. Alabama.—*Ministerial*: John D. Pierce. Reserve: James L. Freeman.

Lay: Millard F. Parker. Reserve: Benijah Sheets.

2. Arkansas.—*Ministerial*: Thomas B. Ford. Reserve: George W. Gray.

Lay: Absalom C. Phillips. Reserve: Ida J. Brooks.

3. Austin.—*Ministerial*: Edgar O. McIntire. Reserve: Albinus A. Johnson.

Lay: John S. Hetherington. Reserve: Risdon M. Moore.

4. Baltimore.—*Ministerial*: John Lanahan, William F. Speake, David H. Carroll, John F. Goucher. Reserves: John P. Newman, Greenleaf G. Baker.

Lay: Alexander Ashley, George W. Corner. Reserves: Benjamin F. Bennett, Francis M. Byrd.

5. Bengal.—*Ministerial*: James M. Thoburn. Reserve: Dennis Osborne.

Lay: Robert Laidlaw. Reserve: Anna J. Thoburn.

6. Blue Ridge.—*Ministerial*: James D. Roberson. Reserve: Rufus M. Witt.

Lay: Henry F. Ketron. Reserve: James W. Gibbs.

7. California.—*Ministerial*: Robert Bentley, William S. Urmy, Elbert R. Dille, Andrew J. Nelson. Reserves: William R. Gober, James N. Martin, John D. Hammond.

Lay: Chancellor Hartson, James A. Clayton. Reserves: James W. Whiting, Peter Bohl.

8. Central Alabama.—*Ministerial*: Alfred W. McKinney. Reserve: Elbert B. McCauley.

Lay: Washington G. Allen. Reserve: Richard S. Robinson.

9. Central German.—*Ministerial*: Jacob Rothweiler, Henry J. Liebhart, Peter F. Schneider. Reserves: Jacob Krehbiel, Franz L. Nagler.

Lay: Jacob F. Schultz, Dietrich B. Meyer. Reserves: Gottlieb Golder, J. Charles Markert.

10. Central Illinois.—*Ministerial*: Charles O. McCulloch, Peter A. Cool, George W. Gue, Benjamin W. Baker, William H. Hunter. Reserves: James W. Haney, Joseph S. Cumming.

4 *List of Delegates by Conferences*

Lay: Isaac Bailey, James H. Bunn. Reserves: William B. Rickey, Melville C. Soule.

11. Central Missouri.—*Ministerial*: William H. H. Brown. Reserve: Jordan W. Hughes.

Lay: Charles S. Walden. Reserve: Willis Brown.

12. Central New York.—*Ministerial*: Luke C. Queal, Edmund M. Mills, Charles N. Sims, Carlton C. Wilbor, Uriah S. Beebe. Reserves: William H. Annable, Edwin J. Hermans.

Lay: Thomas Jones, Thomas W. Durston. Reserves: David Decker, George A. Guernsey.

13. Central Ohio.—*Ministerial*: Elias D. Whitlock, Leroy A. Belt, Samuel L. Roberts, Gershom Lease. Reserves: David Rutledge, Loring C. Webster.

Lay: William St. John, John B. Williams. Reserves: Edward T. Nelson, Henry F. Winders.

14. Central Pennsylvania.—*Ministerial*: Martin L. Ganoe, Edward J. Gray, David S. Monroe, George Leidy, William A. Stephens. Reserves: Milton K. Foster, Hiles C. Pardoe.

Lay: Thomas H. Murray, S. Wilson Murray. Reserves: Hiram E. Sutherland, David E. Robeson.

15. Central Tennessee.—*Ministerial*: James W. McNeil. Reserve: Joseph M. Carter.

Lay: Leonard S. Doolittle. Reserve: Charles H. Maynard.

16. Chicago German.—*Ministerial*: Christian A. Loeber, Charles Hedler. Reserves: John Schnell, Bartholomew Lampert.

Lay: Henry Rieke, Gustave A. Seifeld. Reserves: Frederick W. W. Rueckheim, Christian F. Rinder.

17. Cincinnati.—*Ministerial*: Charles H. Payne, Adna B. Leonard, Jeremiah H. Bayliss, Isaac W. Joyce. Reserves: Richard S. Rust, John Pearson.

Lay: John E. Jones, John K. Pollard. Reserves: William R. Warnock, Andrew Coffman.

18. Colorado.—*Ministerial*: Earl Cranston, David H. Moore. Reserves: John H. Merritt, Nathaniel A. Chamberlain.

Lay: John W. Lacy, John Evans. Reserves: Charlotte E. Fisher, Ebenezer T. Alling.

19. Columbia River.—*Ministerial*: James H. Wilbur. Reserve: William S. Turner.

Lay: William Mitchell. Reserve: John L. Reeser.

20. Dakota.—*Ministerial*: William Brush. Reserve: Abram D. Traveller.

Lay: D. William Diggs. Reserves: Isabella M. Hartsough, Charles H. Fowler.

21. Delaware.—*Ministerial*: William H. Coffey, William H. Thomas, Reserves: Isaac H. White, Wesley J. Parker.

Lay: Benjamin O. Bird, Elisha L. Bridgell. Reserves: William F. Morgan, Emory Nicholas.

22. Des Moines.—*Ministerial:* William T. Smith, William S. Hooker, Thomas McK. Stuart, Benjamin F. W. Cozier. Reserves: John W. Webb, Charles W. Blodgett.

Lay: David S. Sigler, Leslie M. Shaw. Reserves: Benjamin F. Clayton, John R. Kirk.

23. Detroit.—*Ministerial:* Arthur Edwards, Lewis R. Fiske, Lewis P. Davis, Andrew J. Bigelow, Jacob Horton, James S. Smart. Reserves: William H. Shier, Jesse Kilpatrick.

Lay: Horace Hitchcock, Charles R. Brown. Reserves: Jennie Preston, William J. Cocker.

24. East German.—*Ministerial:* Paul Quattlander. Reserve: George Abele.

Lay: Frederick K. Keller. Reserve: Peter Blank.

25. East Maine.—*Ministerial:* James W. Day, William T. Jewell. Reserves: Charles A. Plumer, George G. Winslow.

Lay: Eben M. Tibbitts, Thomas H. Wentworth. Reserves: Nelson J. Hall, Elizabeth U. Yates.

26. East Ohio.—*Ministerial:* Ernest A. Simons, John W. Toland, William L. Dixon, Louis Paine, Abraham H. Domer. Reserves: James W. Hollingshead, William H. Locke.

Lay: Silas J. Williams, Frank A. Arter. Reserves: John M. Stull, William B. Lindsay.

27. East Tennessee.—*Ministerial:* Daniel W. Hayes. Reserve: Judson S. Hill.

Lay: James P. Andrews. Reserve: John H. Walker.

28. Erie.—*Ministerial:* Theodore L. Flood, Homer H. Moore, Alfred Wheeler, Robert S. Borland. Reserves: James T. Edwards, David Latshaw.

Lay: George P. Hukill, Edward Appleyard. Reserves: James M. McCormick, Minor B. Dunham.

29. Florida.—*Ministerial:* Samuel B. Darnell. Reserve: Peter Swearingen.

Lay: Lawrence L. Chestnut. Reserve: Alonzo R. Jones.

30. Foochow.—*Ministerial:* Sia Sek Ong. Reserve: George B. Smyth.

Lay: (None elected).

31. Genesee.—*Ministerial:* Sandford Hunt, John E. Williams, DeWitt C. Huntington, Samuel McGerald, George H. Dryer, John B. Wentworth. Reserves: Thomas J. Bissell, James E. Bills.

Lay: Zachary P. Taylor, Jerome I. Stanton. Reserves: Eli Taylor, John Cline.

32. Georgia.—*Ministerial:* Hugh Boyd. Reserve: Wm. E. Tarpley.

Lay: John E. Bryant. Reserve: Newton Trimble.

33. Germany.—*Ministerial*: Clement A. C. Achard. Reserve: Ernst H. Gebhardt.

Lay: (None elected).

34. Holston.—*Ministerial*: Thomas C. Carter, John F. Spence. Reserves: James I. Robinette, Thomas S. Walker.

Lay: Wiley M. Christian, Halbert B. Case. Reserves: George W. Hill, John W. Adams.

35. Idaho.—*Ministerial*: Abraham Eads. Reserve: George M. Irwin.

Lay: Samuel O. Swackhamer. Reserve: George D. Ellis.

36. Illinois.—*Ministerial*: William H. Webster, William H. Wilder, Horace Reed, Matthias A. Hewes, Marquis D. Hawes, William N. McElroy. Reserves: Daniel W. English, Preston Wood, Stephen H. Whitlock.

Lay: Enoch W. Moore, De Lafayette Musselman. Reserves: Philip G. Gillette, Clarissa M. Cleveland.

37. Indiana.—*Ministerial*: Alexander Martin, Henry J. Talbott, William R. Halstead. Reserves: John H. Ketcham, William McK. Hester.

Lay: David E. Beem, Moses L. B. Sefrit. Reserves: Newland T. DePauw, Thomas A. Goodwin.

38. Iowa.—*Ministerial*: J. Thomas McFarland, James C. W. Coxe, George N. Power. Reserves: Charles L. Stafford, Thomas J. Myers.

Lay: Charles F. Craver, John Mahin. Reserves: David H. Emery, Dillon H. Payne.

39. Italy.—*Ministerial*: Leroy M. Vernon. Reserve: William Burt.

Lay: Giovanni Martini. Reserves: John M. Cornell, David H. Wheeler, Peter A. Welch.

40. Japan.—*Ministerial*: Robert S. Maclay. Reserve: Irvin H. Correll.

Lay: John O. Spencer. Reserve: Yoiten Honda.

41. Kansas.—*Ministerial*: Samuel E. Pendleton, James Marvin, George S. Dearborn. Reserves: Richard Wake, Hiliary A. Gobin, William H. Underwood.

Lay: Amanda C. Rippey, Ira I. Taber. Reserves: Timothy B. Sweet, Morris L. Ritchie.

42. Kentucky.—*Ministerial*: Amon Boreing, John D. Walsh. Reserves: Elmon L. Shepard, Charles J. Howes.

Lay: Amos Shinkle, Miles N. Hamilton. Reserves: Benjamin P. Tevis, William T. Atkinson.

43. Lexington.—*Ministerial*: Daniel Jones, Edward W. S. Hammond. Reserves: Henry W. Tate, George A. Sissle.

Lay: Thomas R. Fletcher, George L. Knox. Reserves: Robert L. Dickerson, William H. Garr.

44. Liberia.—*Ministerial*: James H. Deputie. Reserve: Thomas A. Sims.

Lay: John L. Fuller. Reserve: James M. Gross.

45. Little Rock.—*Ministerial:* William R. R. Duncan. Reserve: William H. Crawford.

Lay: C. Columbus Riley. Reserve: Americus M. Neely.

46. Louisiana.—*Ministerial:* Joseph C. Hartzell, Aristides E. P. Albert, Julius F. Marshall. Reserves: Madison C. B. Mason, Ernest Lyon, George W. Wells.

Lay: Graham Bell, Jason L. Jones. Reserves: Arthur A. Lacy, John A. Moton.

47. Maine.—*Ministerial:* Charles J. Clark, Enos T. Adams. Reserves: Abel W. Pottle, Roscoe Sanderson.

Lay: Washington L. Dagget, Jeremiah B. Donnell. Reserves: Sylvanus D. Thomas, William H. H. McAllister.

48. Mexico.—*Ministerial:* John W. Butler. Reserve: Simon Loza.

Lay: John M. Phillips. Reserve: Doroteo Mendoza.

49. Michigan.—*Ministerial:* Doctor F. Barnes, James H. Potts, John M. Reid, Washington Gardner, Wilbur I. Cogshall, John C. Floyd. Reserves: Aaron P. Moors, James Hamilton.

Lay: Daniel Striker, Russell R. Pealer. Reserves: Mary T. Lathrop, Hampton P. Rich.

50. Minnesota.—*Ministerial:* Robert Forbes, George H. Bridgman, William W. Satterlee, John N. Liscomb. Reserves: James F. Chaffee, Charles N. Stowers.

Lay: Mary C. Nind, George H. Hazzard. Reserves: Harriet A. Hobart, Frederick W. Hoyt.

51. Mississippi.—*Ministerial:* Samuel A. Cowen, James M. Shumpert, John C. Eckles. Reserves: Warren McDonald, Jacob I. Garrett.

Lay: Henry Avant, James P. Simms. Reserves: Eugene E. Pettebone, Joseph W. Longstreet.

52. Missouri.—*Ministerial:* William F. Clayton, John Gillies. Reserves: Jairus J. Bentley, Thomas J. Wheat.

Lay: Charles R. Combs, James M. Davis. Reserves: James W. Dreyfus, Daniel E. Wilson.

53. Montana.—*Ministerial:* William A. Shannon. Reserve: Francis A. Riggan.

Lay: John E. Rickards. Reserve: Frederick Gamer.

54. Nebraska.—*Ministerial:* Charles F. Creighton, John W. Stewart, A. Clark Crosthwaite. Reserves: Wesley K. Beans, Stokely D. Roberts.

Lay: Angie F. Newman, Manoah B. Reese. Reserves: Minerva E. Roberts, Ezra E. Howard.

55. Newark.—*Ministerial:* James N. FitzGerald, Henry A. Buttz, Daniel R. Lowrie, Sandford Van Benschoten, James I. Boswell. Reserves: Charles R. Barnes, Alexander L. Brice.

Lay: Hiram C. Clark, Robert R. Doherty. Reserves: Samuel Sterling, Richard Grant.

56. New England.—*Ministerial*: Samuel F. Upham, George S. Chadbourne, John W. Hamilton, George F. Eaton, Joseph H. Mansfield, Daniel Dorchester. Reserves: Stephen L. Baldwin, Lewis B. Bates.

Lay: Alden Speare, Lebbeus C. Smith. Reserves: Luman T. Jeffts, Loramus E. Hitchcock.

57. New England Southern.—*Ministerial*: Charles W. Gallagher, Dwight A. Jordan, Stephen O. Benton, Edward Edson. Reserves: Daniel A. Whedon, Francis D. Blakeslee.

Lay: William H. Phillips, Leavitt Bates. Reserves: Frank H. Maynard, Costello Lippitt.

58. New Hampshire.—*Ministerial*: Jesse M. Durrell, Joseph E. Robins, George W. Norris. Reserves: Daniel C. Knowles, Daniel J. Smith.

Lay: Erastus A. Crawford, William A. Heard. Reserves: Irah E. Chase, Ira Colby.

59. New Jersey.—*Ministerial*: J. Leander Sooy, Jacob B. Graw, George B. Wight, George L. Dobbins. Reserves: Philip Cline, William W. Moffett.

Lay: Clinton B. Fisk, William H. Skirm. Reserves: A. Emory Street, John W. Newlin.

60. New York.—*Ministerial*: James M. King, James R. Day, George S. Hare, Charles C. McCabe, John Miley, Frank J. Belcher. Reserves: Benjamin H. Burch, Morris D'C. Crawford.

Lay: John D. Slayback, Albert M. Card. Reserves: John M. Cornell, George McLaughlin.

61. New York East.—*Ministerial*: Daniel A. Goodsell, James M. Buckley, Ichabod Simmons, Joseph Pullman, Thomas H. Burch, J. Oramel Peck. Reserves: George P. Mains, Benjamin M. Adams, George E. Reed.

Lay: Phineas C. Lounsbury, Henry W. Knight. Reserves: John Kerley, Chauncey Shaffer.

62. North Carolina.—*Ministerial*: John E. Champlin. Reserve: Elias M. Collett.

Lay: Willis M. Graves. Reserve: Dennis B. Yancey.

63. North Dakota.—*Ministerial*: David C. Plannette. Reserve: Henry G. Bilbie.

Lay: Sylvester J. Hill. Reserve: Samuel R. Smith.

64. Northern New York.—*Ministerial*: James Coote, Horace M. Danforth, Wilbur F. Markham, Alexander Bramley, Samuel Call. Reserves: Gordon Moore, Isaac S. Bingham.

Lay: Nathan L. Stone, Warner Miller. Reserves: Henry Lewis, Lebbeus E. Elmer.

65. North German.—*Ministerial*: Frederick Kopp. Reserve: John G. Bauer.

Lay: Henry H. Heins. Reserve: August Sandelman.

66. North India.—*Ministerial:* David W. Thomas. Reserve: Joseph H. Gill.

Lay: Robert E. Pattison. Reserve: William E. Blackstone.

67. North Indiana.—*Ministerial:* Charles G. Hudson, Franklin T. Simpson, Charles W. Lynch, Enoch Holdstock. Reserves: Joshua E. Ervin, James Greer.

Lay: Joseph S. Baker, Charles L. Henry. Reserves: Daniel L. Overholser, Robert W. McBride.

68. North Nebraska.—*Ministerial:* John B. Maxfield, William M. Worley. Reserves: David Marquette, John W. Shank.

Lay: Lucius H. Rogers, Newton R. Persinger. Reserves: Henrietta Hodgetts, Rose S. Harding.

69. North Ohio.—*Ministerial:* James W. Mendenhall, Thompson F. Hildreth, William F. Whitlock, Elvero Persons. Reserves: Garetson A. Hughes, John Mitchell.

Lay: Joseph E. Stubbs, Calvin Whitney. Reserves: George W. Cary, William M. Bayne.

70. North-west German.—*Ministerial:* Christoph Shulz. Reserve: Edward E. Schuette.

Lay: Jacob Wernli. Reserve: Herman H. Klaus.

71. North-west Indiana.—*Ministerial:* Samuel P. Colvin, Russell D. Utter, William H. Hickman. Reserves: Samuel Beek, James W. Greene.

Lay: Abram R. Colborn, John C. Ridpath. Reserves: Isaac H. C. Royse, Enoch G. Hogate.

72. North-west Iowa.—*Ministerial:* Wilmot Whitfield, Bennett Mitchell. Reserves: Leonard H. Woodworth, Wilbur F. Gleason.

Lay: Albert D. Peck, Harrison S. Vaughn. Reserves: Oscar P. Miller, Cyrus C. Carpenter.

73. North-west Kansas.—*Ministerial:* Michael M. Stoltz, John H. Lockwood. Reserves: Charles L. Shackelford, Henry G. Breed.

Lay: Andrew P. Collins, Charles D. Jones. Reserves: John C. Postlethwaite, Joseph P. Woods.

74. North-west Swedish.—*Ministerial:* John Wigren. Reserve: Alfred Anderson.

Lay: John R. Lindgren. Reserve: Edward H. Ericson.

75. Norway.—*Ministerial:* John H. Johnson. Reserve: Anders Olsen.

Lay: (None elected.)

76. Norwegian and Danish.—*Ministerial:* Andrew Haagensen. Reserve: Ole P. Peterson.

Lay: Ole B. Jacobs. Reserve: Martin S. Field.

77. Ohio.—*Ministerial*: Joseph M. Trimble, James M. Weir, James H. Gardner, John C. Jackson, Jr., Isaac F. King. Reserves: John T. Miller, John W. Dillon.

Lay: Samuel H. Hurst, Charles W. Super. Reserves: Morris Sharp, Alexander G. Patton.

78. Oregon.—*Ministerial*: William S. Harrington. Reserve: John T. Wolfe.

Lay: Joseph Pearl. Reserve: John O. Booth.

79. Philadelphia.—*Ministerial*: Thomas B. Neely, William Swindells, Samuel W. Thomas, Charles J. Little, William J. Paxton, John F. Crouch. Reserves: William L. McDowell, John F. Meredith.

Lay: John B. Storm, James Gillinder. Reserves: John A. Wright, James Long.

80. Pittsburg.—*Ministerial*: Charles W. Smith, Jesse F. Core, Noble G. Miller, William B. Watkins. Reserves: Theodore N. Eaton, James F. Jones.

Lay: Lizzie D. Van Kirk, Josiah A. Strickler. Reserves: Butler C. Christy, Vachel Harding.

81. Puget Sound.—*Ministerial*: David G. Le Sourd. Reserve: Isaac Dillon.

Lay: David T. Denny. Reserve: John S. McMillan.

82. Rock River.—*Ministerial*: John H. Vincent, Charles G. Truesdell, Lewis Curts, Nathan H. Axtell, William A. Spencer, Frank M. Bristol. Reserves: Garrett R. Van Horne, Joseph Cummings.

Lay: Nathan E. Lyman, Frances E. Willard. Reserves: Joseph L. Whitlock, Oscar A. Oliver.

83. Saint John's River.—*Ministerial*: Charles C. McLean. Reserve: Joseph H. Stoney.

Lay: George T. King. Reserve: James H. Burst.

84. Saint Louis.—*Ministerial*: Benjamin St. J. Fry, George W. Hughey. Reserves: Oliver M. Stewart, Francis S. Beggs.

Lay: Seneca N. Taylor, William H. Craig. Reserves: Albert J. Blackford, Henry C. Cowgill.

85. Saint Louis German.—*Ministerial*: William Koenike, Henry Schutz. Reserves: Charles Heidel, John Schlagenhauf.

Lay: Herman H. Jacoby, Habbe Velde. Reserves: John H. Frick, Michael Adolph.

86. Savannah.—*Ministerial*: Charles O. Fisher, Seaborn C. Upshaw. Reserve: Aaron P. Melton.

Lay: Thomas A. Fortson, William H. Crogman. Reserves: John A. Kane, John T. King.

87. South Carolina.—*Ministerial*: James B. Middleton, Joshua E. Wilson. Reserves: James W. White, Eugene C. Brown.

Lay: Eugene A. Webster, Silas Easterling. Reserves: Cornelius J. Holloway, Nelson Davies.

88. South-east Indiana.—*Ministerial:* John S. Tevis, William R. Lathrop. Reserves: John G. Chafee, George L. Curtiss.

Lay: Eli F. Ritter, Will Cumback. Reserves: James M. Wynn, John W. Ray.

89. Southern California.—*Ministerial:* Robert W. C. Farnsworth, John B. Green. Reserves: Marion M. Bovard, Marcus F. Colburn.

Lay: Watson Parrish, William H. Johnson. Reserves: James O. Byxbie, Leslie F. Gay.

90. Southern German.—*Ministerial:* Henry Dietz. Reserve: William Pfæffle.

Lay: Fritz B. Blumberg. Reserve: Henry Wellman.

91. Southern Illinois.—*Ministerial:* James L. Waller, John W. Locke, John Leeper. Reserves: John D. Gillham, Owen H. Clark.

Lay: Richard W. Lyon, Samuel L. Dwight. Reserves: Sallie Logan, Sallie L. Needles.

92. South India.—*Ministerial:* John E. Robinson. Reserve: Simon P. Jacobs.

Lay: Stanley Murray. Reserve: Kate E. Stone.

93. South Kansas.—*Ministerial:* Bernard Kelly, J. Albert Hyden, Hugh McBirney. Reserves: Edmund C. Boaz, Albert G. Robb, Herbert W. Chaffee.

Lay: William H. Stout, D. Stewart Elliott. Reserves: M. Louise Potter, Robert N. Allen.

94. South-west Kansas.—*Ministerial:* Jeremiah D. Botkin, Martin L. Gates, Benjamin C. Swarts. Reserves: Augustus P. George, Cyrus A. King.

Lay: Henry H. McAdams, William H. Mock. Reserves: Morris W. Miles, Isaac E. Page.

95. Sweden.—*Ministerial:* M. Frederick Ahgren. Reserve: Karl A. Jansson.

Lay: Jons Pehrsson. Reserve: Anders Nordstrom.

96. Switzerland.—*Ministerial:* H. Jacob Breiter. Reserve: Heinrich Nuelsen.

Lay: (None elected.)

97. Tennessee.—*Ministerial:* Calvin Pickett. Reserve: Henry W. Key.

Lay: Thomas W. Johnson. Reserve: Daniel W. Fields.

98. Texas.—*Ministerial:* Isaiah B. Scott, Edward Lee. Reserves: George W. Smith, Robert H. Harbert.

Lay: John H. Wilkins, John B. McCulloch. Reserves: James I. Gilmour, Jacob E. Freeman.

99. Troy.—*Ministerial*: William Griffin, Joel W. Eaton, Homer Eaton, Aaron D. Heaxt, Henry Graham, David W. Gates. Reserves: John H. Coleman, John E. C. Sawyer.

Lay: Alfred Guibord, Charles D. Hammond. Reserves: David Klock, Jr., Daniel W. Hays.

100. Upper Iowa.—*Ministerial*: Alpha J. Kynett, William F. King, Harry H. Green, John T. Crippen, George W. Brindell. Reserves: William F. Paxton, James H. Rhea.

Lay: Edward A. Snyder, Jesse P. Farley. Reserves: Henry Egbert, Charles C. Crowell.

101. Vermont.—*Ministerial*: Timothy P. Frost, Elisha W. Culver. Reserves: Joel O. Sherbourne, Richard Morgan.

Lay: Chauncey Temple, William A. Boyce. Reserves: Alden L. Bailey, Franklin P. Ball.

102. Virginia.—*Ministerial*: Archibald J. Porter. Reserve: Samuel A. Ball.

Lay: Chester C. Gaver. Reserve: Jacob M. Thorne.

103. Washington.—*Ministerial*: Edward W. S. Peck, John A. Holmes, Henry A. Carroll. Reserves: Richard A. Read, William P. Ryder, James W. Dansbury.

Lay: George W. Hollinger, Samuel Tyler. Reserves: Thomas R. Ovelton, Sherman B. Downing.

104. West German.—*Ministerial*: Jacob Tanner. Reserve: Charles Ott.

Lay: Philip W. Kost. Reserve: Conrad Kohler.

105. West Nebraska.—*Ministerial*: Porter C. Johnson. Reserve: William C. Wilson.

Lay: Josiah L. Parrotte. Reserve: John I. Nesbitt.

106. West Texas.—*Ministerial*: Henry Swann. Reserve: William H. Davis.

Lay: Governor R. Townsend. Reserve: Benjamin J. Henry.

107. West Virginia.—*Ministerial*: George E. Hite, James M. Warden, Jasper F. Chenoweth. Reserves: James A. Fullerton, William R. White.

Lay: George W. Atkinson, Arthur I. Boreman. Reserves: John C. Bardall, Henry C. McWhorter.

108. West Wisconsin.—*Ministerial*: Ephraim L. Eaton, Bert E. Wheeler, W. John McKay. Reserves: John Tresidder, Manning B. Balch.

Lay: Edwin E. Bentley, Jerome B. Jones. Reserves: Peres J. Layne, James Spensley.

109. Wilmington.—*Ministerial*: Jacob Todd, John A. B. Wilson, Nicholas M. Browne. Reserves: William S. Robinson, John France.

Lay: Henry P. Cannon, Levin S. Melson. Reserves: Joseph Pyle, Arthur E. Sudler.

110. **Wisconsin.**—*Ministerial:* Bradford P. Raymond, William P. Stowe, Sabin Halsey, Thomas Clithero. Reserves: George W. Wells, Isaac S. Leavitt.

Lay: George H. Foster, Edward L. Paine. Reserves: John H. Whorton, Lucinda S. Colman.

111. **Wyoming.**—*Ministerial:* William H. Olin, John G. Eckman, Manley S. Hard, John C. Leacock, Dewitt C. Olmstead. Reserves: Robert W. Van Schoick, Samuel Moore.

Lay: George Reynolds, Elijah C. Wadhams. Reserves: Abram I. Decker, William Connell.



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MINISTERIAL DELEGATES ELECTED.

Delegates.	Conferences.
1 Achard, Clement A. C.....	Germany.
2 Adams, Enos T.....	Maine.
3 Ahgren, M. Frederick	Sweden.
4 Albert, Aristides E. P.....	Louisiana.
5 Axtell, Nathan H.....	Rock River.
6 Baker, Benjamin W.....	Central Illinois.
7 Barnes, Doctor F.....	Michigan.
8 Bayliss, Jeremiah H.....	Cincinnati.
9 Beebe, Uriah S.....	Central New York.
10 Belcher, Frank J.....	New York.
11 Belt, Leroy A.....	Central Ohio.
12 Bentley, Robert.....	California.
13 Benton, Stephen O.....	New England Southern.
14 Bigelow, Andrew J.....	Detroit.
15 Boreing, Amon.....	Kentucky.
16 Borland, Robert S.....	Erie.
17 Boswell, James I.....	Newark.
18 Botkin, Jeremiah D.....	South-west Kansas.
19 Boyd, Hugh.....	Georgia.
20 Bramley, Alexander.....	Northern New York.
21 Brieter, H. Jacob	Switzerland.
22 Bridgman, George H.....	Minnesota.
23 Brindell, George W.....	Upper Iowa.
24 Bristol, Frank M.....	Rock River.
25 Brown, William H. H	Central Missouri.

Delegates.	Conferences.
26 Browne, Nicholas M.....	Wilmington.
27 Brush, William	Dakota.
28 Buckley, James M.....	New York East.
29 Burch, Thomas H.....	New York East.
30 Butler, John W.....	Mexico.
31 Buttz, Henry A.....	Newark.
32 Call, Samuel.....	Northern New York.
33 Carroll, David H.....	Baltimore.
34 Carroll, Henry A.....	Washington.
35 Carter, Thomas C.....	Holston.
36 Chadbourne, George S.....	New England.
37 Champlin, John E.....	North Carolina.
38 Chenoweth, Jasper F.....	West Virginia.
39 Clark, Charles J.....	Maine.
40 Clayton, William F	Missouri.
41 Clithero, Thomas.....	Wisconsin.
42 Coffey, William H.....	Delaware.
43 Cogshall, Wilbur I.....	Michigan.
44 Colvin, Samuel P.....	North-west Indiana.
45 Cool, Peter A.....	Central Illinois.
46 Coote, James	Northern New York.
47 Core, Jesse F.....	Pittsburg.
48 Cowan, Samuel A.....	Mississippi.
49 Coxe, James C. W.....	Iowa.
50 Cozier, Benjamin F. W.....	Des Moines.
51 Cranston, Earl	Colorado.
52 Creighton, Charles F.....	Nebraska.
53 Crippen, John T.....	Upper Iowa.
54 Crosthwaite, A. Clark.....	Nebraska.
55 Crouch, John F.....	Philadelphia.
56 Culver, Elisha W	Vermont.
57 Curts, Lewis.....	Rock River.
58 Danforth, Horace M.....	Northern New York.
59 Darnell, Samuel B.....	Florida.
60 Davis, Lewis P	Detroit.
61 Day, James R.....	New York.
62 Day, James W.....	East Maine.
63 Dearborn, George S.....	Kansas.
64 Deputie, James H.....	Liberia.
65 Dietz, Henry.....	Southern German.
66 Dille, Elbert R.....	California.
67 Dixon, William L.....	East Ohio.
68 Dobbins, George L.....	New Jersey.
69 Domer, Abraham H	East Ohio.
70 Dorchester, Daniel	New England.

Delegates.	Conferences.
71 Dryer, George H.....	Genesee.
72 Duncan, William R. R.....	Little Rock.
73 Durrell, Jesse M.....	New Hampshire.
74 Eads, Abraham.....	Idaho.
75 Eaton, Ephraim L.....	West Wisconsin.
76 Eaton, George F.....	New England.
77 Eaton, Joel W.....	Troy.
78 Eaton, Homer	Troy.
79 Eckles, John C	Mississippi.
80 Eckman, John G.....	Wyoming.
81 Edson, Edward.....	New England Southern.
82 Edwards, Arthur.....	Detroit.
83 Farnsworth, Robert W. C.....	Southern California.
84 Fisher, Charles O	Savannah.
85 Fiske, Lewis R	Detroit.
86 FitzGerald, James N	Newark.
87 Flood, Theodore L.....	Erie.
88 Floyd, John C.....	Michigan.
89 Forbes, Robert.....	Minnesota.
90 Ford, Thomas B	Arkansas.
91 Frost, Timothy P	Vermont.
92 Fry, Benjamin St. J.....	Saint Louis.
93 Gallagher, Charles W.....	New England Southern.
94 Ganoe, Martin L	Central Pennsylvania.
95 Gardner, James H.....	Ohio.
96 Gardner, Washington.....	Michigan.
97 Gates, David W.....	Troy.
98 Gates, Martin L.....	South-west Kansas.
99 Gillies, John.....	Missouri.
100 Goodsell, Daniel A.....	New York East.
101 Goucher, John F.....	Baltimore.
102 Graham, Henry.....	Troy.
103 Graw, Jacob B.....	New Jersey.
104 Gray, Edward J.....	Central Pennsylvania.
105 Green, Harry H.....	Upper Iowa.
106 Green, John B.....	Southern California.
107 Griffin, William.....	Troy.
108 Gue, George W.....	Central Illinois.
109 Hargensen, Andrew.....	Norwegian and Danish.
110 Halsey, Sabin.....	Wisconsin.
111 Halstead, William R	Indiana.
112 Hamilton, John W.....	New England.
113 Hammond, Edward W. S.....	Lexington.
114 Hard, Manley S.....	Wyoming.

Delegates.	Conferences.
115 Hare, George S.....	New York.
116 Harrington, William S.....	Oregon.
117 Hartzell, Joseph C.....	Louisiana.
118 Hawes, Marquis D.....	Illinois.
119 Hays, Daniel W.....	East Tennessee.
120 Heaxt, Aaron D.....	Troy.
121 Hedler, Charles.....	Chicago German.
122 Hewes, Matthias A.....	Illinois.
123 Hickman, William H.....	North-west Indiana.
124 Hildreth, Thompson F.....	North Ohio.
125 Hite, George E.....	West Virginia.
126 Holdstock, Enoch.....	North Indiana.
127 Holmes, John A.....	Washington.
128 Hooker, William S.....	Des Moines.
129 Horton, Jacob.....	Detroit.
130 Hudson, Charles G.....	North Indiana.
131 Hughey, George W.....	Saint Louis.
132 Hunt, Sandford.....	Genesee.
133 Hunter, William H.....	Central Illinois.
134 Huntington, De Witt C.....	Genesee.
135 Hyden, J. Albert.....	South Kansas.
136 Jackson, Jr., John C.....	Ohio.
137 Jewell, William T.....	East Maine.
138 Johnson, John H.....	Norway.
139 Johnson, Porter C.....	West Nebraska.
140 Jones, Daniel.....	Lexington.
141 Jordan, Dwight A.....	New England Southern.
142 Joyce, Isaac W	Cincinnati.
143 Kelly, Bernard.....	South Kansas.
144 King, Isaac F.....	Ohio.
145 King, James M.....	New York.
146 King, William F.....	Upper Iowa.
147 Koeneke, William.....	Saint Louis German.
148 Kopp, Frederick.....	North German.
149 Kynett, Alpha J.....	Upper Iowa.
150 Lanahan, John.....	Baltimore.
151 Lathrop, William R.....	South-east Indiana.
152 Leacock, John C.....	Wyoming.
153 Lease, Gershon.....	Central Ohio.
154 Lee, Edward	Texas.
155 Leeper, John	Southern Illinois.
156 Leidy, George.....	Central Pennsylvania.
157 Leonard, Adna B.....	Cincinnati.
158 Le Sourd, David G.....	Puget Sound.

Delegates.	Conferences.
159 Liebhart, Henry J.....	Central German.
160 Liscomb, John N.....	Minnesota.
161 Little, Charles J.....	Philadelphia.
162 Locke, John W.....	Southern Illinois.
163 Lockwood, John H.....	North-west Kansas.
164 Loeber, Christian A.....	Chicago German.
165 Lowrie, Daniel R.....	Newark.
166 Lynch, Charles W.....	North Indiana.
167 Maclay, Robert S.....	Japan.
168 Mansfield, Joseph H.....	New England.
169 Markham, Wilbur F.....	Northern New York.
170 Marshall, Julius F.....	Louisiana.
171 Martin, Alexander.....	Indiana.
172 Marvin, James.....	Kansas.
173 Maxfield, John B.....	North Nebraska.
174 McBirney, Hugh.....	South Kansas.
175 McCabe, Charles C.....	New York.
176 McCullough, Charles O.....	Central Illinois.
177 McElroy, William N.....	Illinois.
178 McFarland, J. Thomas.....	Iowa.
179 McGerald, Samuel.....	Genesee.
180 McIntire, Edgar O.....	Austin.
181 McKay, W. John	West Wisconsin.
182 McKinney, Alfred W.....	Central Alabama.
183 McLean, Charles C.....	Saint John's River.
184 McNeil, James W.....	Central Tennessee.
185 Mendenhall, James W.....	North Ohio.
186 Middleton, James B.....	South Carolina.
187 Miley, John	New York.
188 Miller, Noble G.....	Pittsburg.
189 Mills, Edmund M.....	Central New York.
190 Mitchell, Bennett	North-west Iowa.
191 Monroe, David S.....	Central Pennsylvania.
192 Moore, David H	Colorado.
193 Moore, Homer H.....	Erie.
194 Neely, Thomas B.....	Philadelphia.
195 Nelson, Andrew J.....	California.
196 Norris, George W.....	New Hampshire.
197 Olin, William H.....	Wyoming.
198 Olmstead, De Witt C.....	Wyoming.
199 Ong, Sia Sek	Foochow.
200 Paine, Louis.....	East Ohio.
201 Payne, Charles H.....	Cincinnati.
202 Paxson, William J.....	Philadelphia.

Delegates.	Conferences.
203 Peck, Edward W. S.....	Washington.
204 Peck, J. Oramel.....	New York East.
205 Pendleton, Samuel E.....	Kansas.
206 Persons, Elvero.....	North Ohio.
207 Pickett, Calvin	Tennessee.
208 Pierce, John D.....	Alabama.
209 Plannette, David C.....	North Dakota.
210 Porter, Archibald J	Virginia.
211 Potts, James H.....	Michigan.
212 Power, George N	Iowa.
213 Pullman, Joseph.....	New York East.
214 Quattlander, Paul.....	East German.
215 Queal, Luke C.....	Central New York.
216 Raymond, Bradford P.....	Wisconsin.
217 Reed, Horace.....	Illinois.
218 Reid, John M.....	Michigan.
219 Roberson, James B.....	Blue Ridge.
220 Roberts, Samuel L.....	Central Ohio.
221 Robins, Joseph E	New Hampshire.
222 Robinson, John E.....	South India.
223 Rothweiler, Jacob.....	Central German.
224 Satterlee, William W.....	Minnesota.
225 Schneider, Peter F.....	Central German.
226 Schutz, Henry.....	Saint Louis German.
227 Schulz, Christoph.....	North-west German.
228 Scott, Isaiah B.....	Texas.
229 Shannon, William A.....	Montana.
230 Shumpert, James M.....	Mississippi.
231 Simmons, Ichabod.....	New York East.
232 Simons, Ernest A	East Ohio.
233 Simpson, Franklin T	North Indiana.
234 Sims, Charles N.....	Central New York.
235 Smart, James S.....	Detroit.
236 Smith, Charles W.....	Pittsburg.
237 Smith, William T.....	Des Moines.
238 Sooy, J. Leander	New Jersey.
239 Speake, William F.....	Baltimore.
240 Spence, John F.....	Holston.
241 Spencer, William A.....	Rock River.
242 Stephens, William A	Central Pennsylvania.
243 Stewart, John W.....	Nebraska.
244 Stoltz, Michael M.....	North-west Kansas.
245 Stowe, William P.....	Wisconsin.
246 Stuart, T. McKendree	Des Moines.

Delegates.	Conferences.
247 Swann, Henry	West Texas.
248 Swarts, Benjamin C.	South-west Kansas.
249 Swindells, William.	Philadelphia.
250 Talbott, Henry J.	Indiana.
251 Tanner, Jacob	West German.
252 Tevis, John S.	South-east Indiana.
253 Thoburn, James M.	Bengal.
254 Thomas, David W.	North India.
255 Thomas, Samuel W.	Philadelphia.
256 Thomas, William H.	Delaware.
257 Todd, Jacob.	Wilmington.
258 Toland, John W.	East Ohio.
259 Trimble, Joseph M.	Ohio.
260 Truesdell, Charles G.	Rock River.
261 Upham, Samuel F.	New England.
262 Upshaw, Seaborn W.	Savannah.
263 Urmy, William S.	California.
264 Utter, Russell D	North-west Indiana.
265 Van Benschoten, Sandford	Newark.
266 Vernon, Leroy M.	Italy.
267 Vincent, John H.	Rock River.
268 Waller, James L.	Southern Illinois.
269 Walsh, John D.	Kentucky.
270 Warden, James M.	West Virginia.
271 Watkins, William B.	Pittsburg.
272 Webster, William H.	Illinois.
273 Weir, James M.	Ohio.
274 Wentworth, John B.	Genesee.
275 Wheeler, Alfred.	Erie.
276 Wheeler, Bert E	West Wisconsin.
277 Whitfield, Wilmot.	North-west Iowa.
278 Whitlock, Elias D:	Central Ohio.
279 Whitlock, William F.	North Ohio.
280 Wight, George B.	New Jersey.
281 Wigren, John.	North-west Swedish.
282 Wilbor, Carlton C.	Central New York.
283 Wilbur, John H.	Columbia River.
284 Wilder, William H.	Illinois.
285 Williams, John E.	Genesee.
286 Wilson, John A. B.	Wilmington.
287 Wilson, Joshua E	South Carolina.
288 Worley, William M	North Nebraska.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LAY DELEGATES ELECTED.

Delegates.	Conference.
1 Allen, Washington G.....	Central Alabama.
2 Andrews, James P.....	East Tennessee.
3 Appleyard, Edward.....	Erie.
4 Arter, Frank A.....	East Ohio.
5 Ashley, Alexander	Baltimore.
6 Atkinson, George W.....	West Virginia.
7 Avant, Henry.....	Mississippi.
8 Bailey, Isaac.	Central Illinois.
9 Baker, Joseph S.....	North Indiana.
10 Bates, Leavitt.....	New England Southern.
11 Beem, David E	Indiana.
12 Bell, Graham.....	Louisiana.
13 Bentley, Edwin E	West Wisconsin.
14 Bird, Benjamin O.....	Delaware.
15 Blumberg, Fritz B.....	Southern German.
16 Boreman, Arthur I.....	West Virginia.
17 Boyce, William A.....	Vermont.
18 Briddell, Elisha L.....	Delaware.
19 Brown, Charles R.....	Detroit.
20 Bryant, John E.....	Georgia.
21 Bunn, James H.....	Central Illinois.
22 Cannon, Henry P.....	Wilmington.
23 Card, Albert M.....	New York.
24 Case, Halbert B.....	Holston.
25 Chestnut, Lawrence L.....	Florida.
26 Christian, Wiley M.....	Holston.
27 Clark, Hiram C.....	Newark.
28 Clayton, James A.....	California.
29 Colborn, Abram R.....	North-west Indiana.
30 Collins, Andrew P.....	North-west Kansas.
31 Combs, Charles R.....	Missouri.
32 Corner, George W.....	Baltimore.
33 Craig, Willam H.....	Saint Louis.
34 Craver, Charles F.....	Iowa.
35 Crawford, Erastus A.....	New Hampshire.
36 Crogman, William H	Savannah.
37 Cumback, Will.....	South-east Indiana.

Delegates.	Conferences.
38 Daggett, Washington L.....	Maine.
39 Davis, James M.....	Missouri.
40 Denny, David T.....	Puget Sound.
41 Diggs, D. William.....	Dakota.
42 Doherty, Robert R.....	Newark.
43 Donnell, Jeremiah B.....	Maine.
44 Doolittle, Leonard S.....	Central Tennessee.
45 Durston, Thomas W.....	Central New York.
46 Dwight, Samuel L.....	Southern Illinois.
47 Easterling, Silas	South Carolina.
48 Elliott, D. Stewart.....	South Kansas.
49 Evans, John.....	Colorado.
50 Farley, Jesse P	Upper Iowa.
51 Fisk, Clinton B.....	New Jersey.
52 Fletcher, Thomas R.....	Lexington.
53 Fortson, Thomas A.....	Savannah.
54 Foster, George H	Wisconsin.
55 Fuller, John L.....	Liberia.
56 Gaver, Chester C.....	Virginia.
57 Gillinder, James.....	Philadelphia.
58 Graves, Willis M.....	North Carolina.
59 Guibord, Alfred.....	Troy.
60 Hambleton, Miles N.....	Kentucky.
61 Hammond, Charles D.....	Troy.
62 Hartson, Chancellor.....	California.
63 Hazzard, George H.....	Minnesota.
64 Heard, William A.....	New Hampshire.
65 Heins, Henry H.....	North German.
66 Henry, Charles L.....	North Indiana.
67 Hetherington, John S.....	Austin.
68 Hill, Sylvester J	North Dakota.
69 Hitchcock, Horace.....	Detroit.
70 Hollingen, George W.....	Washington.
71 Hukill, George P.....	Erie.
72 Hurst, Samuel H.....	Ohio.
73 Jacobs, Ole B.....	Norwegian and Danish.
74 Jacoby, Herman H.....	Saint Louis German.
75 Johnson, Thomas W.....	Tennessee.
76 Johnson, William H.....	Southern California.
77 Jones, Charles D.....	North-west Kansas.
78 Jones, Jerome B.....	West Wisconsin.
79 Jones, Jason L.....	Louisiana.
80 Jones, John E.....	Cincinnati.
81 Jones, Thomas.....	Central New York.

Delegates.	Conferences.
82 Keller, Frederick K.....	East German.
83 Ketron, Henry F.....	Blue Ridge.
84 King, George T.....	Saint John's River.
85 Knight, Henry W.....	New York East.
86 Knox, George L.....	Lexington.
87 Kost, Philip W.....	West German.
88 Lacey, John W.....	Colorado.
89 Laidlaw, Robert.....	Bengal.
90 Lindgren, John R.....	North-west Swedish.
91 Lounsbury, Phineas C.....	New York East.
92 Lyman, Nathan E.....	Rock River.
93 Lyon, Richard W.....	Southern Illinois.
94 Mahin, John.....	Iowa.
95 Martini, Giovanni	Italy.
96 McAdams, Henry H.....	South-west Kansas.
97 McCulloch, John B.....	Texas.
98 Melson, Levin S.....	Wilmington.
99 Meyer, Deitrich B.....	Central German.
100 Michell, William.....	Columbia River.
101 Miller, Warner.....	Northern New York.
102 Mock, William H.....	South-west Kansas.
103 Moore, Enoch W.....	Illinois.
104 Murray, Stanley.....	South India.
105 Murray, S. Wilson	Central Pennsylvania.
106 Murray, Thomas H.....	Central Pennsylvania.
107 Musselman, De Lafayette.....	Illinois.
108 Newman, Angie F.....	Nebraska.
109 Nind, Mary C.....	Minnesota.
110 Paine, Edward L.....	Wisconsin.
111 Parker, Millard F.....	Alabama.
112 Parrish, Watson.....	Southern California.
113 Parrotte, Josiah L.....	West Nebraska.
114 Pattison, Robert E	North India.
115 Pealer, Russell R.....	Michigan.
116 Pearl, Joseph.....	Oregon.
117 Peck, Albert D.....	North-west Iowa.
118 Pehrsson, Jons.....	Sweden.
119 Persinger, Newton R.....	North Nebraska.
120 Phillips, Absolom C.....	Arkansas.
121 Phillips, John M.....	Mexico.
122 Phillips, William H	New England Southern.
123 Pollard, John K	Cincinnati.

Delegates.	Conferences.
124 Reese, Manoah B.....	Nebraska.
125 Reynolds, George.....	Wyoming.
126 Rickards, John E.....	Montana.
127 Ridpath, John C.....	North-west Indiana.
128 Rieke, Henry.....	Chicago German.
129 Riley, Christopher C.....	Little Rock.
130 Rippey, Amanda C.....	Kansas.
131 Ritter, Eli F.....	South-east Indiana.
132 Rogers, Lucius H.....	North Nebraska.
133 Schultz, Jacob F.....	Central German.
134 Sefrit, Moses L. B.....	Indiana.
135 Siefeld, Gustave A.....	Chicago German.
136 Shaw, Leslie M.....	Des Moines.
137 Shinkle, Amos.....	Kentucky.
138 Sigler, David S.....	Des Moines.
139 Simms, James P.....	Mississippi.
140 Skirm, William H.....	New Jersey.
141 Slayback, John D.....	New York.
142 Smith, Lebbeus C.....	New England.
143 Snyder, Edward A.....	Upper Iowa.
144 Speare, Alden.....	New England.
145 Spencer, John O.....	Japan.
146 Stanton, Jerome I.....	Genesee.
147 St John, William.....	Central Ohio.
148 Stone, Nathan L.....	Northern New York.
149 Storm, John B.....	Philadelphia.
150 Stout, William H.....	South Kansas.
151 Strickler, Josiah A.....	Pittsburg.
152 Striker, Daniel.....	Michigan.
153 Stubbs, Joseph E.....	North Ohio.
154 Super, Charles W.....	Ohio.
155 Swackhamer, Samuel O.....	Idaho.
156 Taber, Ira I	Kansas.
157 Taylor, Seneca N.....	Saint Louis.
158 Taylor, Zachary P.....	Genesee.
159 Temple, Chauncey.....	Vermont.
160 Tibbitts, Eben M.....	East Maine.
161 Townsen, Governor R.....	West Texas.
162 Tyler, Samuel.....	Washington.
163 Van Kirk, Lizzie D.....	Pittsburg.
164 Vaughn, Harrison S.....	North-west Iowa.
165 Velde, Habbe.....	Saint Louis German.

Delegates.	Conferences.
166 Wadham, Elijah C.....	Wyoming.
167 Walden, Charles S.....	Central Missouri.
168 Webster, Engeue A.....	South Carolina.
169 Wentworth, Thomas H.....	East Maine.
170 Wernli, Jacob.....	North-west German.
171 Whitney, Calvin.....	North Ohio.
172 Wilkins, John H.....	Texas.
173 Willard, Frances E.....	Roek River.
174 Williams, John B.....	Central Ohio.
175 Williams, Silas J.....	East Ohio.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MINISTERIAL RESERVE DELEGATES ELECTED.

Delegates.	Conferences.
1 Abele, George.....	East German.
2 Adams, Benjamin M.....	New York East.
3 Anderson, Alfred.....	North-west Swedish.
4 Annable, William II.....	Central New York.
5 Baker, Greenleaf G.....	Baltimore.
6 Balch, Manning B.....	West Wisconsin.
7 Baldwin, Stephen L.....	New England.
8 Ball, Samuel A.....	Virginia.
9 Barnes, Charles R.....	Newark.
10 Bates, Lewis B.....	New England.
11 Bauer, John G.....	North German.
12 Beans, Wesley K.....	Nebraska.
13 Beck, Samuel.....	North-west Indiana.
14 Beggs, Francis S.....	Saint Louis.
15 Bentley, Jairus J.....	Missouri.
16 Bilbie, Henry G.....	North Dakota.
17 Bills, James E.....	Genesee.
18 Bingham, Isaac S.....	Northern New York.
19 Bissell, Thomas J.....	Genesee.
20 Blakeslee, Francis D.....	New England Southern.
21 Blodgett, Charles W.....	Des Moines.
22 Boaz, Edward C.....	South Kansas.
23 Bovard, Marion M.....	Southern California.
24 Breed, Henry G.....	North-west Kansas.
25 Brice, Alexander L.....	Newark.
26 Brown, Eugene C.....	South Carolina.
27 Burch, Benjamin H.....	New York.
28 Burt, William.....	Italy.

Delegates.	Conferences.
29 Carter, Joseph M.....	Central Tennessee.
30 Chafee, John G.....	South-east Indiana.
31 Chaffee, Herbert W.....	South Kansas.
32 Chaffee, James F.....	Minnesota.
33 Chamberlain, Nathaniel A.....	Colorado.
34 Clarke, Owen H.....	Southern Illinois.
35 Cline, Philip.....	New Jersey.
36 Colburn, Marcus F.....	Southern California.
37 Coleman, John H.....	Troy.
38 Collett, Elias M.....	North Carolina.
39 Correll, Irwin H.....	Japan.
40 Crawford, Morris D ^r O.....	New York.
41 Crawford, William H.....	Little Rock.
42 Cumming, Joseph S.....	Central Illinois.
43 Cummings, Joseph	Rock River.
44 Curtis, George L.....	South-east Indiana.
45 Dansbury, James W.....	Washington.
46 Davis, William H.....	West Texas.
47 Dillon, Isaac.....	Puget Sound.
48 Dillon John W.....	Ohio.
49 Eaton, Theodore N.....	Pittsburg.
50 Edwards, James T.....	Erie.
51 English, Daniel W.....	Illinois.
52 Ervin, Joshua E.....	North Indiana.
53 Foster, Milton K.....	Central Pennsylvania.
54 France, John.....	Wilmington.
55 Freeman, James L.....	Alabama.
56 Fullerton, James A.....	West Virginia.
57 Garrett, Jacob I.....	Mississippi.
58 Gebhardt, Ernst H.....	Germany.
59 George, Augustus P.....	South-west Kansas.
60 Gillham, John D.....	Southern Illinois.
61 Gill, Joseph H.....	North India.
62 Gleason, Wilbur F.....	North-west Iowa.
63 Gober, William R.....	California.
64 Gobin, Hiliary A.....	Kansas.
65 Gray, George W.....	Arkansas.
66 Greene, James W.....	North-west Indiana.
67 Greer, James.....	North Indiana.
68 Hamilton, James.....	Michigan.
69 Hammond, John D.....	California.
70 Haney, James W.....	Central Illinois.
71 Harbert, Robert H.....	Texas.

26 *Alphabetical List of Ministerial Reserve Delegates.*

Delegates.	Conferences.
72 Heidel, Charles.....	Saint Louis German.
73 Hermans, Edwin J.....	Central New York.
74 Hester, William McK.....	Indiana.
75 Hill, Judson S.....	East Tennessee.
76 Hollingshead, James W.....	East Ohio.
77 Howes, Charles J.....	Kentucky.
78 Hughes, Garretson A.....	North Ohio.
79 Hughes, Jordan W.....	Central Missouri,
80 Irwin, George M.....	Idaho.
81 Jacobs, Simon P.....	South India.
82 Jansson, Karl A.....	Sweden.
83 Johnson, Albinus A.....	Austin.
84 Jones, James F.....	Pittsburg.
85 Ketcham, John H.....	Indiana.
86 Key, Henry W.....	Tennessee.
87 Kilpatrick, Jesse.....	Detroit.
88 King, Cyrus A.....	South-west Kansas.
89 Knowles, Daniel C.....	New Hampshire.
90 Krehbiel, Jacob.....	Central German.
91 Lampert, Barthol.....	Chicago German.
92 Latshaw, David.....	Erie.
93 Leavitt, Isaac S.....	Wisconsin.
94 Locke, William H.....	East Ohio.
95 Loza, Simon.....	Mexico.
96 Lyons, Earnest.....	Louisiana.
97 Mains, George P.....	New York East.
98 Marquette, David.....	North Nebraska.
99 Martin, James N.....	California.
100 Mason, Madison C. B.....	Louisiana.
101 McCauley, Elbert B.....	Central Alabama.
102 McDonald, Warren.....	Mississippi.
103 McDowell, William L.....	Philadelphia.
104 Melton, Aaron P.....	Savannah.
105 Meredith, John F.....	Philadelphia.
106 Merritt, John H.....	Colorado.
107 Miller, John T.....	Ohio.
108 Mitchell, John.....	North Ohio.
109 Moffett, William W.....	New Jersey.
110 Moore, Gordon.....	Northern New York.
111 Moore, Samuel.....	Wyoming.
112 Moors, Aaron P.....	Michigan.
113 Morgan, Richard.....	Vermont.
114 Myers, Thomas J.....	Iowa.

Delegates.	Conferences.
115 Nagler, Franz L.....	Central German.
116 Newman, John P.....	Baltimore.
117 Nuelson, Heinrich.....	Switzerland.
118 Olsen, Anders.....	Norway.
119 Osborne, Dennis.....	Bengal.
120 Ott, Charles.....	West German.
121 Pardoe, Hiles C.....	Central Pennsylvania.
122 Parker, Wesley J.....	Delaware.
123 Paxton, William F.....	Upper Iowa.
124 Pearson, John.....	Cincinnati.
125 Peterson, Ole P.....	Norwegian and Danish.
126 Pfæffle, William.....	Southern German.
127 Plumer, Charles A.....	East Maine.
128 Pottle, Abel W.....	Maine.
129 Read, Richard A.....	Washington.
130 Reed, George E.....	New York East.
131 Rhea, James H.....	Upper Iowa.
132 Riggan, Francis A.....	Montana.
133 Robb, Albert G.....	South Kansas.
134 Roberts, Stokely D.....	Nebraska.
135 Robinette, James I.....	Holston.
136 Robinson, William S.....	Wilmington.
137 Rust, Richard S.....	Cincinnati.
138 Rutledge, David.....	Central Ohio.
139 Ryder, William P.....	Washington.
140 Sanderson, Roscoe.....	Maine.
141 Sawyer, John E. C.....	Troy.
142 Schnell, John.....	Chicago German.
143 Schuette, Edward E.....	North-west German.
144 Shackelford, Charles L.....	North-west Kansas.
145 Shank, John W.....	North Nebraska.
146 Shepard, Elmon L.....	Kentucky.
147 Sherborne, Joel O.....	Vermont.
148 Shier, William H.....	Detroit.
149 Sims, Thomas A.....	Liberia.
150 Sissle, George A.....	Lexington.
151 Slaugenhauf, John.....	Saint Louis German.
152 Smith, Daniel J.....	New Hampshire.
153 Smith, George W.....	Texas.
154 Smyth, George B.....	Foochow.
155 Stafford, Charles L.....	Iowa.
156 Stewart, Oliver M.....	Saint Louis.
157 Stoney, Joseph A.....	Saint John's River.
158 Stowers, Charles N.....	Minnesota.
159 Swearingen, Peter.....	Florida.

Delegates	Conferences.
160 Tate, Henry W.....	Lexington.
161 Tarpley, William E.....	Georgia.
162 Traveller, Abram D.....	Dakota.
163 Tresidder, John.....	West Wisconsin.
164 Turner, William S.....	Columbia River.
165 Underwood, William H.....	Kansas.
166 Van Horne, Garrett R.....	Rock River.
167 Van Schoick, Robert W.....	Wyoming.
168 Wake, Richard.....	Kansas.
169 Walker, Thomas S.....	Holston.
170 Webb, John W.....	Des Moines.
171 Webster, Loring C.....	Central Ohio.
172 Wells, George W.....	Wisconsin.
173 Wells, George W.....	Louisiana.
174 Wheat, Thomas J.....	Missouri.
175 Whedon, Daniel A.....	New England Southern.
176 White, Isaac H.....	Delaware.
177 White, James W.....	South Carolina.
178 White, William R.....	West Virginia.
179 Whitlock, Stephen H.....	Illinois.
180 Wilson, William C.....	West Nebraska.
181 Winslow, George G.....	East Maine.
182 Witt, Rufus M.....	Blue Ridge.
183 Wolfe, John T.....	Oregon.
184 Wood, Preston.....	Illinois.
185 Woodworth, Leonard H.....	North-west Iowa.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LAY RESERVE DELEGATES ELECTED.

Delegates.	Conferences.
1 Adams, John W.....	Holston.
2 Adolph, Michael.....	Saint Louis German.
3 Allen, Robert N	South Kansas.
4 Alling, Ebenezer T	Colorado.
5 Atkinson, William T.....	Kentucky.
6 Bailey, Alden L.....	Vermont.
7 Ball, Franklin P.....	Vermont.
8 Bardall, John C.....	West Virginia.
9 Bayne, William M.....	North Ohio.
10 Bennett, Benjamin F.....	Baltimore.

Delegates.	Conferences.
11 Blackford, Albert J.....	Saint Louis.
12 Blackstone, William E.....	North India.
13 Blank, Peter.....	East German.
14 Bohl, Peter.....	California.
15 Booth, John O.....	Oregon.
16 Brooks, Ida J.....	Arkansas.
17 Brown, Willis	Central Missouri.
18 Burst, James H.....	Saint John's River.
19 Byrd, Francis M	Baltimore.
20 Byxbie, James O.....	Southern California.
21 Carey, George W	North Ohio.
22 Carpenter, Cyrus C.....	North-west Iowa.
23 Chase, Irah E.....	New Hampshire.
24 Christy, Butler C	Pittsburg.
25 Clayton, Benjamin F.....	Des Moines.
26 Cleaveland, Clarissa M.....	Illinois.
27 Cline, John	Genesec.
28 Cocker, William J	Detroit.
29 Coffman, Andrew.....	Cincinnati.
30 Colby, Ira.....	New Hampshire.
31 Colman, Lucinda S.....	Wisconsin.
32 Connell, William.....	Wyoming.
33 Cornell, John M	New York and Italy.
34 Cowgill, Henry C	Saint Louis.
35 Crowell, Charles C.....	Upper Iowa.
36 Davies, Nelson.....	South Carolina.
37 Decker, Abram I.....	Wyoming.
38 Decker, David.....	Central New York.
39 De Pauw, Newland T	Indiana.
40 Dickerson, Robert L	Lexington.
41 Downing, Sherman B.....	Washington.
42 Dreyfus, James W.....	Missouri.
43 Dunham, Minor B.....	Erie.
44 Egbert, Henry.....	Upper Iowa.
45 Ellis, George D.....	Idaho.
46 Elmer, Lebbeus E	Northern New York.
47 Emery, David H.....	Iowa.
48 Ericson, Edward H.....	North-west Swedish.
49 Field, Martin S.....	Norwegian and Danish.
50 Fields, Daniel W	Tennessee.
51 Fisher, Charlotte E.....	Colorado.
52 Fowler, Charles H.....	Dakota.
53 Freeman, Jacob E.....	Texas.
54 Frick, John H.....	Saint Louis German.

Delegates.	Conferences.
55 Gamer, Frederick	Montana.
56 Garr, William H.	Lexington.
57 Gay, Leslie F.	Southern California.
58 Gibbs, James W.	Blue Ridge.
59 Gillette, Philip G.	Illinois.
60 Gilmore, James I.	Texas.
61 Golder, Gottlieb.	Central German.
62 Goodwin, Thomas A.	Indiana.
63 Grant, Richard	Newark.
64 Gross, James M.	Liberia.
65 Guernsey, George A.	Central New York.
66 Hall, Nelson J.	East Maine.
67 Harding, Rose S.	North Nebraska.
68 Harding, Vachel.	Pittsburg.
69 Hartsough, Isabella M.	Dakota.
70 Hays, Daniel W.	Troy.
71 Henry, Benjamin J.	West Texas.
72 Hill, George W.	Holston.
73 Hitchcock, Loretus E.	New England.
74 Hobart, Harriet A.	Minnesota.
75 Hodgetts, Henrietta.	North Nebraska.
76 Hogate, Enoch G.	North-west Indiana.
77 Holloway, Cornelius J.	South Carolina.
78 Honda, Yoiten.	Japan.
79 Howard, Ezra E.	Nebraska.
80 Hoyt, Frederick W.	Minnesota.
81 Jeffts, Luman T.	New England.
82 Jones, Alonzo R.	Florida.
83 Kane John A.	Savannah.
84 Kerley, John	New York East.
85 King, John T.	Savannah.
86 Kirk, John R.	Des Moines.
87 Klaus, Herman H.	North-west German.
88 Klock, Daniel, Jr.	Troy.
89 Kohler, Conrad.	West German.
90 Lacy, Arthur A.	Louisiana.
91 Lathrop, Mary T.	Michigan.
92 Layne, Peres J.	West Wisconsin.
93 Lewis, Henry.	Northern New York.
94 Lindsay, William B.	East Ohio.
95 Lippitt, Costello.	New England Southern.
96 Logan, Sallie.	Southern Illinois.
97 Long, James	Philadelphia.
98 Longstreet, Joseph W.	Mississippi.

Delegates.	Conferences.
99 Markert, J. Charles.....	Central German.
100 Maynard, Charles H.....	Central Tennessee.
101 Maynard, Franklin H.....	New England Southern.
102 McAllister, William H. H.....	Maine.
103 McBride, Robert W.....	North Indiana.
104 McCormick, James M.....	Eric.
105 McLaughlin, George J.....	New York.
106 McMillan, John S.....	Puget Sound.
107 McWhorter, Henry C.....	West Virginia.
108 Mendoza, Doroteo.....	Mexico.
109 Miles, Morris W.....	South-west Kansas.
110 Miller, Oscar P.....	North-west Iowa.
111 Moore, Risdon M.....	Austin.
112 Morgan, William F.....	Delaware.
113 Moten, John A.....	Louisiana.
114 Needles, Sallie L.....	Southern Illinois.
115 Neely, Americus M.....	Little Rock.
116 Nelson, Edward T.....	Central Ohio.
117 Nesbit, John J.....	West Nebraska.
118 Newlin, John W.....	New Jersey.
119 Nicholas, Emory.....	Delaware.
120 Nordstrom, Anders.....	Sweden.
121 Oliver, Oscar A.....	Rock River.
122 Ovelton, Thomas R.....	Washington.
123 Overholser, Daniel L.....	North Indiana.
124 Page, Isaac E.....	South-west Kansas.
125 Patton, Alexander G.....	Ohio.
126 Payne, Dillon H.....	Iowa.
127 Pettebone, Eugene C.....	Mississippi.
128 Postlethwaite, John C.....	North-west Kansas.
129 Potter, M. Louise.....	South Kansas.
130 Preston, Jennie.....	Detroit.
131 Pyle, Joseph.....	Wilmington.
132 Ray, John W.....	South-east Indiana.
133 Reeser, John L.....	Columbia River.
134 Rich, Hampton P.....	Michigan.
135 Rickey, William B.....	Central Illinois.
136 Ritchie, Morris L.....	Kansas.
137 Rinder, Christian F.....	Chicago German.
138 Roberts, Minerva E.....	Nebraska.
139 Robeson, David E.....	Central Pennsylvania.
140 Robinson, Richard S.....	Central Alabama.
141 Royse, Isaac H. C.....	North-west Indiana.
142 Ruckheim, Frederick W.....	Chicago German.

Delegates.	Conferences.
143 Sandelman, August.....	North German.
144 Shaffer, Chauncey.....	New York East.
145 Sharp, Morris.....	Ohio.
146 Sheets, Benijah.....	Alabama.
147 Smith, Samuel R.....	North Dakota.
148 Soule, Melville C.....	Central Illinois.
149 Spensely, James.....	West Wisconsin.
150 Sterling, Samuel.....	Newark.
151 Stone, Kate E.....	South India.
152 Street, A. Emory.....	New Jersey.
153 Stull, John M.....	East Ohio.
154 Sudler, Arthur E.....	Wilmington.
155 Sutherland, Hiram E.....	Central Pennsylvania.
156 Sweet, Timothy B.....	Kansas.
157 Taylor, Eli.....	Genesee.
158 Tevis, Benjamin P.....	Kentucky.
159 Thoburn, Anna J.....	Bengal.
160 Thomas, Sylvanus D.....	Maine.
161 Thorne, Jacob M.....	Virginia.
162 Trimble, Newton.....	Georgia.
163 Walker, John H.....	East Tennessee.
164 Warnock, William R.....	Cincinnati.
165 Welch, Peter A.....	Italy.
166 Wellman, Henry.....	Southern German.
167 Wheeler, David H.....	Italy.
168 Whitlock, Joseph L.....	Rock River.
169 Whiting, James W.....	California.
170 Whorton, John H.....	Wisconsin.
171 Wilson, Daniel E.....	Missouri.
172 Winders, Henry F.....	Central Ohio.
173 Woods, Joseph P.....	North-west Kansas.
174 Wright, John A.....	Philadelphia.
175 Wynn, James M.....	South-east Indiana.
176 Yancey, Dennis B.....	North Carolina.
177 Yates, Elizabeth U.....	East Maine.

Ministerial Delegates elected.....	288
Lay Delegates elected.....	175

Total number.....	463
Ministerial Reserve Delegates elected.....	185
Lay Reserve Delegates elected.....	177
Total number.....	362

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOPS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE TWENTIETH DELEGATED GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH :

DEAR BRETHREN :

Your General Superintendents, charged with the oversight of the temporal and spiritual interests of the Church, extend to you, as fellow-workers in the kingdom of God, our most hearty greetings in the name of the Lord, and invoke in your behalf the gracious favor of Almighty God. We pray that the divine blessing may be upon each one of you during this quadrennial gathering, and that a kind Providence may protect your families and your charges while you are absent from them.

We rejoice with you, and thank God, first of all, in view of the manifold tokens of prosperity which abound in all the borders of our Zion. Gracious revivals of religion have attended the labors of our ministers in almost every section of our own country and in many places in foreign lands, witnessing to the world that our Gospel has lost none of its power when preached, as of old, with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven. A careful estimate indicates that not less than 450,000 souls have been brought into the Church since the last General Conference. After the deductions on account of death and other causes our numbers have gone up from 1,769,534 to 2,093,935. The improvements made in the seating capacity and in the architectural excellency of our church edifices afford special gratification. The educational work of the Church has made rapid progress, and our benevolences have advanced in a ratio nearly equal to our increase in membership. The general loyalty of our ministry to the doctrines and usages of Methodism is a source of pleasure, while the spirituality and devotedness of our people, and their promptness in responding to the numerous drafts made on their liberality, challenge our admiration and create in us enlarging confidence for the future. Peace reigns throughout our borders, and while some questions of singular interest await your action we are happy to say that no serious agitation of a disturbing nature threatens the unity of the denomination. We, therefore, congratulate you, dear

brethren, upon the favorable auspices under which you gather from your homes in every section of this great continent, and from Europe, and from Asia, and from Africa, even from the ends of the earth, to join in the fellowships and duties and responsibilities of this sacred convocation. We joy with you in God our Saviour, who hath made his grace to abound in us and in you, and take up the apostolic exultation, "Now thanks be unto God, which always causeth us to triumph in Christ, and maketh manifest the savor of his knowledge by us in every place."

DECEASED BISHOPS AND DELEGATES.

But our rejoicing to-day is tinged with sadness as memory, with unusual vividness, brings into our presence faces and forms familiar in the past ; honored servants of God whom we shall see no more till we stand with them in the general assembly and Church of the first-born, which are written in heaven. In thought we turn to the closing scene of the last General Conference. Who shall forget the solemnity of that hour ! Bishop Simpson made the closing address ; Bishop Wiley offered the closing prayer ; Bishop Harris presided, and announced the closing hymn. These, our late colleagues, have ceased to work and live.

Bishop Simpson, our then venerated senior, died a few weeks after that memorable night of his last appearance in public. For half a century he served the Church as pastor, educator, editor, and Bishop, and by his purity of life, his tireless zeal, his surpassing eloquence, his broad catholicity, his intense loyalty, and pronounced patriotism, acquired fame and influence seldom attained in the Christian ministry, and never exceeded in our denomination.

Bishop Wiley began his public life as a medical missionary in China, but returned on account of shattered health and entered the pastorate, from which he was called, first to educational work, then to an official editorship, and finally to the Episcopacy. Of frail constitution, clear head, strong brain, and consecrated life, he did noble service wherever placed. He died in China, November 22, 1884, in his sixtieth year, and was buried near the scene of his early missionary labor, in a place endeared to him by precious memories.

Bishop Harris entered the itinerancy in 1837, and after a few years of pastoral service he was called into the educational work, and continued in it till 1860, when he was elected Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, in which capacity he

served till 1872, when he was chosen Bishop. In this office his almost unequalled power to work found ample scope. He visited all our Foreign Missions, except Liberia, and proved himself pre-eminently useful in superintending the Connectional affairs of Methodism—a workman that honored his Church.

We leave the fuller characterization of these distinguished brethren, and the proper estimate of other ministers and laymen who have fallen, to a committee of your own to be charged with this duty, and with arrangements for suitable memorial services. We must, however, express our sense of the loss the Church has sustained in the death of two of the official editors chosen by the last General Conference.

The venerable Rev. Daniel Curry, D.D., LL.D., Editor of the *Methodist Review*, filled a place in the eye of the Christian public and in the councils of Methodism which gave him rank with the most conspicuous men of his day. As a writer, debater, and adviser in all Connectional affairs, his ability was widely recognized. His record was honorable, his memory will long be cherished as that of one of God's noblemen, and his influence will not cease with the passing generation.

The Rev. Marshall W. Taylor, D.D., editor of the *South-western Christian Advocate*, was a brilliant and gifted speaker, a writer of no mean ability, a man of blameless life, a credit to the Church, and an honor to his race. Born of an enslaved race, though not himself a slave, by his native energies he conquered his depressing environments and displayed those qualities of mind and heart which enabled him to do much for his fellow-men of dark complexion in inspiring them with the laudable aspirations which stimulated his own zeal in building up his people in knowledge, in virtue, and in the faith of the Gospel.

Other noble specimens of Christian manhood who shared the labors of the last General Conference, both ministers and laymen, have gone from us, leaving us the heritage of honored names and the deep consciousness of great loss; yet we leave to your committee the duty of mentioning them in terms befitting their merits and the occasion.

EPISCOPAL VISITS.

During the quadrennium past we have been able to visit all the Conferences and Missions in the United States and Territories.

Not a Conference or an Annual Meeting has been held without the presidency of a Bishop. By division of Conferences the St.

John's River, the Central Missouri, the Bengal, the Switzerland, and the North German Conferences have been formed, and under the authority given in the form of enabling acts the Dakota, the North Dakota, the West Nebraska, and the Montana Missions have become Annual Conferences, increasing the number to one hundred and eleven. We have also met the requirement of the General Conference in visiting our foreign Conferences and Missions, giving adequate time to this work, so that no important interest of the Church has suffered by any lack of service in this regard. In all these visits we have sought and obtained valuable information which we freely impart to the churches, and which we shall be happy to place at your disposal, or at the disposal of your committees, as they may desire it.

In 1884 Bishop Wiley went to Japan and held the first session of the Japan Annual Conference, which had been just constituted by the General Conference. From thence he went over to China and held the Annual Meeting of the North China Mission in Peking, and thence to Shanghai, where the members of the Central China Mission convened, and presided over their Annual Meeting, which proved to be his last work. From Shanghai he went to Foochow to meet the Annual Conference at that place, but was too ill to take any part in the proceedings of that body, and died surrounded by the members of the Conference, who became mourners at his funeral and bore him to his resting-place in the beautiful little cemetery in sight of the home he occupied when helping to lay the foundations of that Mission. That same year Bishop Hurst held the Conferences in Germany, Sweden, and Norway, and the Annual Meetings in Denmark and Bulgaria. He also visited India, and presided over the North and South India Conferences, held the first session of the Delegated Central Conference of India, and made thorough inspection of the Missionary work in that country, after which he returned to Italy, where he presided over the Annual Conference and acquainted himself with the state of the work and its needs. In 1885-86 Bishop Fowler visited South America and held the Annual Meeting of that Mission, and made thorough investigation of the condition and wants of that field; and encouraging reports come to us of the good results of the partial reorganization which followed his visit. In 1886 Bishop Foss presided in all our European Conferences and held the Annual Meeting of the Denmark Mission, giving careful attention to all the interests of the Church wherever he went, and especially in Italy. He also worthily

represented our Church as fraternal delegate to the British Wesleyan Conference, where he was most cordially received. Bishop Ninde went to India that same year, holding the Annual Meeting of the Bulgaria Mission on his way, and presided over the North India and the South India Conferences, the latter dividing, under General Conference authorization, and forming the Bengal Conference. He also presided in the Delegated Central Conference and made full and careful inspection of the work being done throughout the country. Returning, he held the Italy Conference and all the European Conferences and the Annual Meeting of the Denmark Mission, in 1887, before he sailed for home. In 1887 Bishop Warren made the tour of Eastern Asia and held the Annual Conference in Japan, made the first Episcopal visit to our Mission in Korea, and held the Annual Meetings for the North China and Central China Missions, and presided over the Foochow Annual Conference. Besides these visits beyond the seas Bishops Harris, Foster, Hurst, and Bowman have successively presided over the Annual Conference in Mexico, giving annual visits to that country, as well as to Europe. Bishop Taylor, Missionary Bishop for Africa, has annually presided in the Liberia Conference—an arrangement which we understand to accord with the intention of the last General Conference. We content ourselves with this brief summary of our work abroad, knowing that it conveys a meager idea of the labors involved in these visits and fails utterly to make an adequate showing of their beneficial results. From nearly every part of our widely-extended fields come reports of successful missionary work, filling our hearts with gladness. The door is wide open, calling for the multiplication of evangelizing agencies far beyond our ability to respond with the means at our command. Every field under our supervision needs re-enforcements. The successes already achieved render enlargement indispensable, if we would not dash to the ground hopes begotten by what we have done or discourage the zeal of our converts, who reasonably expect us to stand by them in their trials and to push for further conquests among their countrymen.

This brief survey makes prominent the Connectional character of our government and institutions, and shadows forth the boundless possibilities of our denomination. In all lands we are one Church. Our "rules and regulations" are for all climes and for all classes of people. Our legislation must, therefore, be as broad and comprehensive as the unmeasured demands of

this ever widening field. While local interests are duly considered we must not forget our calling to move forward to the conquest of the nations as one grand army, with a Gospel free and full, and with institutions adapted to every nation, kindred, and people, freighted with equal benefits to high and low, to rich and poor, to the learned and ignorant, promising life to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call.

THE CENTENNIAL CONFERENCE.

In pursuance of action taken by the last General Conference a meeting was held in Baltimore, Md., the last week of December, 1884, in the form of a celebration of the Centennial of Episcopal Methodism, which was participated in by representatives of the several branches of the Methodist family in the United States and Canada whose government is Episcopal, resulting, as we believe, in a decided increase of the fraternal feeling which has been growing among the churches for several years. It was an occasion of profound interest; not official, in any sense, but religious and fraternal, drawing together for consultation and fellowship many active workers in a common cause and calling forth sentiments of mutual respect and confidence which must be valuable in the future.

Some correspondence has taken place with our brethren in England in relation to a proposed Ecumenical Conference of Methodism to be held in the United States in 1891. This correspondence has been somewhat delayed by the sickness and death of Bishop Harris, and is not in condition to justify a formal deliverance at this time; but after further communications with the representatives of British Methodism we hope to present something definite for your consideration and action before your final adjournment.

CONNECTIONAL AGENCIES.

Among our Connectional agencies our publishing houses East and West have a foremost place, and whatever relates to them will receive your careful consideration. The reports of the publishing agents and of the Book Committee will show that the administration of the several departments of the Book Concern has been eminently successful the past four years. The financial exhibit is exceedingly gratifying. The dividends distributed among the Conferences, and the proposed distribution of \$100,000 the coming year—the centennial of the establishment—ought to remind us all

that every minister and every layman is interested in the prosperity of these Concerns. With some needed improvements in the methods of pushing the sales of our books and periodicals, and with the completion of the plans in hand for the new buildings in New York, our facilities for denominational publishing will stand not only unrivaled, but far in advance of those of any similar establishment in the country. The subject of encouraging non-official papers and houses, to the detriment of our Connectional interests, and also of giving Episcopal appointment to editors of non-official papers, deserves your attention ; and we need scarcely remind you of the importance of guarding sacredly the produce of the Book Concerns so that no diversion shall be permitted that will conflict with the vested rights of the traveling ministers.

The trustees of the Chartered Fund will report the state of their trust. The Disciplinary provision for enlarging this fund has remained inoperative for many years, and whether it is wiser to abolish it or to devise some means for carrying it into effect is left to your judgment. The Board could as easily control a larger fund, and distribute larger amounts to the Conferences. It is too large and too sacred to be despised, and too small to be creditable to the Church.

The Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated in the State of Ohio, is proving itself a useful agency in holding legacies, bequests, and special endowments for the benevolent societies of the Church. Its work is unpretentious, yet valuable, and worthy the fostering care of the General Conference.

The Sunday-School Union and the Tract Society, under their respective managements, have prosecuted their work with encouraging success. All that relates to their needs and methods will come before you through the proper channels, representing interests which you will regard with paternal care, knowing that nothing is more vital to the welfare of the Church than the literature provided for the young ; and you will do all you can to strengthen the hold of these two agencies on the kindly feeling of the Church, and to increase their power for good.

The work of the Board of Education has been conducted in harmony with the purposes of its organization. A revision of the section of the Discipline relating to the collection and distribution of its funds would remove some obscurities and secure greater uniformity in the practices of the Conferences in relation to the educational collections. The Corresponding Secretary,

the Rev. D. P. Kidder, D.D., whose labors have been so abundant and successful, found himself compelled by impaired health to resign his position the past year, and the services of the Rev. D. A. Goodsell, D.D., were secured till the meeting of the Board in November last, at which time he was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy. The official report of the Board will show the state of the funds and acquaint you with its work.

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

Permit a word of enlargement. The chief purpose of this Board is the encouragement of ministerial education; a subject which has received much attention in the past, and still deserves your wisest thought. Three considerations render it urgently necessary that the number of young men thoroughly equipped for the ministry be largely increased. First, the demand for such men is quite in excess of the supply. Missions all over the world hunger for them, and the number of intelligent churches in the home field has increased more rapidly than the number of pastors well qualified to fill them. Second, the subtle and ever-varying forms of skepticism rife in our times; the transcendent conceit which puts its advocates almost beyond the reach of reason; the astounding self-assurance with which philosophical vagaries, long since exploded, are dealt out as brilliant novelties; the amazing effrontery and flippancy with which all things serious are treated; the perpetual dissemination of pernicious sentiments by the press, and a manifest loosening of the traditional bonds of popular respect for the Sabbath, the Bible, and the Church, are startlingly suggestive of the qualifications for the ministry which the times demand. Third, the swift development of secular forces in this country, our unprecedented material prosperity, fraught with unknown possibilities of moral evil, the ominous mutterings of discontent from multitudes of the poor, the grasping exactions and political power of the enormously rich, the elements of evil inseparable from so vast an influx of foreign populations, the rapid fixing of the trend of popular thought in Territories soon to blossom into States holding the balance of power in the republic—all these point to collisions of sentiment and culminations of forces sure to mark the closing decade of the century as an epoch, in our national history, of incalculable importance. What trained, consecrated leadership does the Church need in such a time! Men of cultured intellect, and hearts aglow with the life and power of the Holy Spirit and

the love of Jesus Christ ! We may be building wiser than we know by turning the steps of promising youth toward our schools, colleges, and theological seminaries.

[Without her educational institutions Methodism would have lacked much of her influence. We have 12 theological seminaries, 54 colleges, 120 seminaries and academies, with buildings, endowments and other property amounting to \$25,000,000. The courses of study in some of these institutions have been raised, broadened, and carefully adapted to the advanced state of scientific knowledge; the foundations of many of them have been strengthened by increased endowments and ampler appliances, and on most of them God has set his seal in gracious revivals of religion.] Meanwhile new institutions have been established, with resources which give them at once commanding influence. [The munificent gifts of Gammon, De Pauw, and Maclay, for theological education, will enshrine these names in the heart of coming generations as benefactors indeed.]

FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

The history and work of the Freedmen's Aid Society are too well understood to need formal statement. The reports of the Board and of the officers of the Society will bring its field of operation and its methods into view and show reason for gratitude to God for the good it has wrought. Under the authorization of former General Conferences the benefits of this Society have been extended to others than freedmen and their children, from which some friction has arisen, causing that which was well intended, and designed to meet an urgent want, to become a source of embarrassment to the Society. The causes of this friction are not entirely removed, and the feeling of uneasiness which at one time threatened its usefulness is still liable to hinder the success of much of the work which the Society has in hand. The conditions existing will require you to study again the question, in the light of experience, as to the feasibility of conducting schools for all classes under the auspices of this organization. That the problem is somewhat vexed is not to be concealed; and yet it should not be forgotten that the enlargement of the operations of this Society so as to include school-work among the whites was in harmony with its original purpose and in obedience to the authority which governs it. There is no censure to be cast upon the Society because of the friction experienced in its effort to meet the requirements laid upon it;

nor is it absolutely certain that any change of policy is essential to give it the success its friends have hoped it might achieve. The situation challenges your largest wisdom, and we only care to say that the Freedmen's Aid Society ought to be preserved, and given the best form for the largest usefulness. Whether its name be retained or not is less important than that its life and spirit be maintained, and that the educational work which is its chief purpose be carried forward with increased efficiency. We lay it upon your hearts to do for it what you can to conserve its vitality, to free it from embarrassment, and to increase its power for good in its peculiar field. The schools among the people of color need and deserve the sympathy of the whole Church, and the Society which maintains them is entitled to your best endeavors to give it an open field for work and the unrestricted confidence of the friends of humanity.

The schools for the whites which this Society has founded are also on our hands and on our hearts, and, whatever policy a wise expediency may dictate with reference to the Society itself, these schools cannot be abandoned. We have invested money in them, and pledged them our support, and created expectations which we cannot fail to make good without compromising the plighted faith of the Church. These schools are the product of our white work in the South, and the most hopeful feature of that work, while their value as agencies for the elevation of the people in the future is above estimate. If we had not a church in all that section the education of the children of the poorer classes of the white people of the Southern States in the principles which our schools inculcate, and in the atmosphere which pervades them, would still be a patriotic and Christian duty. It would be more economical to maintain all our schools in the South under one organization; but if that becomes impracticable let the work in which the Freedmen's Aid Society has been chiefly engaged become the dearer to the hearts of Christian philanthropists, and let the General Conference devise some more successful means, and make ample provision for supporting the schools which are now conducted for the white people of our Church in the South.

BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION.

The Board of Church Extension makes an encouraging exhibit of its operations during the quadrennium, and shows itself one of our grandest church agencies. Perhaps no one of our Connectional benevolences encounters greater perplexities in adminis-

tration than this, mostly growing out of the vastness of its field and arising from the disproportion between its annual income and the demands made upon it for assistance to needy churches. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year in donations would not meet the calls it is compelled to consider, but would make a nearer approach to satisfying the clamorous representations of urgent cases and bring the cause nearer to the hearts of our people than it has ever been. We are happy to note some increase in its receipts, and that it shows healthfulness in all the branches of its operations. Its Loan Fund has been an important feature, by which it has been able to relieve pressing wants and tide many churches over immediate embarrassment. It is hoped that the time is near when it will not be necessary to use this fund in any way to supplement the allowances to Conferences for donations, and when it may be administered by the Board with little or no reference to the apportionments or allowances to the Conferences, but to be used for relief or aid according to the judgment of those in charge of it. A large increase of the Donation Fund will bring this about and make possible the simplification of some of its methods, which will increase the love of the people toward this noble device for building houses of worship throughout the land. In its circumstances the administration is necessarily conservative, and we are glad to know that its integrity defies the scrutiny and challenges the criticism of the most captious.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The missionary work of the Church is the great benevolence. Whatever is done in this department is known to all whose eyes are open to catch tokens of progress throughout the world. The notes of its triumph ring out in glad hosannas like the song of the angels at the Redeemer's birth. At no period in the past was so much done as is now being done for the evangelization of the nations, and never before did Methodism so clearly appreciate the greatness of her opportunities. Her heart has been touched anew with a live coal from God's altar and glows with a love for the perishing which is born of the Spirit's baptism. We stand expectantly at the threshold of a new era in Christian activity and rejoice in victories which the faith of a former day did not dare anticipate as near at hand. Already the income to our missionary treasury has exceeded a million dollars in a year, and the appropriations for the current year are

beyond twelve hundred thousand dollars. Much more is needed. We hold fields tentatively which ought to be occupied with strong force. The reasonably-expected growth in our fields abroad will develop the need of a million a year for our foreign work alone in the next four years, while the necessities of the work at home will call for a corresponding increase. We therefore congratulate the Church most heartily in view of the advance which has been made, and yet we "rejoice with trembling" because of the increasing responsibilities coming to us. The work yet to be done is so great that we dare not think of the past except as preparation for undertakings worthy the grace bestowed upon us.

Our missionary organization is the result of profound thought and embodies plans which have been tested by experience. It is coming to be understood by our people, and the better it is understood the more thoroughly it commands their confidence. Unity of organization for all the work at home and abroad has been fundamental in our scheme, and to all suggestions of departure from this principle we say, "Make haste slowly." The interests of this cause have reached such magnitude that the full time of three secretaries appears to us not an unreasonable provision for the work to be done. Whether they should be of equal official rank, and whether their duties should be distributed in departments, will be determined by your wisdom.

The recognition and encouragement heretofore given to the Woman's Foreign and Home Missionary Societies have been helpful to them, and the noble work done by them amply justifies your confidence. They are not rivals to each other, nor to the general missionary work of the Church, except in the sense of provoking one another to love and good works, but are working industriously in their respective fields as fellow Helpers in pushing forward the cause and kingdom of Jesus Christ. The needs which gave rise to these societies, instead of diminishing, seemingly become more urgent as they are partially supplied. We commend these societies to your godly consideration, with the simple suggestion that whatever is done with reference to them should be in the direction of strengthening them in their relations to the general work of the Church and within their chosen limitations, which have been found so needful to their success.

SUPERVISION OF MISSIONS.

The method of exercising supervision over our missions in foreign countries will attract your attention, as it has done the attention of other General Conferences, and may excite discussion, as it is too broad a subject to be seen alike by all who approach it. [For ourselves, we have no changes to recommend, and yet we expect to be in the future, as in the past, the dutiful servants of the Church in executing her commands and in carrying out her policy to the best of our ability. There are advantages in the visits of the Bishops from this country to the foreign fields which should not be thrown away without positive assurance of sufficient gain to justify the sacrifice. They strengthen the bonds of sympathy between the Church at home and her workers abroad, and furnish useful suggestions from one field to another, making the experiences gained in one part of the world helpful in every other part.

They unify the administration in different countries, and serve in many ways to quicken the enthusiasm of the incipient churches and to keep alive the spirit of Methodism where its maintenance is difficult and yet essential to the fullest success. Besides all this, the intelligence gained in trustworthy form by these official visits, and diffused through the churches at home, is of untold value to our people, and does as much as any one thing to keep fresh their interest in all that relates to the spread of the Gospel throughout the world. But the greatest benefit is found in the General Committee meetings, when the appropriations are being considered; for them it is of untold value to have present for consultation not one merely, but from two to five Bishops who have been upon the ground and have studied the situation in the several missions, and can speak intelligently upon the representations made by the missionaries and by the one who last visited them. [The united judgment of several is better than that of one, who may be supposed to be an advocate in some measure of the field which he officially represents.

In connection with the agitation of this subject we have observed signs of growing sentiment in favor of the separation of some of our Foreign Missions from our jurisdiction at no distant day. It is thought that the growth of our Church in this country and abroad will soon give us a membership so large and varied in circumstances, with educational and benevolent institutions so numerous and vast, that we shall be unable to manage them efficiently under one jurisdiction; and it is hinted that the desire

for a world-wide organization, with jurisdictional unity, is the offspring of denominational pride rather than the outgrowth of an intelligent comprehension of the best relations of American Methodism to churches established in distant countries. It is also alleged that in some of our mission fields abroad there is found among the native populations a strong aversion to any thing like foreign control, which feeling is easily aroused in connection with religious affairs. There is no motive that we can discover for ignoring the force of these or any other arguments in favor of the autonomy of the churches where the conditions require it; and all these will be topics for study when we come to consider an ultimate policy for the Church; but we are not yet ready for an ultimate policy. When the child reaches manhood it rightly begins independent life. When the fruit is ripe it may be taken from the parent stem, but premature plucking is liable to be disastrous. It will not be claimed that any one of our Foreign Missions is ready to assume the responsibility of self-support and self-government. They are all our children, the product of our ministry, and entitled to our sympathy and protection, and we must provide government and supervision for them so long as they are subject to our laws and are supported in any good degree by the contributions of our people. If we meet our present obligations to them wisely we can afford to leave the future to the future. The plan of supervision which has hitherto given reasonable satisfaction ought not to be exchanged for any theory which contains elements of doubt either as to its lawfulness or its efficiency.

It should be understood, however, that retaining jurisdiction over our Foreign Missions does not hinder large-heartedness in adjustments to avoid needless divisions of Methodism among converts from heathenism. If one Methodism is enough for India, China, Japan, Mexico, or Italy, we ought to acknowledge it, and show the broadest liberality consistent with our obligations to our own people in arranging for the co-operation of all branches of Methodism wherever it is needed.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS.

It must not be forgotten, at this point, that the Church has already sanctioned, to some extent, the principle of supervising Foreign Missions by the appointment of a Missionary Bishop to a designated mission field, with jurisdiction limited thereto exclusively. Up to the present this seems to have been more of an

experiment than a fixed poliey, and the experiment has been confined to Africa, although the law providing for it does not restrict it to that country. The history of this experiment is very brief and instructive. In 1856 the Constitution was amended by due process so as to provide for the appointment of Missionary Bishops, and the new provision was carried into effect by the election and ordination of the Rev. Francis Burns as Missionary Bishop for Africa. He served for a few years acceptably, and died, after which the Rev. J. W. Roberts was chosen and ordained as his successor. At the beginning of this experiment all necessary provision was made for the support, the amenability, and the government of the Missionary Bishop. He was required to live, with his family, in the district assigned him, without which he could not exercise his functions, and he was to be supported the same as other missionaries. The plan worked satisfactorily so long as the conditions continued which existed at its inception. At that time there were no Annual Conferences in foreign countries, but Mission Conferences, with limited powers, authorized to do ordinary Conference work, but not entitled to representation in the General Conference. The Missionary Bishop was the superintendent of the mission and the president of the Mission Conference. This grade of Conferences was abolished in 1868, and the Liberia Mission Conference was constituted an Annual Conference, with full powers, as were all the Mission Conferences in the foreign and home fields.

When Bishop Roberts died no successor was elected till 1884, when, without any new legislation, or any recognition of the changed conditions in Africa, in pursuance of a resolution reported from the Committee on Episcopacy, and adopted by the Conference, a Missionary Bishop for Africa was elected and ordained, and left without any new regulation for his government or provision for his support. There was at that time no mission in Africa outside of Liberia, and Liberia was not a mission under a Missionary Superintendent, nor a Mission Conference, but an Annual Conference, with full powers, the peer of any Annual Conference in the Connection, under the general law of the Church as to its presideney and the supervision of the General Superintendents, whose jurisdiction could neither be abridged nor superseded in that Conference any more than in New York or Philadelphia. While no serious question as to his Church relation or eligibility to the office has been raised, as he was not a member of any Annual Conference, nor under missionary appoint-

ment of any kind, it is not strange that perplexing questions should arise touching his status, his amenability, his support, the scope of his duties, and his relation to the Missionary Society, through which alone the General Conference conducts its missionary administration. To us it seems unfortunate that the General Conference which elected him did not anticipate some of these questions and make provisions accordingly; but it did not, and in the absence of any new action on these points the implication is inevitable that the regulations in force during the incumbency of those who had previously exercised the same office in Africa were binding as precedents, and were, therefore, the only regulations applicable to the case in hand.] As we understand it, the Book Committee took this view of the subject when the Missionary Bishop appealed to it for his salary from the Episcopal Fund, and the General Missionary Committee concurred when it appropriated missionary money for his support, and continued the appropriation from year to year. It will be the duty of this General Conference to supply any deficiencies it may find in the legislation in this case, as well as to correct any errors or omissions it may discover in the administration of those whose duty it has been to carry out the law as they found it. It will also be your duty to determine whether the design of the last General Conference has been met in the inauguration of a system of missionary organizations and agencies with corporate powers, which, without the sanction of the Bishops, or the General Committee, or the Missionary Secretaries or Board, or any missionary authority in this country known to the General Conference, establishes an independent treasury, and appeals to the Church at large for contributions, and introduces new methods of appointing missionaries to different countries by committees not appointed under any law of the Church and having no official responsibility to any ecclesiastical body. The entire subject is before you, and we are only solicitous that you study it thoroughly and act upon it without bias. -

With regard to the work done in Africa, the persons employed, the method of employing them, the financial plans adopted, the moneys expended, the rules of administration observed, the progress made, and the outlook for the future, Bishop Taylor will make full report to you; and for all his representations we bespeak your most considerate judgment, and for himself personally that which you have already given with heartiness—your sympathy and your prayers.

RATIO OF REPRESENTATION.

The subject of providing for the reduction of the number of ministerial delegates in the General Conference has been before the Church; as, in obedience to action taken four years ago, we submitted to the Annual Conferences, in the year 1887, the proposition to alter the Constitution so as to permit a change of the ratio of representation. The proposition failed to receive the requisite majority, and, therefore, the change cannot now be made. The vote resulted: for the change, 1,629; against change, 5,226. This refusal on the part of the Annual Conferences to agree to the proposed modification of the ratio of representation leaves the subject where it was four years ago, with the same necessity to do something to guard against the growth of the General Conference to unwieldy proportions.

In connection with this vote we have noticed the sentiments which governed the action of the ministers in the Annual Conferences, and found them diversified. Some were opposed to any action till a plan shall be submitted to equalize the numbers of the lay and ministerial delegates; some opposed the change because the reduction would tend to increase the relative power of laymen in the body; and still others opposed it on the ground that it would give undue influence to small Conferences just emerging from the status of missions and correspondingly diminish the power of the older and larger Conferences which bear the burdens of our benevolences. The demand will be upon us, in the near future, to weigh every phase of the question and to seek such adjustment as the intelligence of the Church will approve as equitable.

Since complaint is made that Conferences of less than a score of members have full representation by one layman and one minister, while larger Conferences must have seventy-five members in order to additional representation, it has been suggested that the fractional number which is the basis for an additional delegate should be made the minimum number with which an Annual Conference can lawfully exist. We add the suggestion that the re-establishment of Mission Conferences, with limited powers, without the right of representation in the General Conference, might be the solution of this problem, and some others which you have in hand.

VOTING BY ORDERS.

We also suggest that the constitutional provision for voting by orders might be made more serviceable than it has been in the past. This provision confers a right which is unassailable upon any ground of law or of expediency, and goes far toward equalizing the powers of the orders, notwithstanding the disparity of their numbers, besides serving as a check upon impulsive and inconsiderate action. Heretofore the call for the separate vote has been resorted to with manifest reluctance, and has been sometimes productive of uneasiness unwarranted by the occasion. In our judgment the rules of the body should provide for taking the separate vote as readily as any other vote, and the call for it by any member of either order should excite as little feeling as any other lawful motion to dispose of a pending question. This conservative feature of the Constitution cannot accomplish its purpose till made operative without the slightest friction. We therefore recommend the exercise of this right in all matters of importance concerning which there is divided sentiment in the Church, and especially in making changes in the Discipline beyond merely verbal revisions.

QUESTIONS OF ELIGIBILITY.

In order to the harmonious working of the General Conference it is indispensable that the different classes of delegates composing it shall hold their places under distinct and unquestionable guarantees in the Constitution, in numbers prescribed by law, and relatively adjusted to obviate objections on the ground of equity; and, also, that the rights of all the delegates be recognized and sacredly guarded. This is pre-eminently a constitutional body, with limited powers, distinguished from the convention, the mass-meeting, and the voluntary association. As its membership increases in numbers and variety, and as its work touches new interests, and reaches out to distant lands, and impresses itself more and more upon the intellect and hearts of Christian workers in this country, and in all countries, it becomes more and more important to observe the restrictions upon its authority and to give most reverent heed to the letter and spirit of its organic law.

All questions touching the eligibility of persons as representatives in this body should be decided after the maturest deliberation, not of the merits of the individuals, but of the law and the facts governing the cases. Heretofore the question as to

whether a Lay Electoral Conference has the right to send as its representative a person who has no membership in the bounds of the Conference represented has never been formally decided. It is a grave question, and deserves final settlement. Non-action upon this and kindred subjects might prove to be action as significant and far-reaching as would be the formulated result of your most deliberate judgment.

For the first time in our history several "elect ladies" appear, regularly certified from Electoral Conferences, as lay delegates to this body. In taking the action which necessitates the consideration of the question of their eligibility the Electoral Conferences did not consult the Bishops as to the law in the case, nor do we understand it to be our duty to define the law for these Conferences; neither does it appear that any one is authorized to decide questions of law in them. The Electoral Conferences simply assumed the lawfulness of this action, being guided, as we are informed, by a declarative resolution of the General Conference of 1872, defining the scope of the word "laymen," in answer to a question touching the classification and rights of ordained local and located ministers. Of course the language of that resolution is carried beyond its original design when applied to a subject not before the body when it was adopted and not necessarily involved in the language itself. This also should be understood: that no definition of the word "laymen" settles the question of eligibility as to any class of persons, for many are classed as laymen for the purposes of lay representation, and have to do with it officially as laymen, who are themselves not eligible as delegates. Even laymen who are confessedly ineligible, who are not old enough to be delegates, or have not been members long enough, may be stewards, class-leaders, trustees, local preachers, and exhorters, and, as such, be members of the Quarterly Conference and vote for delegates to the Electoral Conference without themselves being eligible.

The constitutional qualifications for eligibility cannot be modified by a resolution of the General Conference, however sweeping, nor can the original meaning of the language be enlarged. If women were included in the original constitutional provision for lay delegates they are here by constitutional right. If they were not so included it is beyond the power of this body to give them membership lawfully except by the formal amendment of the Constitution, which cannot be effected without the consent of the Annual Conferences. In extending to women

the highest spiritual privileges, in recognizing their gifts, and in providing for them spheres of Christian activity, as well as in advancing them to positions of official responsibility, ours has been a leader of the Churches, and gratefully do we acknowledge the good results shown in their enlarged usefulness and in the wonderful development of their power to work for God, which we take as evidences of the divine approval of the high ground taken.] In all reformatory and benevolent enterprises, especially in the temperance, missionary, and Sunday-school departments of church work, their success is marvelous, and challenges our highest admiration. Happily no question of competency or worthiness is involved in the question of their eligibility as delegates. Hitherto the assumption underlying the legislation of the Church has been that they were ineligible to official positions, except by special provision of law. [In harmony with this assumption they have been made eligible, by special enactment, to the offices of steward, class-leader, and Sunday-school superintendent, and naturally the question arises as to whether the necessity for special legislation, in order to their eligibility to those specified offices, does not indicate similar necessity for special provision in order to their eligibility as delegates; and if so it is further to be considered that the offices of steward, class-leader, and Sunday-school superintendent may be created and filled by simple enactments of the General Conference itself; but to enter the General Conference and form part of the law-making body of the Church requires special provision in the Constitution, and, therefore, such provision as the General Conference alone cannot make.]

CONSTITUTION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Beyond all this, and perhaps as logically antecedent to several of the foregoing suggestions, another question has arisen which is of paramount importance. It has reference to what constitutes the organic law of the General Conference. Have we any such thing as a constitution? If so, what paragraphs of the Discipline are included in it? It is scarcely possible to think of this as an open question, yet it does exist, and because it exists we deem it wise to anticipate the possible contingencies of the future by seeking such a settlement of the question as will preclude doubt hereafter in a matter of such vital interest to the Church. When the General Conference was simply a general convention, consisting of all the elders who might attend, it

possessed plenary power, and needed no formal or written constitution. It had power to make rules and regulations for the Church ; to fix terms of membership ; to make and unmake the Episcopacy ; to ordain, modify, or annul the General Rules, the itinerancy, or the Book Concern ; to prescribe doctrines and standards of doctrine; and to meet as often as it chose, and to do what it would. It was supreme, and its members represented only themselves. But when the Church grew to such magnitude that it became impracticable for the whole body of the eldership to meet in convention a delegated body was declared a necessity, and then a written constitution, defining the composition and power of such a General Conference, became as indispensable as was the representative principle in the body itself. Such a constitution was ordained in 1808, and under its provisions the first delegated General Conference convened in 1812. The grant of power which the Church conveyed to the General Conference through that instrument was made in general terms, clothing the body organized in conformity to its requirements with full power to make rules and regulations for the Church—a grant so broad and liberal as to be subject only to the limitations specified in six restrictions, known as the “Restrictive Rules.” These restrictions have always been accorded their true character, as of the nature and force of a constitution, but, very strangely, the other parts of the section containing them have been by some regarded as only of the nature of “rules” such as the General Conference is empowered to enact, liable to amendment or repeal at the will of the majority of the body constituted under them. That this is erroneous, and capable of incalculable mischief, must be apparent to all who will closely examine the subject. It would give the General Conference power to make and unmake itself ; to determine its presidency, its quorum, its time of meeting, and ultimately its membership, and to change the provision for amending the restrictions. The only tenable position is that the General Conference, in order to have any right to “make rules and regulations for the Church,” must first be constituted in exact conformity to the provisions of this entire section—that is, it must have delegates of the description herein specified as to numbers and qualifications, the presidency and quorum mentioned, and be convened under this law as to time and place. When thus constituted, and only then, does the General Conference become the repository of the legislative authority of the Church. It is not the Church, but it is the highest representative of the Church’s organic life,

the formal expression of her Connectional unity, the agency of her power in controlling her forms of work and worship.

Such a General Conference, and no other, can make rules and regulations for the Methodist Episcopal Church under the limitations of this Constitution; but it cannot make a constitution for itself, nor can it change an item in the Constitution the Church has given it except as provided in the instrument itself. The conclusion is unavoidable that the entire section of the Discipline which prescribes for the General Conference its name, its membership, its quorum, its presidency, its time of meeting, and gives it its powers and its limitations, is of the form and force of a constitution, and must be so regarded, since it does for the General Conference precisely what a constitution always does for an organized body. It is the Constitution under which the entire membership of this body, Bishops and delegates, hold their places and exercise their rights.

The provision for changing this Constitution, known as the "Restrictive Rule Process," is a part of the Constitution, but not a part of any one of the restrictions; yet it is so related to all of them that it would be manifest unwisdom to think of altering it, whatever our views of its scope or of the power of the General Conference over it, except in the way prescribed for altering the restrictions. It is unfortunate that this provision for change applies in terms only to the restrictions. It leaves the body of the Constitution without any provision for amendment. From this fact two antagonistic inferences have been drawn and defended, either of which leads to damaging results.

The first is that all parts of the Constitution, except the restrictions, are subject to change by a majority vote of the General Conference. This, as we have seen, would make the organic law a rope of sand, or at least reduce it to the instability of a statutory rule. The other inference is that there is no possibility of amending the Constitution outside of the Restrictive Rules except by invoking the power that ordained it—that is, the body of the eldership in convention assembled. While this position is more logical than the other, and strictly accords with the letter of the instrument, it has never been insisted upon as the intention of those who gave us the Constitution. We dislike the thought that this section is unalterable or incapable of modification by any possible method or process. The provision for altering the Restrictive Rules ought to be sufficient to amend any part of it; and certainly neither jot nor tittle should be touched without that

process. The General Conference acted upon this assumption when it suspended or altered the Restrictive Rules in order to authorize the incorporation in the Constitution of the provision for lay representation.

Believing it important to settle this principle beyond controversy, and to determine what is the Constitution and how it may be amended in any of its parts, excepting that which relates to the Articles of Religion, we respectfully submit to your consideration the expediency of taking the proper steps for modifying the provision for change found in ¶ 72 of the Discipline, so that instead of reading as it now does: "Shall suffice to alter any of the above restrictions excepting the first article," it shall read: "Shall suffice to alter any of the provisions of this Constitution excepting the first restriction."

This is a very simple change, yet its effects may be great and of incalculable value to the Church. We submit it to your godly consideration, yet refrain from argument in its support except as argument inheres in the statement that it will remove ambiguity from the law, extirpate doubt as to what is the Constitution, and obviate possible perplexing discussions in the future. We assume that it is of the highest importance that the organic law of this great body should be well understood, readily distinguished from the statutory enactments of the body itself, sufficiently flexible to meet the growing necessities of the Church, and yet firm enough to endure whatever of turbulence or passion may be excited within as well as to withstand any adverse criticisms from without. Such a constitution maintained in its integrity will prove a bulwark against usurpation, a breakwater against immature innovation, a tower of strength to the confidence of all lovers of Methodism, commanding their reverence and esteem in the future more than in the past, even as our national Constitution, which is the charter of our liberties, and the flag of our country, command the increasing love and loyalty of the patriotic American.

TIME LIMIT.

We doubt not that the restlessness which now and then appears in connection with the time-limit, in the plan of our itinerary, will attract your attention as it has done that of other General Conferences. There is more or less of demand for an extension of the term, and while we are not convinced that the dominant sentiment of the Church favors any change, unless it be in exceptional cases to meet emergencies, we do feel, as we have in the

past, that conditions occasionally arise in which a little more flexibility would be advantageous. We do not suppose that any disaster would come to the Church in consequence if properly-guarded provision were made for extending the term to four, or even five years, in cases manifestly exceptional. We are ready to welcome any feasible plan for improving the itinerancy by increasing its adaptability to the ever-varying needs of the churches and for reducing its hardships to the minimum; but we are not ready for the removal of the limit or the abandonment of the system. The arguments for the removal of the time-limit are marvelously similar to those offered against the itinerancy itself — a fact which is strikingly significant.

SUGGESTED REVISIONS.

In the interest of uniformity of administration we wish to make a few suggestions. In cases of expelled preachers or of those permitted to withdraw under charges it would be wise for the General Conference to indicate the body to which the required confession, contrition, and reformation shall be "satisfactory" in order to regain church standing. It does not seem unreasonable that the "satisfaction" should be rendered to the Conference from which the person withdrew or was expelled. In cases of located ministers seeking re-admission to the traveling connection after being located a year or more it would be a wise thing to require a recommendation from a District or Quarterly Conference. It will also be helpful to us if the General Conference will define the scope and application of question 26, ¶ 79. A considerate revision of ¶ 164, touching the duties of the Bishops and their authority in making exceptional appointments, is desirable. Some of the items are obsolete, some are vague, and others are of questionable utility. It will also be observed that some are not in the list of exceptions to the three-years' limit, while usage warrants the claim for exception in all of them.

In "traveling through the Connection at large" we often experience embarrassment upon discovering that we do not know how to conduct public worship in the congregation. We either sit as spectators, joining in the worship as best we can, while the pastor leads the introductory service, or put ourselves under his instructions, or keep before us a written programme, and proceed with grave apprehension lest a blunder be perpetrated. The remedy is a form of public worship which shall be uniform and imperative in its essential features. Cultivated music and

responsive readings are not objectionable; but when they consume time needed for general hymns, prayer, and sermon, they become monotonous.

A carefully-matured plan for securing a better support for the superannuated ministers of our Church seems to us to be greatly needed. Contributions by the people should continue to be the chief source of income for this purpose, but if some way can be devised to provide a Connectional fund which will extend its benefits to claimants in all the Conferencees alike it will aid in overcoming a serious embarrassment to our work and promote the cause of genuine benevolence. We commend the subject to your consideration without adding a further suggestion or word of counsel.

The increased multitudes of Romanists coming to our shores, to share our privileges and to rear their families under the influence of our institutions, have claims upon us for instruction and for special efforts for leading them into the purer light of our Gospel, which claims we have never fully appreciated. As an ecclesiastico-political power Romanism forces herself upon the attention of all patriotic and evangelical thinkers who know her history, and appreciate her greatness and her spirit, as a menace to our liberties and a snare to our people; and yet the millions born within her pale and baptized at her altars are entitled to our sympathy and need our ministrations. We therefore ask your attention to the problem of evangelizing Romanists in this country.

LABOR PROBLEM.

An evil which has long existed in the countries beyond the seas, but which is comparatively new with us, has begun to show itself in our land, presenting problems to the Church, as well as to the nation, which are not of easy solution. No conflict between capital and labor will ever rise where employer and the employed are governed by the spirit of the gospel of Christ. The Golden Rule enthroned will prove an antidote to all the evils of the contact of rich and poor; but, alas! we confront a state of things in which the Golden Rule has little recognition. That millions of laborers compactly organized under leaderships liable to become unscrupulous, chafing under real or fancied grievances, are an element of great power and no little danger is a fact too palpable to be concealed or overlooked. The entrance of this element into the political party strifes of this country adds to the perplexity

and the peril of the situation. What is the true relation of the Church to the problem, and what can she do to solve it?

With the financial and political aspects of the question we have little to do.¹ The Church is not a political organization. She neither commands nor censures the party affiliations of her members. Common prudence, as well as due regard to her divinely-appointed mission, restrains her ecclesiastical councils from partisan utterances and from indorsing or condemning political parties, as such, whatever their principles or whatever the preference of individuals composing her assemblies. As Methodists we all sympathize with that antipathy which Americans feel toward the commingling of the affairs of Church and State in official action, and heartily believe it essential to the permanency of our civil and religious liberties that the inviolability of the rights of conscience, the perfect freedom of the citizen in exercising his franchise, and the sacredness of the ballot-box, be forever maintained above the range or reach of ecclesiastical censorship. Romanism may consistently dominate the political action of its adherents; but be it far from Methodism to give color to the suspicion of any such intention.

But there is a spiritual side to this question which we cannot disregard. It is primarily the old question of the relation of the Church to the masses, especially to the poor. Are they drifting away from us? Have we lost our love for them, or the aggressive spirit which carries the Gospel to their homes and hearts? Have we forgotten our mission as we have increased in wealth? Nothing is more alarming to the philanthropist and the patriot than the alienation of the laboring people from the evangelical churches. Is this alienation a fact? If so, what is its cause? If we have given too much attention to the rich, or cherished too much regard for social position, or have in any wise neglected the poor, we have departed from the spirit of our calling.¹ In the sanctuary of God, if nowhere else on earth, "the rich and the poor meet together" in brotherly fellowship, and that gracious God who becomes the Father of all that believe in Jesus Christ receives alike their prayers and services. If fine churches are in the way they do not honor us, and it were better never to have them than that they should stand as monuments of unchurchly pride or as barriers between the Gospel of Christ and the poor for whom he gave his life. Of course our finest churches were not intended to exclude the poor, nor do our wealthiest people desire the exclusion of any; but good intentions weigh little

against the fact that many of the poor do not feel the welcome so kindly intended for them, and do not come into churches which appear to them intended for other classes. This fact reveals a portentous evil, and demands a remedy at whatever cost.

Chief among the agencies to meet this demand are local missionary organizations. In New York, Chicago, and other cities these are doing royal service, proving that the vigorous support of local enterprises is not hurtful but helpful to the Connectional interest of the Church. Additional Disciplinary provision may not be needed, but General Conference recognition and indorsement of these agencies will encourage those who have this work on their hearts.

The use of evangelists with methods of work not usual in our churches has sometimes met with encouragement and done good, but we have declined appointing traveling ministers to such services. Their sphere of operation is largely within the bounds of organized churches where the pastors are in full authority, and the appointment of evangelists to work in such fields under official sanction might introduce confusion if not unseemly conflicts of jurisdiction. We do not feel ourselves authorized to make such appointments, and are unable to see any way of giving them a place in our system without embarrassment.

The organization of voluntary societies in our churches in the form of alliances, leagues, unions, and associations, to a limited extent, is useful in promoting evangelical work and in reaching classes of people not otherwise easily accessible, as well as in cultivating the social life of communities in a Christian way and in encouraging the young in the habit of useful reading. Some official supervision or limitation of their work may, however, become expedient, in order that they may continue to subserve only useful purposes and avoid collisions with the class-meetings, Sunday-schools, and other services of the Church. Methodism has never found an equivalent for the class-meeting.

As necessary to the maintenance of the spirituality of the Church, and to resist the influence of the loose thought of the times, which is often aggressive and industrious in pushing its way into the evangelical pulpits, we deem it important to keep intact and to emphasize our doctrines relating to the experiences of believers in their struggles with sin in this world, and also those which point to eternal retributions in the world to come. We would especially urge our ministers to make prominent the office

and work of the Holy Spirit in renewing and sanctifying the soul and attesting our filial relation to God, and also to stand fast by the scriptural standards in representing the terribleness of sin, the necessity of the atonement, the probational character of the present life, the future judgment, and the final perdition of the ungodly. The alarming excesses of luxury and worldliness in the churches will crush out vital piety as surely as there is faltering in the pulpit in regard to these foundation-doctrines, and even the solid orthodoxy which we maintain and recommend will not withstand the inflowing tides of evil without constant application of the truth in personal experience.

In all of our Conferences we have urged upon the ministry increased attention to the doctrine and experience of Christian perfection as taught in our standards, and have done this conscientiously, believing that in large measure the efficiency of Methodism in evangelical work depends on adherence to the testimony she has always given to the belief that holiness is the privilege of all God's people on the earth. We are not aware of any serious departures from our theology on this subject in our pulpits; yet there is urgent need for line upon line, and precept upon precept, to keep the experience and practice of our people in line with our doctrinal teachings in relation to holy living. Methodism is "rooted and grounded" in this faith, and we accept it as our providential mission to "spread scriptural holiness over these lands." The preaching of the word, the ordinances of the Church, the class-meetings, the love-feasts, the prayer-meetings, in a word, all the public and private means of grace, and all the services of the sanctuary, are for the promotion of holiness; and we are not persuaded that any organization, in the Church or out of it, can furnish facilities better adapted to the development of the Christian graces, or the advancement of the soul in the knowledge and love of God, than those offered in the stated services of the Church. Christian perfection is perfection in love. It is only when methods of questionable wisdom are adopted for giving it prominence that evil results attend its emphasis in the churches.

MORAL QUESTIONS.

The moral questions which occupy public thought and deeply concern us as Methodists present aspects differing little, if any, from those which came before the General Conference four years ago. There is a lamentable disregard of the holy Sabbath all

over the land, and the agencies which tend to break it down as a sacred institution are multiplying and becoming more and more powerful. [The incoming populations of Continental Europe, with their habits of making the Sabbath a day of amusement; the growth of great corporations, controlling the labor of multitudes who depend for support on situations held on condition of working on Sunday; the publication and patronage of Sunday papers in all our large cities, with large circulation throughout the country, together with the lax notions of nominal Christians touching the obligation to observe the day as holy unto the Lord, are the principal causes which render it difficult to keep alive a vigorous sentiment in favor of the sanctity of the day and to enforce wholesome discipline on the subject in the churches.] In the presence of the danger to the Sabbath which this state of things engenders the Church can do nothing less than bear ringing testimony, and hold unflinchingly to the divine teaching that all worldly business and labor are forbidden on that day except works of necessity and mercy. We shall expect your declarations of sentiment to accord with the high standard hitherto maintained, and make no concession to the grasping spirit of the times which would rob the laborer of his day of rest, nor yield a jot to that latitudinarianism which converts sacred time into opportunities for dissipation.

[From the beginning Methodism has borne testimony against tippling-houses and dram-drinking. At an early day our Church took advanced ground in favor of total abstinence, and our preachers were among the first in the field contending for the legal suppression of the liquor traffic. It gives us pleasure to note that indications abound that our people occupy no doubtful position on this subject, and will hold no second place in the pending struggles for constitutional prohibition. The liquor traffic is so pernicious in all its bearings, so inimical to the interests of honest trade, so repugnant to the moral sense, so injurious to the peace and order of society, so hurtful to the homes, to the Church, and to the body politic, and so utterly antagonistic to all that is precious in life, that the only proper attitude toward it for Christians is that of relentless hostility. It can never be legalized without sin. No temporary device for regulating it can become a substitute for prohibition. License, high or low, is vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy.

The blight of polygamy is still upon the land, taxing the ingenuity of statesmen to deal with its criminal bearings and

puzzling the churches to grapple with its immoralities. Our Church is face to face with the evil, doing what she can to rebuke the iniquity, working under discouraging conditions, yet not without fruit. Our Utah Mission is touching the Mormon population as never before. An outspoken testimony from this body will be helpful in keeping the public conscience awake to the enormity of the vile system.

[The last General Conference placed our Church upon advanced ground on the subject of divorcee, from which there will be no recession. The facility with which divorces are secured in many of the States is a crying evil—nay, a burning shame to our civilization—giving edge to the sarcastic retorts of Mormons to our rebukes of their wickedness.] Marriage is not a sacrament of the Church, but it is an institution of divine appointment, to be guarded with the utmost vigilance as the foundation of domestic and social order and the support of Christian morality. [If additional action is needed it is with reference to admitting unscripturally divorced persons to membership in the Church.]

Other evils afflict society against which increasing protests should go out from the churches till the moral sentiment of the nation is aroused to appreciate the dangers which beset us.

[The earth groans beneath the burden of crimes which our civilization does not repress. Gambling, perjury, bribery, and licentiousness stalk forth in open day, casting their shadows upon our sanctuaries, upon the halls of legislation, and upon our courts of justice, and through the agency of a subservient press pouring their offensive odors into our family circles.] The ancient lesson that “Righteousness exalteth a nation” needs re-assertion with emphasis. [As the safeguard of liberty, and as the warrant for the hope of the progress to which our institutions point, the Church must develop a morality which has nerve, and bone, and muscle, and fire in its heart.]

Beloved, you are here to plan and work for God as possessors of a priceless heritage. Your action will help or hinder the cause of God in this and in many lands. It will conserve the precious in our Methodism, give new direction to her mighty forces and new impulse to her inward life, stimulate the faith and zeal of our people, and send messages of joy to the ends of the earth, or it will dampen the ardor of multitudes who wait for the salvation of God. Well may we tremble before the greatness of the work to be done, and because of our responsibility. The history of the past speaks to us with warning voice,

and yet with words of cheer. The memory of the heroic dead bids us onward. We are commissioned to capture the world for Christ and to fill the earth with gladness. The future beckons us to victory. Action is the law of life and the command of God. To falter is to fail. Then, we beseech you, brethren, gird yourselves for conquest, and be not in haste nor be weary. The pillar of cloud and of fire goes before you, and the God of Jacob will be your refuge forever.

As your fellow-laborers we joy in your joy and take pleasure in all the progress of Zion. In your deliberations we shall expect comfort, and in the good work which you do both angels and saints will rejoice forever. You are clothed with power to touch humanity, in all its varied conditions, with the greatest possible influence for good. You cannot be otherwise than seriously affected in considering these things, and you will not forget that the eyes of millions are upon you—not only the eyes of Methodists and of Christians of other denominations, but those of the nation, and all who love our Lord are watching you with prayerful solicitude. In this Presence all personal strifes and ambitions should sink into forgetfulness and every heart move in unison with the supreme purpose to know nothing in this work but Jesus Christ and the good of the Church which he bought with his blood. We pray you, brethren, do all things as in the immediate presence of God, and may you have that support and guidance which will lift you into a calm and loving spirit and make you strong for your great work!

THOMAS BOWMAN,	CYRUS D. FOSS,
RANDOLPH S. FOSTER,	JOHN F. HURST,
STEPHEN M. MERRILL,	WILLIAM X. NINDE,
EDWARD G. ANDREWS,	JOHN M. WALDEN,
HENRY W. WARREN,	WILLARD F. MALLALIEU,
CHARLES H. FOWLER.	

New York, May 2, 1888.

RULES OF ORDER

ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1888.

The following are the *Rules of Order*, as revised and adopted by the General Conference, May 5, 1888:

1. The Conference shall meet at nine o'clock A. M. and adjourn at one o'clock P. M., but may alter the time of meeting and adjournment at their discretion.

2. The President shall take the chair precisely at the hour to which the Conference stood adjourned, and cause the same to be opened by the reading of the Scriptures, singing, and prayer, and on the appearance of a quorum shall have the Journal of the preceding session read and approved, and the business of the Conference shall proceed in the following order, namely:

(1.) The roll of Conferences shall be called in alphabetical order for the presentation of appeals, resolutions, and miscellaneous business.

(2.) Reports, first of the Standing and then of the Select Committees; *Provided* always that each call severally shall have been completed before either preceding one shall be repeated.

3. The President shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Conference; but in case of such appeal the question shall be taken without debate, except that the appellant may make a simple statement of the grounds of his appeal.

4. The President shall appoint all committees unless otherwise specially ordered by the Conference.

5. On assigning the floor to any member of the Conference the President shall distinctly announce the name of the member to whom it is assigned and the Annual Conference he represents.

6. Resolutions shall be written and presented in duplicate by the mover, and all motions, if the President, Secretary, or any two members request it.

7. When a motion is made and seconded, or a resolution introduced and seconded, or a report presented and read by the Secretary or stated by the President, it shall be deemed in possession of the Conference; but any motion or resolution may be withdrawn by the mover, with the consent of the Conference, at any time before amendment or decision.

8. The motions to Lay on the Table, to Take from the Table, and for the Previous Question shall be taken without debate.

9. No new motion or resolution shall be entertained until the one under consideration has been disposed of, which may be done by adoption or rejection, unless one of the following motions should intervene, which shall have precedence in the order in which they are placed, namely:

- (1.) To fix the time to which the Conference shall adjourn;
- (2.) To adjourn;
- (3.) To take a recess;
- (4.) To lay on the table;
- (5.) For the previous question;
- (6.) To postpone to a given time;
- (7.) To refer;
- (8.) Substitute;
- (9.) Amendment;
- (10.) To postpone indefinitely.

An amendment to an amendment shall be in order, and if a substitute is accepted it shall replace the original proposition.

10. When any member is about to speak in debate, or to deliver any matter to the Conference, he shall arise and respectfully address the President, but shall not proceed until recognized by him.

11. No member shall be interrupted when speaking except by the President, to call him to order when he departs from the question or uses personalities or disrespectful language; but any member may call the attention of the President to the subject when he deems a speaker out of order, and any member may explain when he thinks himself misrepresented.

12. When a member desires to speak to a question of privilege he shall briefly state the question; but it shall not be in order for him to proceed until the President shall have decided it a privileged question.

13. No person shall speak more than twice on the same question, nor more than ten minutes at one time without leave of the Conference; nor shall any person speak more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken. *Provided*, however, that a committee making a report shall through its chairman or one of its members selected by the committee or its chairman in all cases be entitled to ten minutes to close the debate, either to oppose the motion to lay the report on the table, or, this permission not having been used, to close the debate on the motion to adopt. The committee shall not be deprived of its right to close the debate even after the previous question has been ordered.

14. When any motion or resolution shall have been acted upon by the Conference it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing side to move a reconsideration; but a motion to reconsider a non-debatable motion shall be decided without debate.

15. No member shall absent himself from the service of the Conference without leave, unless he is sick or unable to attend.

16. No member shall be allowed to vote on any question who is not within the bar at the time when such question shall be put by the President, except by leave of the Conference when such member has been necessarily absent.

17. Every member who is within the bar at the time a question is put shall give his vote, unless the Conference, for special reasons, excuse him.

18. No resolution altering or rescinding any rule of Discipline shall be adopted until it shall have been in the possession of the Conference at least one day, and shall have been printed in *The Daily Advocate*.

19. It shall be in order for any member to call for the yeas and nays on any question before the Conference, and if the call be sustained by 100 members present the vote thereon shall be taken by yeas and nays. If not sustained, members voting in the minority, if the number voting in said minority is less than 100, may have their votes recorded by name.

20. It shall be in order to move that the question be taken without further debate on any measure pending, except in cases in which character is involved; nevertheless, it shall be in order under this rule to move to recommit, to divide, or to lay on the

table ; and if sustained by a vote of *two thirds*, the question shall be so taken.

21. The motion to adjourn shall be taken without debate, and shall always be in order, except, (1) when a member has the floor; (2) when a question is actually put, or a vote is being taken; (3) when the question is pending on seconding the demand for the previous question; (4) when the previous question has been called and sustained and is still pending, and (5) when a motion to adjourn has been negative and no business or debate has intervened.

22. Members presenting memorials, petitions, and other papers for reference, shall prepare the paper by writing in a plain hand on the back of it the following items, in the following order, namely :

- (1.) Name of the member presenting the paper.
- (2.) Conference from which it comes.
- (3.) Pastoral charge of the Conference sending it.
- (4.) Subject to which it relates.
- (5.) First name on the petition.
- (6.) Number of other petitioners.
- (7.) The committee to which he desires it referred.

Papers thus presented shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Conference, and by him sent to the committee, according to indorsement, and announced in the Journal of the day.

23. When any member shall move the reference of any portion of the Journal of an Annual Conference to any committee he shall at the same time furnish a copy of the portion he wishes referred, prepared as already provided in the case of memorials.

24. All resolutions contemplating verbal alterations of the Discipline shall state the language of the paragraph and line proposed to be altered, and also the language proposed to be substituted.

25. All committees proposing changes of Discipline shall not only recite the paragraph and line proposed to be amended, but also the paragraph as amended complete.

26. All written motions, reports, and communications to the Conference shall be passed to the Secretary, to be by him read to the Conference.

27. All committees shall furnish duplicates of their reports.

28. A call for a vote by orders shall be made and seconded by members of the same order.

29. When voting by orders the separation shall be merely in regard to the taking, announcing, deciding, and recording the vote of each order on the question on which the separate vote is "demanded." Any incidental matter bearing upon such vote shall be decided by the Conference acting "as one body." They shall vote separately whenever such separate vote shall be demanded by one third of each order. In taking a vote by orders it shall be by a count vote, first of the ministerial, and then of the lay, delegates ; but either order may call for the yeas and nays by one fourth of its members present and voting, and if the call is sustained the names of the delegates, first of the ministerial and then of the lay delegates, shall be called, and each member shall answer aye or no.

30. Where a subject-matter has been received by the Conference and referred to a committee, and a report thereon has been made to the Conference, it shall not be in order for another committee to consider the same subject or for the Conference to entertain a report from committee on the said subject; but when any committee shall ascertain that a subject which has been referred to it has also been referred to another committee it shall promptly report the fact to the Conference, and the Conference shall decide which committee shall have permanent charge of said subject.

31. All demonstrations of approval or disapproval during the progress of debate shall be deemed a breach of order.

32. These rules shall not be suspended except by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting.

CONFERENCE OFFICERS.

PRESIDING BISHOPS.

Thomas Bowman,	John M. Walden,
Randolph S. Foster,	Willard F. Mallalieu,
Stephen M. Merrill,	Charles H. Fowler,
Edward G. Andrews,	John H. Vincent,
Henry W. Warren,	James N. FitzGerald,
Cyrus D. Foss,	Isaac W. Joyce,
John F. Hurst,	John P. Newman,
William X. Ninde,	Daniel A. Goodsell.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS.

William Taylor,	- - - - -	Africa.
James M. Thoburn,	- - - - -	India.

SECRETARY.

David S. Monroe.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

Sabin Halsey,	William S. Urmey,
Charles J. Clark,	A. Clark Crosthwaite,
Manley S. Hard,	Robert R. Doherty,
William H. Crogman,	Bert E. Wheeler,
Jacob Wernli,	Carlton C. Wilbor,
	Ernest A. Simons.

JOURNAL

OF THE
GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1888.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 1.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.
Opening of
the General
Conference.

THE TWENTIETH DELEGATED GENERAL CONFERENCE
OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH convened in the
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, in the city of New York,
on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-
eight.

Bishops present: THOMAS BOWMAN, RANDOLPH S.
FOSTER, STEPHEN M. MERRILL, EDWARD G. ANDREWS,
HENRY W. WARREN, CYRUS D. FOSS, JOHN F. HURST,
JOHN M. WALDEN, WILLARD F. MALLALIEU, and
CHARLES H. FOWLER.

Bishops
present.

The Conference was called to order by Bishop Thomas Bowman, at nine o'clock A. M.

Bishop
Bowman
presides.

Bishop R. S. Foster read the One Hundred and Third Psalm. Bishop C. D. Foss announced hymn 1, commencing—

Devotional
services.

"O for a thousand tongues, to sing,"

and William H. Olin, of the Wyoming Conference, led in prayer. Bishop J. M. Walden read the third chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians. Bishop E. G. Andrews announced hymn 770, commencing—

"I love thy kingdom, Lord,"

and Bishop H. W. Warren led in prayer.

Bishop Bowman then read the following paper :

DEAR BRETHREN: By the favor of a kind Providence we are here to organize the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For such organization there is no rule in the Discipline which prescribes the successive steps to be taken, and custom, which sometimes makes law, has been variable in the past, and furnishes no authoritative guide. We are at this hour in the presence of new

Bishops'
statement
on the
question
of eligibility
of delegates.

May 1.

FIRST DAY.

Morning.

conditions—conditions which call for a brief statement of the views of the Bishops touching the situation prior to the organization.

In the earlier General Conferences the delegates-elect brought their certificates of election with them, and each man presented his credentials in person when the call was made, and was admitted. For a few sessions past, for the purpose of economizing time and facilitating the organization, the practice has obtained of sending certificates of election to the Secretary of the previous General Conference, in order that a roll of delegates-elect might be prepared for the opening of the General Conference. This practice has received the sanction of the General Conference, and has been followed in the preparation for the organization about to be effected.

In this preparatory work the duty of the Secretary of the previous General Conference is only clerical, as he sustains no official relation to the body about to be constituted. The only authority present to superintend the organization is the Episcopacy, represented by the General Superintendent who occupies the chair. He is in his place by virtue of his office, and upon him rests the responsibility of seeing that the organization is constitutionally effected. Before him are the delegates-elect and the constitution of the General Conference—the latter being his sole guide in the duty of the hour.

In ordinary cases, when no one is proposed for membership whose title is questioned, the method of procedure is comparatively immaterial. Slight informalities pass without question. All concerned are then animated by the single purpose to proceed with becoming solemnity and promptness to the point of readiness for business. But when information is in possession of the Bishops, in trustworthy form, that a number of persons whose names have been certified to the Secretary as delegates-elect are held to be ineligible, and that their title to be admitted as delegates will be challenged, the conditions are materially changed, and greater caution and more rigid adherence to the form and substance of the law become necessary.

The Bishops find names proposed for a place on the roll of the General Conference which belong to a class of persons never heretofore admitted to membership in that body, and whose right to be admitted has never been determined, nor even considered, by the supreme authority of the Church, so that neither the Church, nor the highest tribunal known to her laws, has ever expressed a judgment in relation to their eligibility. We also find some names of persons certified as elected by Electoral Conferences, in the bounds of which they neither reside nor hold membership. And, furthermore, we find that against the admission of all these persons protests, possibly signed, and taking the form of challenges of their right to be admitted, have been prepared, and are lodged in our hands, to be presented when the question of their admission comes before the Conference.

In view of these facts the Bishops, fully sensible of the gravity of the issues involved, and feeling anxious that the subject be presented to the General Conference for action without prejudice to the rights of any party in the case, have agreed, after mature deliberation, first, that they have no jurisdiction in the matter of the eligibility of the classes of persons in question; and, second, that the General Conference, which must pronounce upon the issues in the case, can only exercise its jurisdiction when duly organized.

Therefore, in the nature of the case, there must be a General Conference, with a quorum of unchallenged delegates, before the claims of the parties thus challenged can be presented. Then, inasmuch as no right is put in jeopardy by the omission from the preliminary roll-call of the names of persons whose eligibility is disputed, and no prejudice is created for or against their claims, and in order to the utmost fairness and impartiality in the issue to be presented to the

General Conference, it has been decided by the Bishops—the authorized interpreters of the law till the General Conference is organized—that the names of the parties whose eligibility is challenged upon constitutional grounds shall not be called till after a constitutional quorum of unchallenged delegates shall have been ascertained to be present, and the body is duly organized for business. It will then be competent for the Conference to act upon the cases in question in such way as its sense of justice and right shall dictate as lawful and expedient.

In the meantime, dear brethren, aware as we all are that we stand in the presence of several questions of grave importance and great delicacy, concerning which there are differences of opinion, we suggest the exercise of patience and moderation, and urge upon you the duty of prayer for the presence and help of the divine Master, whose servants we are and whose Church we love. May the God of peace and love himself preside over us and illuminate and tranquilize our minds for the duties before us.

It will be our pleasure, brethren, so soon as you shall signify your readiness, to submit our quadrennial address, which, we trust, will be helpful to your deliberations.

The Secretary of the last General Conference will now call the roll prepared in conformity to the principles enunciated, and so soon as the Conference shall have elected a Secretary to make record of its proceedings we will present the names requiring your deliberation.

The Secretary of the last Conference, David S. Monroe, then called the roll of delegates, and the following members answered to their names:

Roll called.

Alabama.

Ministerial: John D. Pierce.

Members present.

Arkansas.

Ministerial: Thomas B. Ford.

Lay: Absalom C. Phillips.

Baltimore.

Ministerial: John Lanahan, William F. Speake, David H. Carroll, John F. Goucher.

Lay: Alexander Ashley, George W. Corner.

Bengal.

Ministerial: James M. Thoburn.

Lay: Robert Laidlaw.

Blue Ridge.

Ministerial: James D. Roberson.

California.

Ministerial: Robert Bentley, William S. Urmy, Elbert R. Dille, Andrew J. Nelson.

Lay: Chancellor Hartson.

Central Alabama.

Ministerial: Alfred W. McKinney.

Lay: Washington G. Allen.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

Central German.

Ministerial: Jacob Rothweiler, Henry J. Liebhart, Peter F. Schneider.

Lay: Dietrich B. Meyer.

Central Illinois.

Ministerial: Charles O. McCulloch, Peter A. Cool, George W. Gue, Benjamin W. Baker, William H. Hunter.

Lay: Isaac Bailey, James H. Bunn.

Central Missouri.

Ministerial: William H. H. Brown.

Lay: Charles S. Walden.

Central New York.

Ministerial: Luke C. Queal, Edmund M. Mills, Charles N. Sims, Carlton C. Wilbor, Uriah S. Beebe.

Lay: Thomas Jones, Thomas W. Durston.

Central Ohio.

Ministerial: Elias D. Whitlock, Leroy A. Belt, Samuel L. Roberts, Gershom Lease.

Lay: William St. John, John B. Williams.

Central Pennsylvania.

Ministerial: Martin L. Ganoe, Edward J. Gray, David S. Monroe, George Leidy, William A. Stephens.

Lay: Thomas H. Murray, S. Wilson Murray.

Central Tennessee.

Ministerial: James W. McNeil.

Chicago German.

Ministerial: Christian A. Loeber, Charles Hedler.

Lay: Henry Rieke, Gustave A. Seifeld.

Cincinnati.

Ministerial: Charles H. Payne, Adna B. Leonard, Jeremiah H. Bayliss, Isaac W. Joyce.

Lay: John E. Jones, John K. Pollard.

Colorado.

Ministerial: Earl Cranston, David H. Moore.

Lay: John W. Lacey.

Columbia River.

Lay: William Michell.

Dakota.

Ministerial: William Brush.

Lay: D. William Diggs.

Delaware.

Ministerial: William H. Coffey, William H. Thomas.

Lay: Benjamin O. Bird, Elisha L. Briddell.

May 1.

FIRST DAY.

Morning.

Des Moines.

Ministerial: William T. Smith, William S. Hooker, Thomas McK. Stuart, Benjamin F. W. Cozier.

Lay: David S. Sigler, Leslie M. Shaw.

Detroit.

Ministerial: Arthur Edwards, Lewis R. Fiske, Lewis P. Davis, Andrew J. Bigelow, Jacob Horton, James S. Smart.

Lay: Horace Hitchcock, Charles R. Brown.

East German.

Ministerial: Paul Quattlander.

Lay: Frederick K. Keller.

East Maine.

Ministerial: James W. Day, William T. Jewell.

Lay: Eben M. Tibbitts, Thomas H. Wentworth.

East Ohio.

Ministerial: Ernest A. Simons, John W. Toland, William L. Dixon, Louis Paine, Abraham H. Domer.

Lay: Silas J. Williams, Frank A. Arter.

East Tennessee.

Ministerial: Daniel W. Hayes.

Lay: James P. Andrews.

Erie.

Ministerial: Theodore L. Flood, Homer H. Moore, Alfred Wheeler, Robert S. Borland.

Lay: George P. Hukill, Edward Appleyard.

Florida.

Ministerial: Samuel B. Darnell.

Lay: Lawrence L. Chestnut.

Foochow.

Ministerial: Sia Sek Ong.

Genesee.

Ministerial: Sandford Hunt, John E. Williams, DeWitt C. Huntington, Samuel McGerald, George H. Dryer, John B. Wentworth.

Lay: Zachary P. Taylor, Jerome I. Stanton.

Georgia.

Ministerial: Hugh Boyd.

Lay: John E. Bryant.

May 1.

FIRST DAY.

Morning,

Germany.*Ministerial:* Clement A. C. Achard.**Holston.***Ministerial:* Thomas C. Carter, John F. Spence.*Lay:* Halbert B. Case.**Idaho.***Ministerial:* Abraham Eads.*Lay:* Samuel O. Swackhamer.**Illinois.***Ministerial:* William H. Webster, William H. Wilder, Matthias A. Hewes, Marquis D. Hawes, William N. McElroy.*Lay:* Enoch W. Moore.**Indiana.***Ministerial:* Alexander Martin, Henry J. Talbott, William R. Halstead.*Lay:* David E. Beem, Moses L. B. Sefrit.**Iowa.***Ministerial:* J. Thomas McFarland, James C. W. Coxe, George N. Power.*Lay:* Charles F. Craver.**Italy.***Ministerial:* Leroy M. Vernon.**Japan.***Ministerial:* Robert S. Maclay.*Lay:* John O. Spencer.**Kansas.***Ministerial:* Samuel E. Pendleton, James Marvin, George S. Dearborn.*Lay:* Ira I. Taber.**Kentucky.***Ministerial:* Amon Boreing, John D. Walsh.*Lay:* Amos Shinkle.**Lexington.***Ministerial:* Daniel Jones, Edward W. S. Hammond.*Lay:* Thomas R. Fletcher, George L. Knox.**Liberia.***Lay:* John L. Fuller.**Little Rock.***Ministerial:* William R. R. Duncan.*Lay:* C. Columbus Riley.

Louisiana.

Ministerial: Joseph C. Hartzell, Aristides E. P. Albert, Julius F. Marshall.

Lay: Graham Bell.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

Maine.

Ministerial: Charles J. Clark, Enos T. Adams.

Lay: Washington L. Dagget, Jeremiah B. Donnell.

Mexico.

Ministerial: John W. Butler.

Michigan.

Ministerial: Doctor F. Barnes, James H. Potts, John M. Reid, Washington Gardner, Wilbur I. Cogshall, John C. Floyd.

Lay: Daniel Striker.

Minnesota.

Ministerial: Robert Forbes, George H. Bridgman, William W. Satterlee, John N. Liscomb.

Lay: George H. Hazzard.

Mississippi.

Ministerial: Samuel A. Cowen, James M. Shumpert, John C. Eckles.

Lay: Henry Avant, James P. Simms.

Missouri.

Ministerial: William F. Clayton, John Gillies.

Lay: Charles R. Combs.

Montana.

Ministerial: William A. Shannon.

Nebraska.

Ministerial: Charles F. Creighton, John W. Stewart, A. Clark Crosthwaite.

Lay: Manoah B. Reese.

Newark.

Ministerial: James N. FitzGerald, Henry A. Buttz, Daniel R. Lowrie, Sandford Van Benschoten, James I. Boswell.

Lay: Hiram C. Clark, Robert R. Doherty.

New England.

Ministerial: Samuel F. Upham, George S. Chadbourne, John W. Hamilton, George F. Eaton, Joseph H. Mansfield, Daniel Dorchester.

Lay: Alden Speare, Lebbeus C. Smith.

May 1.FIRST DAY.
*Morning.***New England Southern.**

Ministerial: Charles W. Gallagher, Dwight A. Jordan, Stephen O. Benton, Edward Edson.

Lay: William H. Phillips, Leavitt Bates.

New Hampshire.

Ministerial: Jesse M. Durrell, Joseph E. Robins, George W. Norris.

Lay: Erastus A. Crawford.

New Jersey.

Ministerial: J. Leander Sooy, Jacob B. Graw, George B. Wight, George L. Dobbins.

Lay: Clinton B. Fisk, William H. Skirm.

New York.

Ministerial: James M. King, James R. Day, George S. Hare, Charles C. McCabe, John Miley, Frank J. Belcher.

Lay: John D. Slayback, Albert M. Card.

New York East.

Ministerial: Daniel A. Goodsell, James M. Buckley, Ichabod Simmons, Joseph Pullman, Thomas H. Burch, J. Oramel Peck.

Lay: Phineas C. Lounsbury, Henry W. Knight.

North Carolina.

Ministerial: John E. Champlin.

Lay: Willis M. Graves.

North Dakota.

Ministerial: David C. Plannette.

Lay: Sylvester J. Hill.

Northern New York.

Ministerial: James Coote, Horace M. Danforth, Wilbur F. Markham, Alexander Bramley, Samuel Call.

Lay: Warner Miller.

North German.

Ministerial: Frederick Kopp.

Lay: Henry H. Heins.

North India.

Ministerial: David W. Thomas.

North Indiana.

Ministerial: Charles G. Hudson, Franklin T. Simpson, Enoch Holdstock.

North Nebraska.

Ministerial : John B. Maxfield, William M. Morley.
Lay : Lucius H. Rogers, Newton R. Persinger.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

North Ohio.

Ministerial : James W. Mendenhall, Thompson F. Hildreth,
 William F. Whitlock, Elvero Persons.

Lay : Joseph E. Stubbs.

North-west German.

Ministerial : Christoph Shulz.
Lay : Jacob Wernli.

North-west Indiana.

Ministerial : Samuel P. Colvin, Russell D. Utter, William
 H. Hickman.

Lay : Abram R. Colborn, John C. Ridpath.

North-west Iowa.

Ministerial : Wilmot Whitfield, Bennett Mitchell.
Lay : Harrison S. Vaughn.

North-west Kansas.

Ministerial : Michael M. Stoltz, John H. Lockwood.
Lay : Andrew P. Collins, Charles D. Jones.

North-west Swedish.

Ministerial : John Wigren.

Norway.

Ministerial : John H. Johnson.

Norwegian and Danish.

Ministerial : Andrew Haagensen.
Lay : Ole B. Jacobs.

Ohio.

Ministerial : Joseph M. Trimble, James H. Gardner, John C.
 Jackson, Jr., Isaac F. King.

Lay : Samuel H. Hurst, Charles W. Super.

Oregon.

Ministerial : William S. Harrington.

Philadelphia.

Ministerial : Thomas B. Neely, William Swindells, Samuel
 W. Thomas, Charles J. Little, William J. Paxson, John F.
 Crouch.

May 1.**FIRST DAY.**
*Morning.***Pittsburg.**

Ministerial: Charles W. Smith, Jesse F. Core, Noble G. Miller, William B. Watkins.

Lay: Josiah A. Strickler.

Puget Sound.

Ministerial: David G. Le Sourd.

Lay: David T. Denny.

Rock River.

Ministerial: John H. Vincent, Charles G. Truesdell, Lewis Curts, Nathan H. Axtell, William A. Spencer, Frank M. Bristol.

Lay: Nathan E. Lyman.

Saint John's River.

Ministerial: Charles C. McLean.

Lay: George T. King.

Saint Louis.

Ministerial: Benjamin St. J. Fry, George W. Hughey.

Lay: Seneca N. Taylor, William H. Craig.

Saint Louis German.

Ministerial: William Koeneke, Henry Schutz.

Lay: Herman H. Jacoby.

Savannah.

Ministerial: Charles O. Fisher, Seaborn C. Upshaw.

Lay: Thomas A. Fortson, William H. Crogman.

South Carolina.

Ministerial: James B. Middleton, Joshua E. Wilson.

Lay: Eugene A. Webster.

South-east Indiana.

Ministerial: John S. Tevis, William R. Lathrop.

Southern California.

Ministerial: John B. Green.

Lay: William H. Johnson.

Southern German.

Ministerial: Henry Dietz.

Lay: Fritz B. Blumberg.

Southern Illinois.

Ministerial: James L. Wallar, John W. Locke.

Lay: Richard W. Lyon, Samuel L. Dwight.

South India.*Ministerial:* John E. Robinson.**May 1.**
FIRST DAY.
*Morning.***South Kansas.***Ministerial:* Bernard Kelly, J. Albert Hyden, Hugh Mc-Birney.*Lay:* William H. Stout.**South-west Kansas.***Ministerial:* Jeremiah D. Botkin, Martin L. Gates, Benjamin C. Swarts.*Lay:* Henry H. McAdams, William H. Mock.**Sweden.***Ministerial:* M. Frederick Ahgren.**Switzerland.***Ministerial:* H. Jacob Breiter.**Tennessee.***Ministerial:* Calvin Pickett.*Lay:* Thomas W. Johnson.**Texas.***Ministerial:* Isaiah B. Scott, Edward Lee.*Lay:* John H. Wilkins.**Troy.***Ministerial:* William Griffin, Joel W. Eaton, Homer Eaton, Aaron D. Heaxt, Henry Graham, David W. Gates.*Lay:* Alfred Guibord, Charles D. Hammond.**Upper Iowa.***Ministerial:* Alpha J. Kynett, William F. King, Harry H. Green, John T. Crippen, George W. Brindell.*Lay:* Edward A. Snyder.**Vermont.***Ministerial:* Timothy P. Frost, Elisha W. Culver.*Lay:* Chauncey Temple, William A. Boyce.**Virginia.***Ministerial:* Archibald J. Porter.*Lay:* Chester C. Gaver.**Washington.***Ministerial:* Edward W. S. Peck, John A. Holmes, Henry A. Carroll.*Lay:* George W. Hollinger, Samuel Tyler.

May 1.**FIRST DAY.**
*Morning.***West German.***Ministerial:* Jacob Tanner.*Lay:* Philip W. Kost.**West Nebraska.***Ministerial:* Porter C. Johnson.*Lay:* Josiah L. Parrotte.**West Texas.***Ministerial:* Henry Swann.*Lay:* Governor R. Townsen.**West Virginia.***Ministerial:* George E. Hite, James M. Warden, Jasper F. Chenoweth.*Lay:* George W. Atkinson, Arthur I. Boreman.**West Wisconsin.***Ministerial:* Ephraim L. Eaton, Bert E. Wheeler, W. John McKay.*Lay:* Edwin E. Bentley.**Wilmington.***Ministerial:* Jacob Todd, John A. B. Wilson, Nicholas M. Browne.*Lay:* Henry P. Cannon, Levin S. Nelson.**Wisconsin.***Ministerial:* Bradford P. Raymond, William P. Stowe, Sabin Halsey.*Lay:* George H. Foster, Edward L. Paine.**Wyoming.***Ministerial:* William H. Olin, Manley S. Hard, John C. Leacock, Dewitt C. Olmstead.*Lay:* George Reynolds, Elijah C. Wadhams.**D. S. Monroe
elected
Secretary.**

On motion of W. H. Olin, seconded by Clinton B. Fisk, David S. Monroe, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, was, by acclamation, elected Secretary.

**Rules of
Order.**

John Lanahan moved the adoption of the Rules of Order governing the last General Conference, except that in Rule 13, limiting remarks, the time be made twenty minutes.

T. L. Flood called for a division of the question.

Sandford Hunt moved as a substitute the adoption of the Rules of Order governing the last General Conference.

J. M. Buckley moved to amend by striking out the word "ten" in Rule 13, and inserting "twenty." The motion prevailed, and the substitute as amended was accepted and adopted.

J. W. Hamilton presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption :

Resolved. That two committees be appointed, each consisting of one delegate from each of the General Conference Districts and four delegates at large, to whom shall be referred respectively the eligibility of the delegates to this Conference who are women, and all others whose right to membership has been challenged:

And that the committee on the eligibility of the women be instructed to report to the Conference at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Bishop Bowman having stated that addresses of welcome were to be delivered L. C. Queal moved to lay the resolution on the table until after the addresses of welcome. The motion did not prevail.

W. J. Paxson having called for the names of all persons against whose admission protests have been presented Bishop Bowman announced the names as follows: Amanda C. Rippey, Kansas Conference ; Mary C. Nind, Minnesota Conference ; Angie F. Newman, Nebraska Conference ; Lizzie D. Van Kirk, Pittsburg Conference ; Frances E. Willard, Rock River Conference ; John M. Phillips, Mexico Conference ; Robert E. Pattison, North India Conference ; John E. Rickards, Montana Conference.

J. H. Bayliss moved as a substitute that instead of two committees there be but one, and that the committee report at ten o'clock to-morrow morning on such cases as involve mere constitutional questions. Laid on the table.

D. H. Carroll moved that the second committee report at ten o'clock to-morrow morning on the eligibility of laymen representing Conferences within the bounds of which they do not reside. The motion was laid on the table and the original resolution was adopted.

On motion of Sandford Hunt, the Secretary was accorded the privilege of nominating his assistants, whereupon he named the following, who were elected :

Sabin Halsey, of the Wisconsin Conference ; Charles J. Clark, of the Maine Conference ; Manley S. Hard, of the Wyoming Conference ; William H. Crogman, of the Savannah Conference ; Jacob Wernli, of the North-

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.
Adopted.

Eligibility of
delegates.

Address of
welcome.

Names of
claimants to
seats.

Committees
on eligibility
of delegates
ordered.

Assistant
Secretaries
elected.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

west German Conference ; William S. Urmy, of the California Conference ; A. Clark Crosthwaite, of the Nebraska Conference ; Robert R. Doherty, of the Newark Conference.

Bishop Foster, rising to a question of privilege, stated that the Committee of Arrangements had provided for addresses of welcome, and asked the pleasure of the Conference.

William Swindells moved that we now hear the addresses, and the motion prevailed.

Addresses
of welcome
delivered.

Bishop Bowman then introduced to the Conference Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, of New York, who, in behalf of the Churches, welcomed the Conference to the city.

He was followed by the Rev. George S. Hare, appointed by the New York Conference to extend the greetings of that Conference.

Bishop
Bowman
responds.

Bishop Bowman replied in brief and fitting terms, and at his request the Conference rose in appreciation of the cordial welcome extended.

Afternoon
session
ordered.

T. L. Flood moved that when we adjourn it be to meet at three o'clock P. M. to select seats, and the motion prevailed.

Vacancies
and reserves.

William Brush moved that all vacancies in delegations be filled by reserve delegates.

J. B. Graw moved that the Secretary call the roll of absentees, and G. S. Hare moved to amend by adding the word "to-morrow."

On motion of John Lanahan, the whole matter was laid on the table.

Choosing
seats.

W. F. Whitlock moved that the method of choosing seats adopted by the General Conference of 1884 be adopted by this Conference.

T. B. Neely offered the following as a substitute, which was accepted :

Method of
choosing.

Resolved, That in the selection of seats the following order be observed :

1. That the part of the house to be occupied by the delegates be vacated, and the delegates occupy the aisles and the lobby until the seats be assigned.

2. That the names of the several Conferences shall be written on separate cards or slips of paper by the Secretary and placed in a hat or box, and the cards thus prepared shall be mixed and drawn one by one by the Secretary and two other persons appointed by the chair.

3. When the name of a Conference has been drawn and announced a delegate from the Conference shall select the requisite number of

contiguous seats and occupy the same, and the chairman of the delegation shall announce the number of the seats selected.

J. M. Buckley moved as an amendment that each delegation composed of five delegates or less be permitted to select one extra seat, and all over five choose two additional seats.

A motion by E. J. Gray, to lay the amendment on the table, was lost by a count vote of 115 for and 234 against.

Bernard Kelly moved that the extra seats be occupied by reserve delegates.

On motion of L. C. Queal, both amendments were indefinitely postponed by a count vote of 214 for and 116 against.

G. S. Hare moved that the whole matter be referred to a committee of three, to report at three o'clock P. M. Laid on the table.

G. S. Hare moved an extension of time, and the motion prevailed.

L. C. Queal called for the previous question, and, being sustained, the resolution of T. B. Neely was, on motion, adopted.

J. O. Spencer offered the following:

Resolved. That all papers bearing on the question of contested seats be presented through the Secretary to this body and after reading be referred to the respective committees ordered.

Time extended.

Papers on
contested
seats.

Jacob Todd moved as a substitute:

Resolved, That all papers relating to contested seats be referred to the committees appointed to investigate such cases.

William Swindells submitted the following amendment to the substitute of Jacob Todd:

Strike out all after the word "resolved" and insert, "that the name of each delegate whose seat is contested be now called, and as each name is called all papers regularly indorsed and in possession of the chair be submitted to the Conference."

The Bishop ruled the amendment out of order, when William Swindells appealed from the decision of the chair, and the chair was sustained.

G. S. Hare moved that the Secretary now proceed to read the papers protesting against the admission of certain delegates.

The previous question was ordered.

The substitute of Jacob Todd was lost and the original motion prevailed.

W. Swindells' substitute.

Chair appealed from.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.
Protests
read.

Committee
on Eligibility
of Women.

Bishops'
Address.

Meetings of
Committees.

Adjourn-
ment.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
Afternoon.
Bishop Foster
presides.

Devotional
services.

Seats chosen.

Second
committee
announced.

Adjourn-
ment.

The Secretary then read the protests in the hands of the Bishops, and they were referred to the committees.

Bishop Andrews then presented the names of the Committee on the Eligibility of Women. (See *Appendix I*, A, 15.)

On motion of G. S. Hare, the reading of the Bishops' Address was made the order of the day for to-morrow morning, after the reading of the Journal and the perfecting of the Roll.

Sandford Hunt moved that the Committee on Entertainment be requested to publish in the *Daily Advocate* of to-morrow the times and places for the meetings of the several committees. The motion prevailed.

On motion Conference adjourned. R. S. Maclay was appointed to conduct the devotional services at the afternoon session. The doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Merrill.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 1.

The Conference met at three o'clock P. M., pursuant to adjournment, Bishop R. S. Foster in the chair.

Devotional services were conducted by R. S. Maclay, of Japan Conference.

The order of the day—the selection of seats—was taken up.

The Bishop appointed G. S. Hare and A. B. Leonard to assist the Secretary in drawing the slips upon which were written the names of the Conferences.

After the delegations had chosen their seats Bishop Andrews announced the names of the second Committee, on Eligibility to Seats. (See *Appendix I*, A, 16.)

Alfred Wheeler moved to adjourn, but the motion did not prevail.

The Committee on Entertainment reported as to times and places of committee meetings, after which Conference, on motion, adjourned.

L. C. Quale was appointed to conduct the devotional services to-morrow morning.

The doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Andrews.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 2.

The Conference was called to order at nine o'clock A. M., Bishop S. M. Merrill in the chair.

The devotional services were conducted by L. C. Queal, of the Central New York Conference.

The Secretary was instructed to call the roll of absentees, and the following members responded to their names:

Austin.

Lay: John S. Hetherington.

Members present.

Central German.

Lay: Jacob F. Schultz.

Iowa.

Lay: John Mahin.

Michigan.

Lay: Russell R. Pealer.

New Hampshire.

Lay: William A. Heard.

Northern New York.

Lay: Nathan L. Stone.

North Indiana.

Ministerial: Charles W. Lynch.

Lay: Joseph S. Baker.

North-west Iowa.

Lay: Albert D. Peck.

North-west Swedish.

Lay: John R. Lindgren.

Philadelphia.

Lay: James Gillinder.

South Carolina.

Lay: Silas Easterling.

South-east Indiana.

Lay: Eli F. Ritter.

Southern Illinois.

Ministerial: John Leeper.

Texas.

Lay: John B. McCulloch.

West Wisconsin.

Lay: Jerome B. Jones.

Wyoming.

Ministerial: John G. Eckman.

May 2.

SECOND

DAY.

Morning.

Bishop Merrill presides.

Devotional services.

Roll called.

May 2.
SECOND
DAY.
Morning.
Reserves
to be
admitted.

Reserves
present.

On motion, the following was adopted :

Resolved, That, if known any regular delegate will not be present, the reserve, if present, shall be admitted to the seat.

Thereupon the following reserve delegates were admitted to seats:

Austin.

Ministerial: Albinus A. Johnson.

Columbia River.

Ministerial: William S. Turner.

Colorado.

Lay: Ebenezer T. Alling.

Oregon.

Lay: John O. Booth.

Pittsburg.

Lay: Butler C. Christy.

Southern California.

Ministerial: Marion M. Bovard.

South Kansas.

Lay: Robert N. Allen.

Minutes
approved.

The minutes of yesterday's sessions were read and approved.

D. A. Goodsell moved that the Bishops at their earliest convenience appoint a committee of five on the Reception of Fraternal Messengers, and the motion prevailed.

T. L. Flood moved that the Rev. William Butler, the founder of two missions, be invited to a seat on the platform during the sessions of the Conference. The motion prevailed.

G. S. Hare called for the order of the day, the Address of the Bishops, whereupon Bishop Bowman took the chair and Bishop Merrill read the Address. (See pages 33 to 63.)

After reading the Address Bishop Merrill resumed the chair.

J. M. Buckley moved that such portions of the Address as appertain to subjects of which the Standing Committees have charge be referred to them, and such parts as relate to changes in fundamental law be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Carried.

John Lanahan moved that the Secretary appoint two of his assistants, who, in connection with Bishop Merrill,

BISHOPS' Ad-
dress read.

To be re-
ferred to
committees.

Bishop Mer-
rill to dis-
tribute it.

shall distribute to the several Standing Committees appropriate portions of the Address. The motion prevailed.

C. H. Payne:

Resolved, That we have listened with great satisfaction to the Address of the Bishops, as read by Bishop Merrill, and that we hereby order that the same be printed in *The Daily Christian Advocate*, and in the several papers under the control of the General Conference, and that 6,000 copies of the Address be published in pamphlet form for gratuitous distribution.

John Lanahan moved, as an amendment, that the Agents print 2,500 copies, and that each delegate be furnished with five copies.

J. B. Graw moved to amend the amendment by instructing the Book Agents to publish 12,000 copies, and that one copy be sent to each traveling preacher.

Lewis Curts moved to lay on the table every thing referring to the subject except that part of the resolution relating to the publication of the Address in *The Daily Advocate* and official papers. The motion prevailed.

The resolution of C. H. Payne, as amended, was then adopted.

J. M. Buckley moved that the Standing Committees as recorded in the General Conference Journal of 1884 be ordered. Carried. He also presented the following:

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed by the Bishops, one from each General Conference District, to be called the Committee on the Judiciary, to which shall be referred all records of Judicial Conferences, appeals on points of law, all proposed changes in the ecclesiastical code, and all questions relating to our fundamental law.

T. L. Flood moved that the resolution be laid on the table. The motion did not prevail, and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of J. M. Reid, Bishop Taylor was requested to present to the Conference, at his earliest convenience, a written report of his work.

T. L. Flood moved that the order of the day be taken up. The motion prevailed, and Amos Shinkle presented the Report of the Committee on the Eligibility of Women as delegates to the Conference.

The Secretary having read the Report, Amos Shinkle moved its adoption.

A. J. Kynett moved that the Report be laid on the table, printed in *The Daily Advocate*, and be made the

May 2.
SECOND
DAY.
Morning.

Printing of
the address.

Ordered.

Standing
Committees
Ordered.

Committee
on the
Judiciary
ordered.

Bishop Tay-
lor to report.

Report on
eligibility of
women pre-
sented.

Made the
order of the
day for to-
morrow.

May 2.
SECOND
DAY.
Morning.

order of the day for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the Journal. The motion prevailed.

C. W. Smith moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Manual to be published.

Resolved, That the Secretary and Book Agents be authorized to publish a Manual for the use of the General Conference, containing the Rules of Order, list of Delegates and Reserves, Committees, a general Directory of the places of entertainment of the members in this city; also a diagram of such parts of this hall as are occupied by the Conference, and such other matters as are usually published in such a Manual.

Bishops' Address to be published in the Manual.

J. C. Hartzell moved as an amendment that the Address of the Bishops be also published in the Manual.

A motion to lay on the table was lost.

The amendment and resolution as amended were then adopted.

Subjects referred to committees.

J. M. Buckley moved that any committee finding a subject referred to it which had been referred to another committee, the committee discovering the fact shall report the same to the Conference, and it shall be referred to the committee having jurisdiction over the subject.

Committee on Rules of Order to be appointed.

Sandford Hunt moved as an amendment that a committee of five be appointed on Rules of Order, to which this resolution shall be referred with instructions to report to-morrow. The amendment being accepted, the motion as amended was carried.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the propriety of having a rule requiring speakers to occupy the platform or aisles while speaking was also referred to this committee.

J. M. Shumpert presented the following, which was adopted :

Bishop Merrill to edit the Discipline.

Resolved, That Bishop Merrill be appointed to edit, with such assistance as he may see fit to employ, the edition of the Discipline of 1888.

Publication of the Bishops' Address.

Washington Gardner moved that the subject of the publication of the Bishops' Address in pamphlet form be taken from the table. Lost, by a count vote of 165 for, 170 against.

Homer Eaton moved that five copies of the Manual containing the Bishops' Address be furnished each member of the Conference.

John Lanahan moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost.

J. S. Smart moved as a substitute that three instead of five copies be furnished. Laid on the table.

L. C. Queal moved that five copies of the Bishops' Address be furnished each delegate, and that the Address be omitted from the Manual.

The chair ruled, that inasmuch as the Address had been ordered to be printed in the Manual it could not be taken out except by a reconsideration of that action. Thereupon L. C. Queal withdrew the latter part of his motion and accepted an amendment offered by J. C. Hartzell, that the Agents publish so much of the Manual as contains the Bishops' Address and that five copies be furnished each member.

J. M. Reid moved an extension of time. Lost.

The Conference adjourned by limitation of time, notices were given, and G. S. Dearborn was appointed to lead the devotions to-morrow. The doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by William Butler.

May 2.
SECOND
DAY.
Morning.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 3.

May 3.
THIRD DAY.
Morning.
Bishop Andrews presides.
Devotional services.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop E. G. Andrews in the chair.

The devotional services were conducted by G. S. Dearborn, of the Kansas Conference.

The Bishop announced the arrival of Bishop W. X. Ninde, and introduced him to the Conference.

E. A. McIntire, of the Austin Conference, being present, he was, on motion, seated in the place of A. A. Johnson, a reserve delegate.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

On motion of T. L. Flood, the Committee on Entertainment was instructed to furnish the reporters of the daily papers who are present one copy each of the *Daily Advocate*.

William Swindells presented the following, which was adopted :

Resolved. That hereafter, as delegates arrive, their names shall be written on a slip of paper by the chairman of the delegation of which they are members, then passed to the Secretary and by him announced to the Conference.

E. A. McIntire present.

Bishop Ninde.

Minutes approved.

The *Daily Advocate* to the reporters.

Delegates arriving.

May 3.
THIRD DAY.
Morning.
Claimants
to seats.

S. E. Pendleton moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That all persons whose seats are held in question be invited to seats upon the Conference floor pending the discussion of their rights.

Lewis Curts moved the adoption of the following as a substitute:

Whereas, Certain persons are present claiming seats in this Conference, whose right is contested; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize the right of said persons to a seat in this Conference until the question of their eligibility is settled.

L. C. Queal moved to lay the substitute on the table.

Pending this J. M. Reid called for the order of the day, and it was taken up by a count vote of 206 for to 203 against.

Order of the
day taken up.

Courtesy to
Dr. Trimble
and others.

J. H. Potts.

Committee
on Fraternal
Messengers
appointed.

Afternoon
session.

Report
postponed.

Fraternal
messengers
introduced.

By consent the following brethren were invited to seats on the platform: J. M. Trimble, of the Ohio Conference; R. S. Rust, Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and A. S. Hunt, Secretary of the American Bible Society.

D. F. Barnes asked as a question of privilege that J. H. Potts, for reasons stated, be permitted at this time to address the Conference on the order of the day. The privilege was granted.

The Secretary read the Report of the Committee on the Eligibility of Women as delegates.

Pending the discussion the Bishop announced the names of the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Messengers. (See *Appendix I*, A, 30.) Also, the Committee on Rules of Order. (See *Appendix I*, A, 29.)

G. S. Hare moved that when we adjourn it be to meet at three o'clock P. M., in the Washington Square Church, for the organization of the Standing Committees. The motion prevailed.

L. C. Queal moved that the Report under discussion be postponed and made the order of the day for tomorrow immediately after the reading of the Journal. Carried.

C. J. Little, Chairman of the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Messengers, requested the privilege of introducing Fraternal Messengers present. Consent having been given he presented to the Bishop, who introduced to the Conference, the Rev. Charles Henry Kelly, fraternal messenger from the British Confer-

ence, and the Rev. Wesley Guard, Fraternal Messenger from the Irish Methodist Church.

On motion of C. J. Little, they were granted the freedom of the platform and the house.

Clinton B. Fisk moved the appointment of a committee of five, who, in connection with our brethren from abroad, shall take into consideration the question of holding a Methodist Ecumenical Conference in 1891, and the motion prevailed.

D. C. Plannette moved that seats in the rear of the parquet not occupied by delegates be distributed by giving to each delegation a ticket for one extra seat to be used by them for a reserve delegate, or the wives of delegates who may be present.

The Bishop announced that Conference was adjourned by expiration of time. Notices were given, W. H. Hunter was appointed to conduct devotional services this afternoon, the doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Charles H. Kelly.

May 23.
THIRD DAY
Morning.
Courtesy extended.

Ecumenical Conference.

Extra seats.

Adjournment.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 3.

May 23.
THIRD DAY.
Afternoon.
Bishop Warren presides.

The Conference met pursuant to adjournment in Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, at three o'clock P. M., Bishop H. W. Warren in the chair.

W. H. Hunter, of Central Illinois Conference, conducted the devotional services, after which the order of the day—the organization of Standing Committees—was taken up.

B. St. J. Fry moved that the Conference adopt the order of Standing Committees as published in the *Daily Advocate* of May 2.

Devotional services.

Order of Standing Committees.

N. A. Axtell moved as a substitute that the order as printed in the General Conference Journal of 1884 be the order of this Conference.

J. H. Bayliss moved that one representative of each delegation, distributing on the plan as printed in the *Daily Advocate*, rise and be counted, and then one representative of each delegation distributing according to the other plan rise and be counted.

May 3.
THIRD DAY.
Afternoon.

Names
called and
members
elected.

Retire to
organize.

Organization
reported.

This motion was laid on the table, and the substitute of N. A. Axtell was adopted.

On motion of W. J. Paxson, it was ordered that as the names of the members composing the respective Standing Committees are called they be elected.

The names of the various committees were called, elected, and, accompanied by a Bishop and secretary for organization, retired in the following order:

Committee on Episcopacy, Bishop Bowman, and W. S. Urmy, Secretary. (See *Appendix I*, A, 1.)

Committee on Itinerancy, Bishop Merrill, and M. S. Hard, Secretary. (See *Appendix I*, A, 2.)

Committee on Revisals, Bishop Andrews, and A. C. Crosthwaite, Secretary. (See *Appendix I*, A, 4.)

Committee on Temporal Economy, Bishop Foss, and C. J. Clark, Secretary. (See *Appendix I*, A, 5.)

Committee on the State of the Church, Bishop Hurst, and W. H. Crogman, Secretary. (See *Appendix I*, A, 6.)

Committee on Book Concern, Bishop Walden, and M. S. Hard, Secretary. (See *Appendix I*, A, 7.)

Committee on Missions, Bishop Fowler, and W. S. Urmy, Secretary. (See *Appendix I*, A, 8.)

Committee on Education, Bishop Bowman, and Jacob Wernli, Secretary. (See *Appendix I*, A, 9.)

Committee on Church Extension, Bishop Merrill, and A. C. Crosthwaite, Secretary. (See *Appendix I*, A, 10.)

Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts, Bishop Andrews, and Jacob Wernli, Secretary. (See *Appendix I*, A, 11.)

Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South, Bishop Foss, and C. J. Clark, Secretary. (See *Appendix I*, A, 12.)

The names of the Committee on Boundaries were called and their nomination confirmed. (See *Appendix I*, A, 3.)

Having returned, they reported their organization as follows:

EPISCOPACY.—W. H. Olin, Chairman; Arthur Edwards, Secretary.

ITINERANCY.—J. M. Buckley, Chairman; I. W. Joyce, Secretary; James Coote and G. W. Hugley, Assistant Secretaries.

REVISALS.—W. F. Whitlock, Chairman; C. C. Wilbor, Secretary; T. M'K. Stuart and Lewis Curts, Assistant Secretaries.

TEMPORAL ECONOMY.—W. H. Craig, Chairman; N. G. Miller, Secretary.

STATE OF THE CHURCH.—J. O. Peek, Chairman; A. E. P. Albert, Secretary.

BOOK CONCERN.—Clinton B. Fisk, Chairman; A. W. McKinney, Secretary.

MISSIONS.—J. M. Thoburn, Chairman; A. B. Leonard, Secretary.

EDUCATION.—C. H. Payne, Chairman; B. St. J. Fry, Secretary.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—J. B. Graw, Chairman; J. C. Jackson, Jr., Secretary.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND TRACTS.—J. W. Mendenhall, Chairman; Robert Forbes, Secretary.

FREEDMEN'S AID AND WORK IN THE SOUTH.—J. M. King, Chairman; E. W. S. Hammond, Secretary.

On motion, Conference adjourned. Notices were given, H. J. Liebhart was appointed to conduct devotional services to-morrow morning, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Warren pronounced the benediction.

May 3.
THIRD DAY.
Afternoon.

Adjourn-
ment.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 4.

The Conference was called to order at nine o'clock A. M., Bishop C. D. Foss presiding.

H. J. Liebhart conducted the devotional services.

The Minutes of yesterday's sessions were read and approved.

Sandford Hunt moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of hearing the Report of the Committee on Rules of Order.

John Lanahan moved to lay the motion on the table, and it prevailed by a count vote of 163 for and 144 against.

The Secretary announced that Benijah Sheets, a reserve delegate, Alabama Conference, was present in the place of M. F. Parker, who cannot attend. He was allowed to take his seat.

On motion of T. L. Flood, the order of the day was taken up.

T. B. Neely moved to amend the report by adding the following:

But since there is great interest in this question, and since the Church generally should be consulted in regard to such an important matter, therefore,

Resolved, That we submit to the Annual Conferences the proposition to amend the second Restrictive Rule by adding the words, "and said delegates may be men or women," after the words "two Lay Delegates for an Annual Conference;" so that it will read, "nor of more than two Lay Delegates for an Annual Conference, and said Delegates may be men or women."

The Bishop announced the Conference adjourned by expiration of time, J. M. Buckley on the floor.

May 4.

FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

Bishop Foss
presiding.

Devotional
services.
Minutes
approved.

Rules of
Order.

Benijah
Sheets
present.

Order of the
day.

T. B. Neely's
amendment.

Adjourn-
ment.

May 4.
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

J. E. Wilson was appointed to conduct the devotional services to-morrow morning.

Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Foss pronounced the benediction.

May 5.
FIFTH DAY.
Morning.

Bishop Hurst presiding.

Devotional services.

Minutes approved.

J. M. Buckley's explanation.

Rules of Order considered.

Report No. I. Committee on Fraternal Messengers.

Rules of Order adopted.

Delegates present.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 5.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop J. F. Hurst presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by J. E. Wilson, of the South Carolina Conference.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

J. M. Buckley, after making an explanation, waived his right to the floor.

William Swindells moved a suspension of the rules to take up the Report of the Committee on the Eligibility of Women.

Sandford Hunt moved as a substitute that the rules be suspended for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee on Rules of Order. The substitute was adopted.

C. J. Little, as a question of privilege, presented Report No 1 of the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Messengers. It was read and, on motion, adopted. (See *Appendix II, A, 1.*)

The Committee on Rules of Order presented its Report, which was read *seriatim*.

Item 1 was read and adopted. Item 2 was read and adopted. Item 3 was read but not adopted. Item 4 was read and, after amendment, was adopted. Item 5 was read and adopted.

T. B. Neely moved to insert after the word "shall," in Rule 13, the words, "through its chairman or one of its members selected by the Committee or by its chairman," and the motion prevailed.

On motion the Report as a whole was then adopted. (See pages 64 to 68.)

The following delegates were then announced as in their seats :

Will Cumback, of the South-east Indiana, J. B.

Storm, of the Philadelphia, and J. M. Weir, of the Ohio delegations.

D. T. Denny was granted leave of absence on account of the death of his daughter.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the Secretary was requested to prepare resolutions of sympathy to be presented for the action of the Conference. The motion prevailed.

C. C. Wilbor was granted leave of absence to attend a funeral.

Bishop Andrews announced the committees on the Judiciary and on the Ecumenical Conference. (See *Appendix I*, A, 19, 22.)

T. L. Flood moved a suspension of the Rules for the purpose of considering the Report of the Committee on the Eligibility of Women. The motion prevailed.

D. H. Moore moved the adoption of the following:

Whereas, Certain Lay Electoral Conferences have in good faith, and following form prescribed by the Discipline, elected women as lay delegates, and certified their election to this General Conference; and

Whereas, The eligibility of these delegates has been challenged on constitutional grounds, and the discussion thus far had indicates that the General Conference is nearly equally divided in opinion as to the eligibility of women as lay delegates; and

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance that no doubt should remain in regard to the constitutionality of the introduction of women as delegates into the General Conference; therefore,

Resolved. 1. That without giving interpretation to the rule of the Church upon the subject of lay delegation with reference to the constitutional right of women to sit as lay delegates, and disclaiming all right and intention of establishing a precedent by the action now proposed, the following persons duly accredited as lay delegates to the General Conference are hereby admitted—namely, Amanda C. Rippey, Mary C. Nind, Angie F. Newman, Lizzie D. Van Kirk, and Frances E. Willard.

2. That during the month of October, 1890, on any day except the Sabbath, the time to be determined by the preacher in charge, who shall give at least twenty days' notice thereof, there shall be held a general election in the several places of worship of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at which all members in full connection, and not less than twenty-one years of age, shall be invited to vote by ballot “for the admission of women as lay delegates” or “against the admission of women as lay delegates.”

This election shall be under the direction of the preacher in charge and two laymen, who shall be appointed by the Quarterly Conference, who shall superintend all the details of the election, and within ten days thereafter shall report the result of the election to the presiding elder of the district, who in turn shall report the same to the presiding Bishop of the ensuing Annual Conference, to be entered upon the Conference Journal.

3. That the Bishops presiding at the several Annual Conferences at their first session after the above elections shall lay before those

May 5.
FIFTH DAY.
Morning.

D. T. Denny
granted leave
of absence.
Resolutions
of sympathy.

C. C. Wilbor
granted leave
of absence.

Committees
announced.

Eligibility of
women.

D.H. Moore's
resolution.

May 5.
FIFTH DAY.
Morning.

bodies the following proposed amendment of the second Restrictive Rule, and shall report the result to the next General Conference ensuing—namely, in the fifth paragraph, page 48, after the words, “lay delegates” insert the words, “who may be men or women,” so that as amended the second Restrictive Rule shall read, “§ 2. The General Conference shall not allow of more than one ministerial representative for every fourteen members of an Annual Conference, nor of a less number than one for every forty-five, nor of more than two lay delegates for an Annual Conference, who may be men or women; *provided*, nevertheless, that when there shall be in any Annual Conference a fraction of two thirds the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation, such Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional delegate for such fraction; and provided, also, that no Conference shall be denied the privilege of one ministerial and of one lay delegate.”

4. Should a majority of the votes cast by the members of the church be in favor of the admission of women as lay delegates; and should three fourths of all the members of the Annual Conference present, and voting thereon, vote in favor of the proposed change in the Constitution of the Church, then the General Conference, meeting in 1892, by a regular two-thirds vote, can complete the change, and any women who may have been previously elected lay delegates may then be admitted.

The previous question not ordered.

S. E. Pendleton moved the previous question; but the the call was not sustained. Count vote, 142 for, 187 against.

Clinton B. Fisk moved to postpone the further consideration of the Report until nine o'clock Monday morning.

G. S. Hare moved to amend so that the consideration be made the order of the day immediately after the reading of the Journal, and that the discussion close at twelve o'clock noon.

A motion to lay on the table was lost.

W. J. Paxson moved to extend the time.

A motion to lay on the table was lost, and pending discussion Conference adjourned by expiration of time.

J. H. Johnson was appointed to conduct devotional services on Monday morning.

Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Hurst pronounced the benediction.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary, under Rule 22, and by him referred as designated thereon :

DELAWARE.

W. H. Thomas presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Trial of accused members.

Resolved. That ¶ 230 be amended by the insertion after the words “an accused member shall be brought to trial before a committee of

not less than five, who shall not be members of the Quarterly Conference" these words, "of the circuit or station where the accused member holds his membership."

The whole as amended will then read, "An accused member shall be brought to trial before a committee of not less than five, who shall not be members of the Quarterly Conference of the circuit or station where the accused member holds his membership, and if the preacher judge it necessary he may select the committee from any part of the district in the presence of the preacher in charge, who shall preside in the trial and cause exact minutes of the evidence and proceedings in the case to be taken. In the selection of the committee the parties may challenge for cause."

He also presented the following, which was referred to the same committee :

Resolved, That ¶ 102 of the Discipline of 1884, §§ 1, 2 and 3, which sections refer to the order of business to be done at the several Quarterly Conferences, after question 5, subdivision 2, this question shall be inserted, 3d From Exhorters.

Exhorters.

The whole will then read—

5. Are there any reports ?
1. From the Pastor ?
2. From the Local Preachers ?
3. From the Exhorters ?
4. From the Class-leaders ? and thus on.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the same committee :

Resolved, That ¶ 198 be amended by the insertion after the words "to all the sessions of the District and Quarterly Conferences" these words, and "to submit a report of the work done by him during the quarter."

Exhorters' duties.

The whole section as amended will then read, "The duties of exhorters, to hold meetings for prayer and exhortation whenever opportunity is afforded, subject to the direction of the preacher in charge, to attend all the sessions of the District and Quarterly Conferences, to be subject to an annual examination of character in the District or Quarterly Conference, and a renewal of license annually by the presiding elder or preacher having the charge if approved by the District or Quarterly Conference."

LOUISIANA.

Graham Bell presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries :

Resolved, That the delegates to the General Conference be instructed to use their influence to secure an enabling act by which this Conference can divide into two Conferences.

Division of the Conference.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary, under Rule 22, and by him referred as indicated thereon :

BENGAL.

J. M. Thoburn presented a memorial from the Bengal Conference concerning the organization of a mission in

Mission in Malaysia.

MAY 5.
FIFTH DAY.
Morning.
Missionary work.

Malaysia, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Also one from the same Conference asking a separation between the home and foreign mission work, which was referred to the same committee.

Deaconess. Also one from the same Conference concerning the order of Deaconess, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

East India. Also one from the Lay Electoral Conference concerning a mission in East India. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

Missionary work. Also one from the same Conference asking a division of the missionary work into home and foreign. Referred to Committee on Missions.

DELAWARE.

Episcopal supervision.

W. H. Coffey presented a memorial from the Delaware Conference concerning Episcopal Supervision, which was referred to Committee on Episcopacy, signed by W. H. Thomas and others.

Boundaries. He also presented a memorial from the Delaware Conference concerning the boundaries of the Delaware and Washington Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

EAST MAINE.

Title of the Book Concern.

E. M. Tibbitts presented a memorial from the East Maine Conference concerning the title "Methodist Book Concern," which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

JAPAN.

Organic union.

R. S. Maclay presented a memorial from the Japan Conference concerning organic union of Methodism in Japan, signed by himself and others, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Book Depository.

He also presented a memorial from the same Conference concerning the establishment of a Book Depository in Tokio, Japan, signed as above, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

NORTH INDIA.

Boundaries.

D. W. Thomas presented a memorial from the North India Conference concerning boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Also one from the Lay Electoral Conference concerning the organization of mission work, which was referred to the same Committee.

May 5.
FIFTH DAY.
Morning.
Mission
work.

Also one from the same Conference concerning changes in the constitution of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, which was referred to the same Committee.

W. F. M.
Society.

Also one from the same Conference concerning Episcopal visits, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal
visits.

Also one from the North India Annual Conference concerning the same subject, which was referred to the same Committee.

Boundaries.

Also one from the Lay Electoral Conference, concerning boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

NORTH-WEST GERMAN.

Christoph Schulz presented a memorial from A. M. Brenner and others, in behalf of mission work among the Jews, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Missionary
work among
the Jews.

OREGON.

W. S. Harrington presented a memorial from Eugene City District, signed by S. R. Wilson, concerning a Mission Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Mission
Conference.

He also presented a memorial from C. Eltzholz and others, concerning a Norwegian and Danish District, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Norwegian
and Danish
District.

SOUTH INDIA.

J. E. Robinson presented a memorial from the South India Conference regarding an Episcopal residence in India, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal
residence.

WEST GERMAN.

P. W. Kost presented a memorial from the West German Conference relating to Revisal of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Revisal.

•

May 7.**SIXTH DAY.**
*Morning.***Bishop Ninde presiding.****Devotional services.****Minutes approved.****Reception of messengers.****Rule 22 interpreted.****Death of C. J. Clark and L. Bates.****Committees appointed.****Sympathy with D. T. Denny.****Delegates present.****MONDAY MORNING, MAY 7.**

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop W. X. Ninde presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by J. H. Johnson, of the Norway Conference.

The Journal of Saturday's session was read and approved.

Clinton B. Fisk asked consent to change the time for the reception of the Fraternal Messengers from the British Conference and the Irish Methodist Conference from Tuesday evening, May 8, to Tuesday evening, May 15. Consent was granted, and the change of time was announced.

W. J. Paxson moved that Rule 22 be so interpreted as that all appeals, memorials, and resolutions requiring a change in the Discipline be passed to the Secretary, and the motion prevailed.

The Secretary, rising to a question of privilege, said :

It is with profound sorrow that I announce to the Conference that after a brief sickness one of my associate secretaries, Dr. C. J. Clark, a ministerial delegate from the Maine Conference, died at 1.15 P. M. yesterday. His wife and others left the city last night with his body for their home. It is also my duty to announce that Leavitt Bates, Esq., a lay delegate from the New England Southern Conference, also died at 5.45 P. M., and this morning his body was borne by his wife and friends to his home.

I therefore move that two committees, consisting of seven each, be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of our sympathy, and report the same before adjournment this morning. Carried.

Bishop Andrews announced the committees called for in the foregoing action. (See *Appendix I*, A, 25, 26.)

The Secretary presented the following :

Whereas, We have heard with great sorrow that last night the daughter of the Hon. D. T. Denny, a lay delegate from Puget Sound Conference, died in this city; therefore,

Resolved, That in this great sorrow which has come to our brother and associate we offer him our earnest sympathy and prayers; and as he brought his whole family East for a month of pleasure and profit, but now takes up his dear dead and goes the width of our Continent to bury, we shall follow him and them with mournful interest, and commend them to God and to the word of his grace.

T. L. Flood moved that the paper be adopted and the Secretary directed to send a copy to the bereaved family. The motion prevailed by a rising vote.

The following delegates reported as present : James H. Deputie, Liberia ; Daniel E. Wilson, reserve, in

place of James M. Davis, Missouri ; Leslie F. Gay, reserve, in place of Watson Parrish, Southern California.

On motion of W. J. Paxson the Rules were suspended for the further consideration of the Report on the Eligibility of Women.

As a question of privilege the Secretary nominated and the Conference elected the following as assistant secretaries : Bert E. Wheeler, West Wisconsin Conference ; Carlton C. Wilbor, Central New York Conference ; Ernest A. Simons, East Ohio Conference.

E. T. Adams, in behalf of the Committee appointed to prepare resolutions on the decease of C. J. Clark, and instructed to report at this morning's session, requested further time, and the request was granted. At his request Homer Eaton was added to the Committee.

S. O. Benton, in behalf of the Committee appointed to prepare resolutions on the decease of Leavitt Bates, asked permission to retire. The request was not granted, but on motion of W. A. Spencer they were given further time to prepare their report.

Consideration of the pending report was resumed, and John Lanahan moved the previous question on the entire subject, and the motion prevailed.

On motion of J. M. Buckley the time was extended.

A motion to accept the substitute offered by D. H. Moore did not prevail.

On the adoption of the amendment offered by T. B. Neely, Will Cumback, a layman, called for a vote by orders, but the call was not sustained.

A. B. Leonard, a minister, called for a vote by orders, but the call was not sustained.

J. W. Eaton called for the ayes and noes, but the call was not sustained.

The amendment was adopted by a count vote of 249 for, 173 against.

On the adoption of the report as amended T. L. Flood, a minister, called for a vote by orders, but the call was not sustained.

On behalf of the laymen Will Cumback called for a vote by orders, and the call was sustained.

A call for the ayes and noes was sustained, and the vote so ordered.

May 7.
SIXTH DAY.
Morning.
Eligibility of
women
delegates.

Assistant
Secretaries.

Time of
committees
extended.

Eligibility of
women
delegates.

D.H.Moore's
Substitute.

Call for vote
by orders
and for ayes
and noes.

T. B. Neely's
amendment
adopted.

Calls for vote
by orders
and for ayes
and noes.

May 7.
SIXTH DAY.
Morning.

A. B. Leonard moved a division of the question.
L. C. Queal moved to lay the motion on the table.
Carried.

The Secretary called the roll with the following result :

Vote on the report.

Ministerial.—AYES—Achard, Ahgren, Albert, Axtell, Barnes, Beebe, Belcher, Borland, Boswell, Bovard, Boyd, Bramley, Breiter, Bridgman, Bristol, Brown (W. H. H.), Browne (N. M.), Buckley, Burch, Buttz, Call, Chadbourne, Champlin, Chenoweth, Coffey, Clithero, Colvin, Cool, Coote, Core, Coxe, Cranston, Crosthwaite, Crouch, Danforth, Day (J. R.), Day (J. W.), Deitz, Dobbins, Dorchester, Duncan, Eaton (J. W.), Eaton (Homer), Eckman, Edson, Edwards, Ford, Gallagher, Ganoe, Gardner (W.), Gates (D. W.), Gates (M. L.), Goodsell, Graham, Graw, Gray, Green (J. B.), Griffin, Gue, Haagensen, Halsey, Halstead, Hammond, Hard, Hare, Harrington, Hartzell, Heaxt, Hedler, Hickman, Hildreth, Hite, Hunt, Hunter, Jewell, Johnson (J. H.), Jones, Joyce, King (J. M.), Koeneke, Kopp, Lanahan, Lathrop, Leacock, Lease, Leidy, Liebhart, Little, Locke, Loeber, Lowrie, Maclay, Markham, Marshall, Martin, McCabe, McCulloch, McFarland, McKay, McLean, Middleton, Miley, Miller, Mills, Monroe, Moore (D. H.), Neely, Olin, Olmstead, Paxson, Peck (E. W. S.), Persons, Pickett, Plannette, Porter, Power, Pullman, Quattlander, Queal, Raymond, Reed (Horace), Reid (J. M.), Robinson, Rothweiler, Schneider, Schutz, Schulz, Simmons, Sims, Smith (C. W.), Sooy, Speake, Stephens, Stowe, Stuart (T. McK.), Talbott, Tanner, Tevis, Thomas (D. W.), Todd, Toland, Trimble, Truesdell, Upham, Urmy, Utter, Van Benschoten, Vernon, Vincent, Walsh, Warden, Watkins, Wheeler (A.), Wheeler (B. E.), Whitlock (W. F.), Wight, Wigren, Wilder, Wilson (J. E.).—159.

NOES.—Adams, Baker, Bayliss, Belt, Bentley, Benton, Bigelow, Boreing, Botkin, Brindell, Brush, Butler, Carroll (H. A.), Carter, Clayton, Cogshall, Cowan, Cozier, Creighton, Crippen, Culver, Curts, Darnell, Davis, Dearborn, Deputie, Dille, Dixon, Domer, Dryer, Durrell, Eads, Eaton (E. L.), Eaton (G. F.), Eckles, Fisher, Fiske, Fitz-Gerald, Flood, Floyd, Forbes, Frost,

Fry, Gardner (J. H.), Gillies, Green (H. H.), Hamilton, Hawes, Hays, Hewes, Holdstock, Holmes, Hooker, Horton, Hudson, Hughey, Huntington, Hyden, Jackson, Johnson (P. C.), Kelley, King (I. F.), King (W. F.), Kynett, Lee, Leeper, Leonard, Le Sourd, Liscomb, Lockwood, Lynch, Mansfield, Marvin, Maxfield, McBirney, McElroy, McGerald, McIntire, McKinney, McNeil, Mendenhall, Mitchell, Moore (H. H.), Nelson, Norris, Payne (Louis), Payne (C. H.), Pendleton, Pierce, Potts, Roberson, Roberts, Robins, Satterlee, Scott, Shannon, Shumpert, Sia, Simons (E. O.), Simpson, Smart, Smith (W. T.), Spence, Spencer, Stewart (J. W.), Stolz, Swann, Swarts, Swindells, Thoburn, Thomas (S. W.), Thomas (W. H.), Turner, Upshaw, Waller, Webster, Weir, Wentworth, Whitfield, Whitlock (E. D.), Williams, Wilson (J. A. B.), Worley.—122.

Absent or not voting—Carroll (D. H.), Clark, Goucher, Jordan, Peck (J. O.), Wilbor—6.

Laymen.—AYES—Allen (W. G.), Alling, Andrews, Appleyard, Ashley, Bardall, Bell, Bentley, Blumberg, Booth, Boyce, Bridgell, Bunn, Cannon, Card, Chestnut, Christy, Clark, Colborn, Corner, Durston, Dwight, Easterling, Fletcher, Foster, Gaver, Gay, Guibord, Hammond, Heins, Hitchcock, Hukill, Jacobs, Jacoby, Johnson (W. H.), Jones (J. B.), Jones (Thomas), Keller, Ketron, Knight, Kost, Laidlaw, Lindgren, Lounsbury, McCulloch, Melson, Meyer, Miller, Murray (S. W.), Peck, Peeler, Phillips (A. C.), Pollard, Reynolds, Schultz, Sefrit, Seifeld, Shinkle, Sigler, Simms, Skirm, Slayback, Smith, Speare, Stone, Storm, Strickler, Striker, Stubbs, Taylor (S. N.), Tyler, Velde, Wadhams, Walden, Wentworth, Wernli, Wilkins, Williams (S. J.)—78.

NOES.—Allen (R. N.), Arter, Atkinson, Avant, Bailey, Baker, Beem, Bird, Brown, Bryant, Case, Christian, Clayton, Collins, Combs, Craig, Craver, Crawford, Crogman, Cumback, Denny, Diggs, Donnell, Doolittle, Fisk, Fortson, Fuller, Graves, Hartson, Hazzard, Heard, Henry, Hetherington, Hill, Hollinger, Hurst, Jones (C. D.), Jones (J. E.), King, Knox, Lace, Lyman, Lyon, Mahin, McAdams, Mitchell, Mock, Moore, Murray (T. H.), Musselman, Paine, Parrotte, Persinger, Reese, Ridpath, Rieke, Riley, Ritter, Rogers, Shaw,

May 7.
Sixth Day.
Morning.

May 7.
SIXTH
DAY.
Morning.

Sheets, Snyder, Spencer, Stanton, St. John, Stout, Super, Swackhamer, Taber, Taylor (Z. P.), Tibbitts, Townsend, Vaughn, Webster, Wilson, (D. E.), Williams, (J. B.)—76.

Absent or not voting—Bates, Daggett, Doherty, Farley, Gillinder, Hambleton, Johnson, Jones (T. W.), Jones (J. L.), Martini, Murray (S.), Phillips (W. H.), Temple, Pehrsson, Whitney.—14. (See *Appendix I*, B, 79.)

On motion of J. M. Reid, the vote was verified by the Secretary calling the names and votes.

Adjournment.

The Bishop announced the Conference adjourned by expiration of time. James Marvin was appointed to conduct the devotional services to-morrow, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Ninde pronounced the benediction.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary under Rule 22, and by him referred to the committees as indicated thereon:

CALIFORNIA.

W. S. Urmy presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Change in Apostles' Creed.

Whereas, It is evident from the form of the ancient copies of the creed and from the punctuation of the same in our own Discipline that the phrase reading "the communion of saints" is intended as a definition of the one that immediately precedes it, namely, "the holy Catholic Church;" and

Whereas, Some stumble at this phrase, a fact recognized by the somewhat awkward insertion of a foot-note in the Discipline; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be respectfully requested to take into consideration the propriety of altering paragraph 402 by the insertion of the phrase "that is" after the words "Catholic Church," so that instead of reading, "And dost thou believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints," it shall read, "And dost thou believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholic Church—that is, the communion of saints," and also dispense with the present foot-note.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the same Committee :

Christian perfection.

Whereas, The syntax of ¶157 might be improved by a slight change in the position of some of its questions; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be respectfully requested to take into consideration the propriety of so changing said paragraph that instead of reading as it now does, "2. Are you going on to perfection? 3. Do you expect to be made perfect in love in this life? 4. Are you earnestly striving after it?" it shall read, "2. Are you going on to perfection? 3. Are you earnestly striving after it? 4. Do you expect to be made perfect in love in this life?"

EAST OHIO.

J. W. Toland presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, The city of Cleveland, O., is one of the great commercial and manufacturing centers of our country, with a population of two hundred and forty thousand, and situated as it is, on the banks of Lake Erie, is one of the most beautiful, healthy, and delightful places of residence; and,

Whereas, It is a convenient center for exercising supervision over all Ohio, Western and Central Pennsylvania, Western New York, West Virginia, Michigan, and Indiana, with interests as promising and varied as can be found anywhere in this country (Cleveland being one of the largest cities in the country in which Methodism is not represented or benefited by either a publishing house, Church periodical, or Episcopal residence); and,

Whereas, There comes up a request from ministers and laymen voicing largely the sentiment of Methodism within the bounds of the territory herein named, and asking for an Episcopal residence in Cleveland; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Episcopacy be requested, in the arranging of Episcopal residences, to locate one in Cleveland.

May 7.
SIXTH DAY.
Morning.

Episcopal
residence in
Cleveland.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

H. A. Carroll presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Discipline, Paragraph 234, in order to explain more fully whose duty it is to visit delinquent members, strike out the words, "Let the elder, deacon, or preacher having charge visit him," etc., and insert, "Let the preacher in charge or the class-leader visit him." Also strike out the words "family and private prayer" and "searching the Scriptures."

Delinquent
members.

It will then read, "When members of our Church habitually neglect any of the means of grace, such as the public worship of God, the supper of the Lord, class-meetings, and prayer-meetings, let the preacher in charge or the class-leader visit him," etc.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary, under Rule 22, and by him referred to the committees as indicated thereon:

CENTRAL GERMAN.

Jacob Rothweiler presented a memorial from the Central German Conference concerning the time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

C. N. Sims presented a memorial signed by J. H. McCarty and others, and relating to the time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

He also presented a memorial signed by G. F. Com-

Episcopal
districts.

May 7.
SIXTH DAY.
Morning.

fort and others, concerning the districting of the Bishops, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

CENTRAL OHIO.

Mission property.

L. A. Belt presented a memorial of himself and twenty-four others concerning the mission property of the Methodist Episcopal Church located at Upper Sandusky, O., which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

Periodicals.

W. A. Stephens presented a memorial from the Central Pennsylvania Conference concerning the price of periodicals, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

CHICAGO GERMAN.

Church Extension.

C. A. Loeber presented a memorial from the Chicago German Conference, relating to church extension, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

Ordination of preachers on trial.

He also presented a memorial from the Chicago German Conference relating to the ordination of preachers received on trial, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

COLORADO.

Boundaries.

D. H. Moore presented the memorial of S. W. Thornton and seven others relating to a change of boundaries in New Mexico English Mission, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Earl Cranston presented a memorial signed by Thomas Harward and eighteen others relating to change of boundary in New Mexico Spanish Mission, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

Dalles Mission.

W. S. Turner presented a memorial and accompanying papers relating to the Dalles Mission claims, which were referred to the Committee on Missions.

KENTUCKY.

Weekly Sunday-school paper.

J. D. Walsh presented a petition from the Cincinnati Preachers' Meeting as to a weekly Sunday-school paper, signed by himself and four others, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

MEXICO.

John W. Butler presented a memorial from the Mexico Annual Conference relating to Roman Catholic baptism, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial from the Mexico Conference on Article of Religion No. 23, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

He also presented a petition from the Mexico Conference relating to the baptism of illegitimate children, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

He also presented a petition from the Mexico Annual Conference relating to special studies for missionaries, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

He also presented a petition from the Mexico Conference relating to the use of Book Concern illustrations, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

MICHIGAN.

D. F. Barnes presented a memorial on proposed work in Japan. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

J. M. Reid presented a memorial signed by two others on matters referring to Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

A memorial was presented from the Michigan Conference on tobacco. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

He also presented a memorial from the Denmark Mission relating to their organization into an Annual Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

He also presented a memorial from W. R. Griffith and six others relating to the creation of a Welsh District, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

W. I. Cogshall presented a memorial from Niles District Conference signed by E. B. Patterson and forty others relating to elective presiding eldership, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

MINNESOTA.

Robert Forbes presented a memorial from W. K. Marshall complaining of the administration of Bishop

May 7.
SIXTH DAY.
Morning.
Roman
Catholic
Baptisms.

Marriage of
ministers.

Baptism of
children.

Studies or
missionaries.

Book
Concern.

Work in
Japan.

Conference
claimants.

Tobacco.

Denmark
Mission.

Welsh
District.

Presiding
elders.

Administra-
tion of
Bishop
Fowler.

May 7.
SIXTH DAY.
Morning.

Time limit.

C. H. Fowler, which was referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy.

He also presented a memorial from H. E. Chase and twenty-two others relating to the extension of the pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Change in Discipline.

W. F. Steele presented a memorial relating to a change of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Tobacco.

He also presented a memorial, signed by D. B. Yancey, on tobacco. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

Time limit.

James Coote presented a memorial signed by I. S. Bingham and M. R. Webster relating to the extension of pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Certificate of membership.

He also presented a memorial signed by himself and Horace M. Danforth relating to a change in Discipline, paragraph 48, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Cheap paper.

He also presented a memorial signed by himself and two others and relating to the publication of a cheap paper, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

NORTH INDIANA.

Conference claimants.

C. G. Hudson presented a memorial from the North Indiana Conference relating to the *pro rata* support of Conference claimants, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTH-WEST GERMAN.

Change in Discipline.

Jacob Wernli presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference relating to a change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

OHIO CONFERENCE.

Time limit.

I. F. King presented a memorial from South Street Church, Zanesville, O., relating to the extension of the pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

PHILADELPHIA.

J. F. Crouch presented a memorial from the Preachers' Meeting of Philadelphia concerning the autonomy of Methodism in Japan, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Also one from Spring Garden Church Quarterly Conference, Philadelphia, relating to the election of editors and the number of collections, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern and Revisals.

Also one from the same Quarterly Conference, relating to the pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also one from the same Quarterly Conference, relating to Missionary Bishops, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

May 7.
Sixth Day.
Morning.
Autonomy of
Methodism.

Election of
editors.

Time limit.

Missionary
Bishops.

SOUTH-EAST INDIANA.

J. S. Tevis presented a memorial on change of Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented a memorial of himself relating to a change in section 4, paragraph 56, of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Change in
Discipline.

Singing.

SOUTH INDIA.

J. E. Robinson presented a memorial concerning a Central Conference in India, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Central
Conference.

He also presented his own memorial relating to Episcopal residence in India, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal
residence.

SOUTH KANSAS.

Bernard Kelly presented a memorial, signed by James Murray and R. H. Sparks, on Preachers' Aid Society. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Preachers'
Aid Society.

He also presented a memorial on reorganization of colored work in Kansas, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Colored
work.

TROY CONFERENCE.

C. D. Hammond presented a memorial concerning a better organization of the Lay Electoral Conference,

Organization
of Lay
Conferences.

May 7.
SIXTH DAY.
Morning.
Presiding
elders.

Education
collections.

Evangelists.

Bishops.

Missionary
Bishops.

May 8.

SEVENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Bishop
Walden
presiding.

Devotional
services.

Minutes
approved.

Women
delegates'
expenses.

* Kate E.
Stone.

Courtesy to
Dennis
Osborne.

signed by himself and A. Guibord, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

He also presented a memorial from the Troy Conference relating to the election of presiding elders, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

He also presented a memorial from the Troy Conference relating to the education collection, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

He also presented a memorial from the same Conference in reference to Conference evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

He also presented a memorial from the same Conference relating to Bishops, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

J. W. Eaton presented the action of the Troy Conference concerning resident Bishops for Foreign Missions, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 8.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop J. M. Walden in the chair.

James Marvin, of the Kansas Conference, conducted the devotional services.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

On motion, the rules were suspended and J. M. Buckley moved the adoption of the following:

Whereas, Five Electoral Conferences have in good faith elected female members of the Church lay delegates to the General Conference: and,

Whereas, From various circumstances they had considerable reason to think their action legal, and that those whom they had chosen would be admitted; therefore,

Resolved, That the expenses of the persons referred to in coming to, remaining at, and returning to their homes from the General Conference, be paid from the funds at its disposal for the expenses of delegates.

J. M. Thoburn moved to amend by adding the name of Kate E. Stone, reserve delegate of the South India Conference.

The amendment was laid on the table and the resolution was adopted.

John Lanahan moved that Dennis Osborne be invited to a seat on the platform, and the motion prevailed.

On motion of A. J. Kynett, the rules were further suspended and he presented the Report of the Commission on the Unification and Reorganization of Church Benevolences, appointed by the General Conference of 1884. (See *Appendix III*, 15.)

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Church
Benevo-
lences

He moved its reference to a special committee of two from each General Conference district, with four at large, to report on Friday morning, May 11, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

W. A. Spenceer moved as a substitute that it be made the order of the day so soon as the report of the Committee on Contested Seats shall be disposed of.

J. M. Buckley moved to lay the substitute on the table. Lost by a count vote of 139 for and 153 against.

John Lanahan called for the previous question. It was ordered, the substitute was lost, and the resolution was adopted.

A. J. Kynett presented the report of the General Committee, and also of the Board of Church Extension, and upon his motion they were referred to the Committee on Church Extension. (See *Appendix III*, 8.)

Church
extension.

Sandford Hunt moved the further suspension of the rules for the purpose of receiving the Report No. 1 of the Second Committee on Contested Seats. The motion having prevailed the report was presented and read, as follows :

Contested
seats.

In the case of the protest against the admission as lay delegates to the General Conference of Messrs. John M. Phillips and R. E. Pattison, elected as such delegates by the Mexico and the North India Lay Electoral Conferences, which protest was made upon the ground that the persons named do not reside within the limits of the Electoral Conferences by which they were chosen, we find the following to be true:

J. M. Phillips
and R. E.
Pattison.

1. The law of the Church is silent regarding the residence of lay delegates as a condition of fitness for the position. The only qualifications required by the Discipline to constitute eligibility as a lay delegate to the General Conference are found in ¶ 66, as follows:

"No layman shall be chosen a delegate, either to the Electoral Conference or to the General Conference, who shall be under twenty-five years of age, or who shall not have been a member of the Church in full connection for the five consecutive years preceding the election."

2. A precedent is found in the action of the General Conference of 1884, in the admission to that body, in the place of Giuseppe Variale, who failed to attend, of Mr. Stephen Parker, a resident and member of our Church in New York, who had been chosen reserve delegate by the Lay Electoral Conference.

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

3. The protests in these cases do not come from members of the Electoral Conferences in question, or of any of the churches within their bounds.

We therefore recommend that John M. Phillips and Robert E. Patterson be admitted to seats in the General Conference, as lay delegates from the Mexico and the North India Lay Electoral Conferences respectively.

Your Committee further recommend that this General Conference shall provide, by specific requirements of the Discipline, that, in future, all persons elected as lay delegates to the General Conference shall be members of the Church within the bounds of their constituent Conferences.

C. W. GALLAGHER,	H. H. TCHCOCK,
C. HARTSON,	E. W. MOORE,
G. H. BRIDGMAN,	W. H. CROGMAN,
J. C. HARTZELIA,	D. W. C. HUNTINGTON,
W. J. PAXSON,	JOHN C. RIDPATH,

FRANK A. ARTER.

Minority report.

Alfred Wheeler presented a minority report from the same Committee, and moved its adoption.

J. W. Eaton called for the previous question, and it was ordered.

Adopted.

The minority report was accepted as a substitute for the report of the Committee. A call for the ayes and noes on the adoption of the substitute was not sustained, and it was adopted by a count vote of 303 for, 116 against. (See *Appendix I*, B, 82.)

Report No. 2 was presented as follows:

Contested seat.
F. A. Riggan.

In the second case referred to this Committee, in which F. A. Riggan contests the seat of W. A. Shannon, ministerial delegate from the Montana Annual Conference, the following appear to be the facts on the best evidence which the Committee have been able to obtain.

1. At the election of the Montana Mission into an Annual Conference in 1887 there were fifteen members present, thirteen of whom had been transferred from Conferences whose annual sessions had not been held, and two of whom had been transferred from the Colorado Conference which had been held in July. Subsequently, six were received into full connection in the Conference, making the entire membership of the Conference twenty-one. Three of these were absent at the time of the taking of the first ballot.

2. On the first ballot for delegate eighteen votes were cast, of which F. A. Riggan received nine. There were five other ballots, on the fifth of which W. A. Shannon received a majority of all the votes cast, and was declared elected, with F. A. Riggan as reserve.

3. On the first ballot, in which F. A. Riggan received nine votes, Wildner M. Nutting and M. J. Hall, transferred from the Colorado Conference after its session, which had been held in the previous month of July, voted for others than F. A. Riggan; but, having been counted in the basis of representation of the Colorado Conference in July, they were not entitled to vote in the Montana Conference, according to ¶ 63 in the Discipline in the foot-note. Since, therefore, they voted for others than F. A. Riggan, and F. A. Riggan received nine legal votes, giving him a clear majority of votes cast, F. A. Riggan was legally elected.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend that the seat of W. A. Shannon be accorded to F. A. Riggan as the legally elected ministerial delegate from the Montana Conference.

The Committee also recommend that, in view of the good faith in which W. A. Shannon has taken his seat, his expenses be paid out of the fund raised for General Conference expenses.

C. W. GALLAGHER, W. J. PAXSON,
JOHN C. RIDPATH, A. WHEELER,
C. D. JONES, C. G. TRUSDELL,
FRANK A. ARTER, E. W. MOORE,
H. HITCHCOCK, J. B. GRAW,
W. H. CROGMAN.

G. H. Bridgman presented a minority report and moved that it be substituted for the report of the Committee.

On motion of G. S. Hare, the previous question was ordered, the minority report was accepted and adopted.
(See *Appendix I, B, 83.*)

John Lanahan moved that the Committee on Entertainment be instructed to pay the expenses of F. A. Riggan to and from the seat of the Conference.

The previous question was ordered, and the motion of John Lanahan was carried.

J. M. Buckley moved an extension of the time. Lost by a count vote of 132 for, 232 against.

As a question of privilege E. T. Adams, in behalf of the Committee to prepare resolutions on the decease of C. J. Clark, presented their report.

A motion by J. M. Buckley, to extend the time for the purpose of hearing the Report, prevailed.

The resolutions presented by the Committee were then read.

The Conference sang "Home, Sweet Home," and the resolutions were adopted, as follows :

Whereas, In the inscrutable providence of God our dear brother, the Rev. Charles J. Clark, D.D., a delegate to this General Conference from the Maine Annual Conference, passed suddenly away from earth to heaven in this city on May 16; and

Whereas, This General Conference desires at this time to give suitable utterance to its feeling in view of this sorrowful event and to its estimate of the life and character of our translated brother; be it therefore by us

Resolved, That while bowed and mourning under a deep sense of our great loss, we do yet rejoice in the conviction that what is to us loss is to our brother infinite and eternal gain, and that while we cannot trace or understand these mysterious dealings of God with us, we can nevertheless humbly submit to his decrees and fully trust his unerring wisdom and unfailing love.

2. That in the character and services of our brother we recognize those qualities that go to make the rare man; they revealed them-

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Minority
report.

Adopted.

Expenses of
F. A. Riggan.

Resolutions
on death of
C. J. Clark.

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

selves in him as a friend, as a Christian minister, and as a man of business and affairs in the councils and administrations of the Church.

His friendships were not many, but were strong, true, and tender. He who was once taken into his confidence and affection was loved and trusted as men but rarely are. He drew friends to himself slowly and cautiously; but, once drawn, he held them "as with hooks of steel." There are some in this body, and some not of it, with whom he was as was David and Jonathan; his love for them seemed almost to surpass the love of woman. On his resources of sympathy and help these friends were allowed to draw as freely as they would, and never did the supply fail. But he made himself also the friend and helper of all who appealed to him. His sympathies were as broad as man's needs, and his help denied to none. Like his Master, he was the servant of all.

The circumstances attending his conversion and his call to the ministry were somewhat remarkable. He hesitated about accepting his divine commission as a preacher, but having after a great struggle accepted it he entered upon its work, and pursued it with a zeal, fidelity, and success not often seen.

A large part of his life as a minister was spent in the city of Portland, the place of his birth, and where his boyhood and youth were passed and where, also, he was converted to God. It is safe to say that few, if any, ministers whom that city has ever known drew to themselves a larger measure of general respect and affection than did this good man. He thus furnished a rare exception to that generally true saying, that "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country and among his own people."

As a preacher he was earnest and forcible; often, also, eloquent and deeply impressive. The fact that his pastorate in one of the churches in his native city was repeated indicates his popularity and success as preacher and pastor. At the commencement of his career he took the prominent appointments of his Conference, and he continued to receive them until the end.

The best testimony to the sound judgment and business ability of our brother is found in those positions of honor and trust to which the voice of the Church called him. He held the office of presiding elder five years, leaving it at the end of the first year of his second term on account of failing health, and taking, as a less exacting position, the agency of the Conference seminary.

He was three times elected a delegate to the General Conference, and each time at the head of the ticket. At the election of delegates to the present General Conference all but eleven members of his Conference voted for him.

He was a member of the General Book Committee eight successive years, and its secretary for the last four, and one of the secretaries of the General Conference at two of its sessions. He was at his post in the latter position when the last fatal illness seized him, and so he ceased at once to labor and to live. In all these positions our brother's reputation for clear and keen perception, sound judgment, and excellent business sagacity was equaled by few, perhaps surpassed by none.

Wise and good men, his associates in office, and others sought his opinions and advice, generally followed them, and rarely had occasion to regret having done so. So carefully made up were his opinions, so clear and penetrating his judgment, so pure and unselfish his conduct, that men felt they could trust him; and trust him they did in grave and important matters as but few are trusted. Such was he in all these relations and services, and as such we see in him the qualities of the rare man.

3. That while in the closing hours of the life of our brother we find that which saddens and depresses us we also find much to in-

spire, comfort, and strengthen. His last sickness was brief, his departure most sudden and unexpected; but the final summons took him not by surprise nor found him unprepared. For some time it had been evident to his family and friends that he was ripening in the graces that make men meet for the heavenly life. At the love-feast of his Conference, at its last session, he gave a testimony such as his brethren had never before heard from his lips.

It excited no little comment. It indicated a loosening of the bonds that held him to the earth, and tightening of those that drew him heavenward. In that state of mind his last illness found him. He was master of the situation; not death, but he was conqueror. The physician who attended him said he was the bravest man whom he had ever served.

To his friend, Dr. J. R. Day, who said to him that he hoped he would pull through, he replied, "If I don't pull through it is all right."

To another friend, Dr. Homer Eaton, who expressed the hope that he would soon recover, he answered: "If God can be glorified by my death more than by my life I am ready and willing to go."

In this frame of soul, calm, resigned, smiling, and happy, he remained to the last.

Over his final moments we might perhaps wish to draw the veil. It is certainly a sad sight which they reveal. So sudden, so utterly unlooked-for, was his end that no one but the wife of his heart was there at his side. Friends had but a few moments before left him, not dreaming he would so soon be gone. They returned shortly and the faithful, loving wife alone knelt by his side, her arms about his lifeless body, her face against his. Her hands alone closed his eyes and composed his limbs. God's good providence in an unusual manner had hastened her journey and brought her to his dying bed. For a little while husband and wife were together alone. She suggested prayer. He answered: "I have done with prayer." The wife knelt by his side, and with swelling heart and choking sob prayed. The prayer of his wife was the last he heard upon earth. With its words in his ears he passed up to those who pray not but praise forever. May not he be first to greet that wife on the celestial shores?

For the Committee,

GEORGE S. CHADBOURNE.

The Committee appointed with reference to the decease of Leavitt Bates also presented their report, which was, on motion, adopted, as follows:

Whereas, This Conference has been bereaved by the sudden decease of Leavitt Bates, a lay delegate from the New England Southern Conference, who was called hence May 6, 1888; therefore

Resolved, 1. That while we acknowledge with reverent submission the wisdom and love of our heavenly Father, we do hereby give expression to our profound sorrow under that inscrutable Providence which has permitted the removal from our number of one whose intelligence, liberality, Christian zeal, and loyal devotion to Methodism rendered him a worthy representative of his brethren in this Conference.

2. That we tender the family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction, with the assurance of our earnest prayers that the God of the widow and the fatherless may sustain them with the abundant consolations of his grace.

S. O. BENTON. J. W. HAMILTON.
D. A. GOODSELL. T. P. FROST.
CHAUNCEY TEMPLE. J. E. ROBINS.
W. H. PHILLIPS, Committee.

MAY 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Death of
Leavitt
Bates.

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.

Morning.
Secretaries
of
committees.

Adjourn-
ment.

D. S. Monroe presented the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the secretaries of committees obtain from the Book Agents all stationery necessary to the work of the committees, including a blank book in permanent form for the Minutes, to be placed upon adjournment in the hands of the Secretary, that it may be used hereafter.

T. B. Ford was appointed to conduct devotional services to-morrow.

Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Walden pronounced the benediction.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary under Rule 22, and by him referred to committees as indicated thereon.

ARKANSAS.

T. B. Ford presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid Society.

Fund of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

Whereas, The work of the Freedmen's Aid Society has greatly increased during the quadrennium; and,

Whereas, there is great necessity for the enlargement of the fund of this Society, and for increased supervision of the schools under its control; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South be instructed to inquire into the propriety of electing two corresponding secretaries for said Society.

CALIFORNIA.

W. S. Urmy presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Form of worship.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be respectfully requested to take into consideration the propriety of altering paragraph 55 of the Discipline, section 1, so that instead of reading, "Let the morning service consist of singing, prayer, the reading of a lesson from the Old Testament, and another from the New, and preaching," it shall read, "Let the morning service be ordered, as far as possible, in the following manner:

"1. Singing one of the hymns of our hymn-book, the people standing.

"2. Prayer, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, audibly repeated by the congregation, the people kneeling.

"3. The reading of a lesson from the Old Testament and another from the New, either of which may be read responsively.

"4. Singing another of our hymns, the people sitting.

"5. Preaching.

"6. A short prayer for a blessing on the word.

"7. Singing, closing with a doxology, the people standing.

"8. The pronouncing of the apostolic benediction."

Also of altering section 2 of same paragraph, so that instead of reading as it now does, "Let the afternoon or evening service consist of singing, prayer, the reading of one or two Scripture lessons,

and preaching," it shall read, "Let the afternoon or evening service follow the same order, except that either of the Scripture lessons may be omitted."

Also of altering section 3 of the same paragraph, so that instead of reading as it now does, namely, "On the days of administering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper the reading of the Scripture lessons may be omitted," it shall read, "At the service during which the sacraments are administered any of the items of the preceding order may be omitted except singing, prayer, and the apostolic benediction."

May 8.
**SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.**

CENTRAL OHIO.

S. L. Roberts presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be and it is hereby requested to recommend the General Conference to amend article 3, paragraph 48, on page 35 of Discipline, by striking out the words, "At least six months on trial," so that it will read:

Church
Membership.

"Let no one be received into full membership in the Church until such person has been recommended by a Leaders and Stewards' Meeting, or, where no such meeting is held, by the leader, and has been baptized, and who shall, on examination by the preacher in charge, before the church give satisfactory assurances of the correctness of his faith and the knowledge of the forgiveness of all sins, and of his willingness to observe and keep the rules of the Church."

"Nevertheless, if a member in good standing in any other orthodox evangelical church shall desire to unite with us, such applicant may, by giving satisfactory answers to the usual inquiries, be received at once into full membership."

DETROIT.

J. S. Smart presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church :

Resolved, That the Committee on the State of the Church be requested to inquire, and at an early day report to this body, just what provisions or portions of the Discipline are included in the Constitution of the Church, which cannot be changed except by the concurrent vote of two thirds of the members of the General Conference and three fourths of the members of the Annual Conference present and voting.

Defining the
Constitution.

KANSAS.

S. E. Pendleton presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

Resolved, That the Annual Conferences shall nominate by ballot ten or more names from whom the Bishops shall select the presiding elders for the districts.

Presiding
Elders.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern :

Whereas, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and Topeka, sustain about the same relation to each other as to distance; and

Whereas, Topeka is about centrally located between Chicago and Denver, and St. Louis and Denver, making it an important center for the distribution of books and church requisites, it possessing rare

Depository
at Topeka.

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advantages for transportation in all directions, reaching Nebraska, Texas, Indian Territory, Colorado, and Southern Iowa; and

Whereas, There are 70,000 Methodists in Kansas, true, loyal, and aggressive in every church interest, who would hail with delight such an agency of information and culture; therefore,

Resolved, That a branch depository should be established in the city of Topeka, Kansas.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Course of Study.

Add to ¶ 158 the words: "Except such preacher shall be employed in regular pastoral work and his examination in the Conference course of study shall be under the supervision of the faculty where such student is enrolled and forwarded to his Conference when he shall be unable to attend in person."

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Conference Claimants Society.

Whereas, The support of the superannuated preachers and widows and orphans of deceased preachers of the Church is inadequate for a comfortable living; and,

Whereas, Our present method of securing funds for their support fails to meet their needs; and,

Whereas, Under our present system preachers in transferring from favored Conferences, where the majority of their years have been spent, to poorer and less favored Conferences, must relinquish their claims upon the superannuate funds by such transfer, and be placed upon the rolls of Conference claimants where but few years have been given by them to the Church, to lessen the dividends of those who have worn out upon the poorer fields of labor; and,

Whereas, There is a growing interest among the laymen of the Church for the maintenance of the men and families who served their fathers in the days of their health and vigor, and are now waiting for an organized effort to make ample provision for this society; therefore,

Resolved, That we are in favor of legislation by this General Conference that will give to the Church a connectional society for the support of the churches dependent upon the same plan of our other connectional societies.

LOUISIANA.

J. F. Marshall presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

South-western Christian Advocate.

Resolved, That the Eastern Agents are hereby directed to continue the publication of the *South-western Christian Advocate* at New Orleans, La., and that the sum of \$2,500 a year be appropriated to insure its publication. And that, under the direction of the Book Committee, the Eastern Agents be authorized to furnish the white paper, if in their judgment they find it necessary.

MINNESOTA.

Robert Forbes presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

New Churches.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be and are hereby instructed to report to this Conference a plan giving specific informa-

tion as to the manner of procedure in the organization of new churches.

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He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be and are hereby instructed to consider carefully the duties of stewards and trustees respectively, and report to this Conference such changes in the language of the Discipline as shall hereafter save us from the confusion and misunderstanding that now exist in many places.

Stewards
and trustees.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas. The law of the Church makes it the duty of pastors to keep a record of baptized children: therefore,

Record of
Baptisms.

Resolved, That the Book Agents be and are hereby instructed to publish a Church Record having a department for this purpose. Such Record to be published with the approval of the Bishops.

J. N. Lisecomb presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Amendment to paragraph 406, being the ritual service for the burial of the dead:

Burial of the
dead.

Resolved, That the Lord's Prayer in the ritual for the burial of the dead be stricken out.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Amendment to paragraph 184, section 14:

Quarterly
fast.

Resolved, That the words, "He shall take care that a fast be held in every society in his charge on the Friday preceding every Quarterly Meeting, and that a memorandum of it be written on all the class papers," be stricken out.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Amendment to paragraph 171, section 5, concerning duties of presiding elders:

Church
records.

After the words, "to see that all church property is well insured," insert, "to see that all church records are properly kept."

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Amendment to paragraph 183, section 10, in the form for pastors' reports to the Quarterly Conference:

Pastors'
reports.

Strike out the words, "Average attendance. Number of scholars fifteen years of age and over," and insert in their place, "Whole number of teachers and scholars." So that it will then read, "State of Sunday-schools within the bounds of the charge. Whole number of teachers and scholars. Average attendance. I have preached . . . times," etc.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That paragraph 105, denominated "The Leaders and Stewards' Meeting," and paragraph 106, denominated "The Official

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Board," be repealed, and the following be enacted in their place, namely,

Title—The Official Board.

¶ 105. The preacher in charge shall organize all the members of the Quarterly Conference connected with any regular appointment or place of preaching on his charge where there are one or more organized classes into an Official Board. The Board shall meet monthly whenever practicable, and shall be presided over by the preacher in charge, or, in his absence, by a chairman *pro tempore* elected by the meeting. It shall be the duty of the Board to inquire,

1. Are there any sick?
2. Are there any requiring temporal relief?
3. Are there any who walk disorderly and will not be reproved?
4. Are there any who willfully neglect the means of grace?
5. Are any changes to be made in the classes?
6. Are there any probationers to be recommended for reception into full membership?
7. Are there any probationers to be recommended to be discontinued?
8. Are there any members to be recommended for license to exhort or to preach?
9. Is there any other business?

The Official Board may also devise and execute plans for providing for the finances of the church, and may discharge such other duties as the Quarterly Conference may commit to it, not otherwise provided for in the Discipline. The Board shall elect a treasurer, who shall report receipts and expenditures to each regular meeting, and a secretary, who shall keep a careful record of all the proceedings of the Board, and submit the same for examination to the Fourth Quarterly Conference.

Robert Forbes presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy:

Bishops.

To paragraph 162 add the words. "And in all cases Bishops shall be chosen from among the effective elders."

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

To paragraph 48, section 5, add the words, "Probationers and baptized children may be transferred from one pastoral charge to another upon certificate of the preacher in charge." Let care be taken to state in the probationer's certificate the length of time the person has been on probation, and whether he or she has been baptized.

The certificates in the case of baptized children shall be placed in the hands of their parents or guardians, or sent to the preacher in charge of the church where they are to be received.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

**Certificates
of Probationers.**

Resolved. That the committee having in charge the form of blanks for statistical reports be instructed to strike out the column headed "Deficiencies" after "Pastors' Receipts."

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts:

**New
Sunday-
schools.**

Resolved. That the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts be and are hereby instructed to prepare and report to this Conference for its

adoption a paragraph for insertion in its proper place in the Discipline giving particular and specific information regarding the method of organizing new Sunday-schools.

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NORTH-WEST IOWA.

Bennett Mitchell presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy :

I. That the Church may better provide for the support of its worn-out and disabled preachers and the widows and children of deceased preachers there shall be a Board of Preachers' Aid, consisting of thirty-two ministers and thirty-two laymen elected by the General Conference on the nomination of the Bishops. Their term of service shall begin on the third Wednesday in June following their election and continue until the next ensuing General Conference, and until their successors shall have been elected and have entered upon their duties, unless the General Conference shall order otherwise. The Bishops shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board.

Conference
Claimants'
and
Preachers'
Aid Society.

II. The Board shall be duly incorporated according to law, with such powers and prerogatives as may be needful for the accomplishment of its objects, yet so that in all things it shall be subject to the control and direction of the General Conference.

III. The officers of the Board shall be a president, five vice-presidents, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer, and an assistant treasurer, all of whom except the Corresponding Secretary shall be elected by the Board at its first regular meeting in November of each year. The Corresponding Secretary shall be elected by the General Conference, and he shall be exclusively employed in conducting the correspondence and in attending to the affairs of the Board and in promoting its general interests by traveling throughout the connection and otherwise, being subject in all his official acts to the Board. An assistant corresponding secretary may be appointed by the General Committee. The Board shall fix and pay the salary of the Corresponding Secretary and that of his assistant.

IV. The Board shall have authority on the nomination of the Bishops to fill any vacancy that may occur in its membership during the interval between the sessions of the General Conference. Should a vacancy occur in the Corresponding Secretary's office the Board shall provide for the duties of the office until the General Committee shall fill the vacancy.

V. The Board shall hold its meetings in the city of ——, and when convened thirteen members shall constitute a quorum, and it shall have authority to enact such by-laws as shall be needful for the regulation of its business, and to do all other things that shall be necessary and lawful in the execution of its trusts.

VI. The Board shall have authority to take and hold in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church any real or personal property, to dispose of and use the same for the benefit of the worn-out and disabled preachers and the widows and children of deceased preachers. And for the same purpose and use it shall have authority to provide for, raise, and administer a permanent fund, the accruing interest of which only shall be used.

VII. The Board shall make to each General Conference a full report of all its proceedings during the preceding quadrennium; and it shall also send to each session of the several Annual Conferences a statement giving full information concerning its work and the condition of its funds.

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VIII. In order that the Board may be able to meet the claims that may be presented to it and allowed, every preacher shall make an annual collection in every congregation of his charge, and the money so collected shall be brought to the next ensuing Annual Conference unless sooner forwarded to the Treasurer of the Board. And the annual produce of the Chartered Fund, as divided among the several Annual Conferences, shall go into the treasury of the Board and be applied with the above contributions, but so as not to militate against the rules of the Chartered Fund, as shall also the annual dividend arising from the profits of the Book Concern.

IX. Each Annual Conference shall, on the nomination of the Presiding Bishop, appoint a Conference Board of Preachers' Aid composed of equal numbers of ministers and laymen, consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, and not less than four nor more than eight additional members so situated as that a quorum may be easily convened at any time. The Presiding Elders shall be *ex-officio* members of the Conference Board. The Conference Secretary shall notify the Secretary of the Parent Board of the name and post-office address of each of the members of the Conference Board as soon after their appointment as may be. The Treasurer of the Conference Board shall, as early as practicable, at least once in every three months, remit to the Treasurer of the Parent Board all funds coming into his hands.

X. The Conference Board, being auxiliary to the Parent Board, shall, under its direction, have charge of all its interests and work within the Conference. It shall carefully examine each case of claimants reported to it from Quarterly Conferences, and make to the Parent Board a recommendation as to the amount that should be allowed in each case. Should the proper Quarterly Conference fail to report in the case of any claimant the Conference Board may supply the necessary information and make to the Parent Board a recommendation as in other cases. All claims and allowances shall be finally acted upon by the Parent Board, but no allowance shall be made without concurring action upon the part of the Conference Board, except in case of great emergency, and then only from a contingent fund that may be provided for by the General Committee.

XI. It shall be the duty of the Quarterly Conference of each charge within whose bounds a claimant or claimants upon the Board may reside to appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to make an estimate as to the amount necessary to assist such claimant or claimants in obtaining a comfortable support: and such estimate, together with such information as may be provided for by blanks furnished by the Parent Board, shall be forwarded to the Conference Board in the Conference with which the claimant or claimants may be connected, and this report and information shall be forwarded by the Conference Board, together with its recommendation in the case, to the Parent Board.

XII. All superannuated preachers and the widows and children of deceased preachers shall be claimants upon the Board. A supernumerary preacher may, by vote of his Conference, be made a claimant, as may also an effective preacher who has not been able to obtain a support from the people among whom he has labored. And should any case of urgent need occur in any Annual Conference during the interim of its sessions, relief may be granted from the Contingent Fund by the Parent Board upon the recommendation of the Conference Board.

XIII. The Presiding Elders in each Conference shall be a committee to apportion for collection the amount asked of the Confer-

ences among the several districts and pastoral charges, with due regard to their circumstances and ability to pay, and they shall, early in the year, notify each pastor in the Conference of the amount his charge will be expected to raise, and they shall call in each Quarterly Conference special attention to this claim and insist that it shall be fully met.

XIV. There shall be a General Committee of Preachers' Aid composed, 1. Of the Bishops, one of whom, as they shall from time to time determine, shall be chairman. 2. Of the officers of the Board. 3. Of one member from each of the General Conference Districts, elected by the General Conference on the nomination of the Delegates of each of the respective districts; and, 4. Of nine members appointed by the Board. The Recording Secretary of the Board shall be the Secretary of the General Committee.

XV. This Committee shall meet annually in the city of —— on such day as the Corresponding Secretary may appoint in the month of November, when it shall proceed to determine, 1. What amounts each Conference shall be asked to raise by collections for the use of the Board during the ensuing year. 2. What amounts may be disbursed in the several Conferences during the ensuing year. 3. What amount may be used as a Contingent Fund for the relief of special cases of pressing need; and, 4. What amounts may be used for general and particular purposes not included in the above. The Committee shall have authority to counsel and direct the Board in the general administration of its trust. The expenses of the Committee incurred while in the discharge of its duty shall be paid by the Board.

XVI. If the place in the Committee of any of the members elected by the General Conference shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal from the district, or otherwise, the Bishops shall fill it.

PHILADELPHIA.

William Swindells presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerary :

Resolved, That Paragraph 164, Section 3, be amended by the addition of the words, "or Recording Secretary" after the word "Secretaries" in the fifth and seventh lines, so that so much of this section as relates to this subject shall read, "Except the Presiding Elders, the Corresponding Secretaries, or Recording Secretary of the Missionary Society, the Corresponding Secretary, Assistant Corresponding Secretaries, and Recording Secretary of the Board of Church Extension," etc.

Recording
Secretary
of the
Missionary
Society.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. E. Wilson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, Various forms of service are being used in different churches of our denomination; and,

Whereas, Such diversity of forms causes much embarrassment at times to strangers conducting services during the absence of the pastor; be it therefore

Resolved, That the following "form of service" be adopted by this General Conference, and that the same be printed in the Discipline and be made a part of the Ritual:

Form of
public
worship.

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Form of Service for the Methodist Episcopal Church.

OPENING.

Pastor.—“O come, let us worship and bow down. Let us kneel before the Lord, our Maker.”

SILENT PRAYER—(Two Minutes.)

Subject.—Acceptable Worship and God’s Blessing on the Word.

The minister shall then say: “The Lord bless thee and keep thee; The Lord make his face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee; the Lord lift up his countenance upon thee and give thee peace. Amen.”

CHANT BY THE CHOIR.

OPENING HYMN.

Apostles’ Creed.—(To be said by the entire congregation:)

I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth; and in Jesus Christ his only Son, our Lord; who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary; suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried; the third day he rose from the dead; he ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead; I believe in the Holy Ghost; the holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

OPENING PRAYER.

VOLUNTARY HYMN BY THE CHOIR.

READING SCRIPTURES.

HYMN.

SERMON.

PRAYER.

Choir.—Voluntary hymn while the collection is being taken.

BENEDICTION.

FOR COMMUNION SERVICES.

GENERAL CONFESSiON.

(To be repeated by all who are minded to receive the Holy Communion.)

Almighty God, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, Maker of all things, Judge of all men; we acknowledge and bewail our manifold sins and wickedness, which we from time to time most grievously have committed by thought, word, and deed, against thy Divine Majesty, provoking most justly thy wrath and indignation against us. We do earnestly repent, and are heartily sorry for these our misdoings; the remembrance of them is grievous unto us. Have mercy upon us, have mercy upon us, most merciful Father; for thy Son, our Lord Jesus Christ’s sake, forgive us all that is past, and grant that we may ever hereafter serve and please thee in newness of life, to the honor and glory of thy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Choir.—HYMN NO. 723.—(Chant softly, people kneeling.)

Saviour, when, in dust to thee,
Low we bend the adoring knee;
When, repentant, to the skies
Scarce we lift our weeping eyes;
O by all the pains and woe
Suffered once for man below,
Bending from thy throne on high,
Hear our solemn litany!

By thine hour of dire despair;
By thine agony of prayer;
By the cross, the nail, the thorn,
Piercing spear and torturing scorn;

By the gloom that veiled the skies
O'er the dreadful sacrifice;
Listen to our humble cry,
Hear our solemn litany!

By thy deep, expiring groan;
By the sad, sepulchral stone;
By the vault whose dark abode
Held in vain the rising God;
O from earth to heaven restored,
Mighty, re-ascended Lord,
Listen, listen to the cry
Of our solemn litany!

PRAYER.

After all shall have communed

CHOIR

Will chant the following, all the people kneeling and joining in the same:

Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace, good-will toward men. We praise thee, we bless thee, we worship thee, we glorify thee, we give thanks unto thee for thy great glory, O Lord God, heavenly King, God the Father Almighty.

O Lord, the only begotten Son Jesus Christ; O Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the Father, that taketh away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. Thou that taketh away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. Thou that taketh away the sins of the world, receive our prayer. Thou that sitteth at the right hand of God the Father, have mercy upon us. For thou only art holy; thou only art the Lord; thou only, O Christ, with the Holy Ghost, art most high in the glory of God the Father. Amen.

BENEDICTION.

(The congregation kneeling.)

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Discipline be so changed that on page 229, paragraph 404, after the word "Amen" in the general "Confession," insert the following: Then shall be sung: Hymn No. 723. Chant softly, the people kneeling.

General confession.

SOUTH-EAST INDIANA.

Will Cumback presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, The Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church is silent as to the length of time a Bishop shall hold that office; and

Whereas, It has been decided by the General Conference of the Church that the position of Bishop is that of an office merely, and not an order in the ministry; therefore,

Resolved, That all Bishops hereafter elected shall be chosen for a term of eight years.

Bishops' term of office.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Resolved, That the Board of Stewards of any Station or Circuit may, at the commencement of any Conference year, make an equitable ap-

Assessment of members.

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DAY.**
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portionment of the expenses for the year among the members and probationers of the Church, which apportionment, on the complaint of any member, may be revised and amended by the Quarterly Conference held in said Station or Circuit, and when so corrected it shall stand as the amount each member is to pay that year. If any member refuses to pay said sum, and fails to show to the last Quarterly Conference of the year any good reason for his refusal, he may be cited for trial for neglect of duty, and, if found guilty, may be dropped from the membership of the Church. Said apportionment, when made, shall be read to the members from the pulpit publicly.

SOUTH KANSAS.

Hugh McBirney presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Time limit.

Whereas, The term of Presiding Elders and our General Conference officers is now four years; therefore be it

Resolved, That paragraph 164, section 3 of the Discipline, namely: "Provided he shall not allow any preacher to remain in the same Station more than three years successively," be changed so as to read: "Provided he shall not allow any preacher to remain in the same charge more than four years successively."

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

**Conference
Claimant
Society.**

SECTION 1. A Conference Claimant Society shall be organized consisting of twelve ministers and eight laymen, to be chosen by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This Society shall be a body corporate, invested with such powers as are necessary for the transaction of all business relating to the Society. The Bishops shall be *ex-officio* members of the Society, and these, with the Corresponding Secretary, shall constitute a Board of Control, with power to transact all business not otherwise specified.

SEC. 2. The term of service of each member shall commence the first Monday in June following the election by the General Conference, or immediately if appointed by the Board of Control, and continue till their successors are elected and qualified. Vacancies during the interval of General Conference may be filled by the Board. The officers may convene the Board when necessary.

SEC. 3. The officers of said Board shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and a corresponding secretary. All of these officers shall be selected from the Board except the Corresponding Secretary, who shall be elected by the General Conference.

SEC. 4. The Corresponding Secretary shall be directed by the Board in his official duties. He shall conduct its correspondence and be responsible for the faithful discharge of the duties of his assistants. He shall have the right to nominate his assistants, the Board approving and electing. He shall travel among the Annual Conferences or elsewhere in the interest of the Society under the direction of the Board, and be authorized to raise subscriptions, take collections, and receive donations to the funds of this Society.

SEC. 5. Each officer of this Society shall receive such salary as the board may determine.

SEC. 6. The funds of this Society shall be known as the Permanent Fund and the Disbursing Fund. The Permanent Fund shall consist of all collections, wills, grants, bequests, or other conveyance of property that the donors specially give to this fund. After paying the expenses of the Society the remainder is to be properly invested and the interest disbursed by direction of the Board.

SEC. 7. The disbursing fund shall consist of all the collections made by the Annual Conferences or the Corresponding Secretary and not designated for the Permanent Fund, together with the amount from the Book Concern, the Chartered Fund, and all interest above the expenses of the Society from the Permanent Fund.

SEC. 8. In addition to the above sources of income all itinerant preachers, from the date of their admission as members of an Annual Conference, shall pay to this Society the sum of \$10 per annum, to become part of the Disbursing Fund of the society.

SEC. 9. The claimants on this Society shall be, 1, all superannuated preachers; 2, their widows, and children under eighteen years of age. These claimants shall receive aid in proportion to the number of years in the effective work.

SEC. 10. Each Annual Conference shall organize a Conference Claimant Society auxiliary to the General Conference Society, and shall report through its Secretary the names of all its Conference claimants, together with the years of effective work rendered by each superannuate. The Secretary of each auxiliary shall send to the Secretary of the General Conference Society the names of the officers of said auxiliary. If any preacher joins the Conference under a voluntary promise not to become a claimant he shall not be reported by his Conference Society.

SEC. 11. The Board shall have power to grant honorary membership to any person giving at one time \$100, allowing them a seat and voice in its deliberations, but not a vote. The Board shall have power to receive bequests or grants, giving to such the name of the donors, the interest all going to the Disbursing Fund.

SEC. 12. The Board, through its Corresponding Secretary, shall send a proper division of its funds to the presiding Bishop of each Annual Conference, to be distributed by the Conference Society or the Board of Conference Stewards. The division by the General Conference Society shall be made upon the 1st day of January and July of each year.

SEC. 13. All funds raised by an Annual Conference shall be promptly paid to the General Society. All Preachers' Aid societies may turn over their available assets to the General Society to be kept as a special permanent fund, and its proceeds given for the benefit of that Conference, provided that any Preachers' Aid society may continue as now if they so desire.

SEC. 14. This form of constitution may be changed at any General Conference by a two-thirds vote.

SOUTH-WEST KANSAS.

M. L. Gates presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That paragraph 66 in Discipline be so amended that the following be added: "And such Delegate shall reside within the bounds of the Conference which elects him."

Lav
delegates.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, The Methodist Episcopal Church holds the preacher in charge responsible for his Sunday-schools—the doctrines inculcated, the work done, and the methods of doing it; and

Sunday-
school
superintend-
ents.

Whereas, He is often hindered, and even defeated, in carrying out right and proper plans to secure the highest degree of success and thorough organization of this potent right arm of our beloved Church

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and make it *the* mighty Christianizing and methodizing training school for our Church by incompetent, indifferent, and especially by disloyal superintendents; therefore,

Resolved, That paragraph 263, section 3, and 2d line of the Discipline be so revised as to read, "the Superintendent shall be nominated by the preacher in charge" instead of "by the Sunday-school Board," as it now is.

B. C. Swarts presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

**Composition
of Quarterly
Conferences.**

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to consider the advisability of so changing paragraph 98 of the Discipline as to include in the composition of the Quarterly Conferences the Committees on Missions, on Church Extension, on Education, on Church Records, and on Estimating Preachers' Salaries, so that the paragraph shall read as follows, namely:

¶ 98. The Quarterly Conferences shall be composed of all the traveling and local preachers, exhorters, stewards, class-leaders, the Committees on Missions, on Church Extension, on Education, on Church Records, on Estimating the Preachers' salaries, the first superintendents of our Sunday-schools and trustees of the churches in our Circuits and Stations being members of our Church, and the said trustees and superintendents being approved by the Quarterly Conference.

UPPER IOWA.

II. H. Green presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Boundaries.

Whereas, Our Church at East Dubuque, Ill., now included within the bounds of Rock River Conference, can be more readily served from Iowa;

Resolved, That the Committee on Boundaries be requested to report such re-adjustment of Conference lines as shall place East Dubuque within the bounds of Upper Iowa Conference.

WASHINGTON.

H. A. Carroll presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Time limit.

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the third line of paragraph 164, section 3, of the Discipline so as to read: That a Bishop shall not allow any preacher to remain in the same Circuit or Station more than five years successively; after which he shall not be appointed to the same Circuit or Station for five years.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Time limit.

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Discipline, Paragraph 170, so as to read: "A Bishop may allow an Elder to preside on the same district for any term not exceeding six years, after which he shall not be appointed to the same district for six years."

WEST WISCONSIN.

E. E. Bentley presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

Resolved, That the Discipline be so amended as to allow the conditional appointment of a pastor to the same charge for five years in succession, and that said conditions be the unanimous request of the Quarterly Conference of said charge made in writing and signed by a majority of the Quarterly Conference, and the unanimous approval of the Cabinet.

W. J. McKay presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That when any member of the Church shall remove without a Certificate, unless he request the continuance of his membership, giving the reasons for such request to the pastor in writing, his name, after the lapse of one year from the time of such removal, may be erased from the Record of Membership, and a statement of the reasons for such erasure shall be recorded opposite the name so erased.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That the Discipline be so amended that the time of probation for members on trial be three months instead of six months, and that no persons be continued on trial for a longer period than one year from the time of admission on probation.

J. B. Jones presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to consider the propriety of so amending the Discipline that the names of those who are members of the Church shall be reported to the fourth Quarterly Conference of each charge.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary, under Rule 22, and by him referred to the committees as indicated thereon.

ARKANSAS.

J. B. Ford presented a memorial from Arkansas Conference relating to an Episcopal residence at Little Rock, which was referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy.

BALTIMORE.

W. F. Speake presented a memorial from George C. Round concerning change of boundaries in the Baltimore Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Alexander Ashley presented a memorial from the Baltimore Lay Electoral Conference concerning lay

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Time limit.

Church
membership.

Probation-
ers.

Church
membership.

Episcopal
residence.

Boundaries.

Lay repre-
sentation.

May 8.

SEVENTH

DAY.

Morning.

Missionary

Bishops.

Church

members.

Time Limit.

representation in the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Also a memorial from the same on status of William Taylor as Bishop, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Waugh Church, Washington District, on the admission and dismissal of members, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

E. M. Mills presented a memorial from the Auburn First Church Quarterly Conference relative to abolishing the time limit of the pastoral term, and it was referred to the Committee on the Itinerancy.

He also presented a memorial from the Canastota Methodist Episcopal Church asking for extension of the pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on the Itinerancy.

CINCINNATI.

Impudent
conduct.

I. W. Joyce presented the memorial of the Cincinnati Preachers' Meeting concerning imprudent and unchristian conduct, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Baptized
children.

Also the memorial of the Cheviot Quarterly Conference regarding the relation of baptized children to the Church, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Means of
grace.

Also a memorial from the Cincinnati Preachers' Meeting relating to neglect of means of grace, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Absent
witnesses.

Also a memorial signed by M. P. Zink and two others relating to taking the testimony of absent witnesses, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Church
Extension.

Also the memorial of the Wesley Chapel Quarterly Conference relating to Church Extension, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

Church
Extension.

Also the memorial of the Cincinnati Preachers' Meeting relating to church extension, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

DELAWARE.

B. O. Bird presented a memorial from the Delaware Conference on the time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Time limit.

DETROIT.

L. R. Fiske presented a memorial from the Detroit Conference relating to Episcopal residence in Detroit, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

He also presented a memorial from R. C. Welch and thirty-six others relating to the Conference studies, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Arthur Edwards presented a memorial from the Detroit Conference concerning the division of the Conferencee, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the same Conference concerning the appropriation of the profits of the Book Concern.

Episcopal
residence.

Conference
Studies.

Division of
Conference.

Book
Concern.

EAST GERMAN.

F. K. Keller presented a memorial from the East German Lay Electoral Conference, signed by Frederick K. Keller, Secretary, relating to the extension of the time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

EAST OHIO.

E. A. Simons presented a memorial signed by J. R. Keys relating to additions to the rule of divorce, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Divorce.

ERIE.

R. S. Borland presented a memorial from the Erie Conference relating to temperance, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Temper-
ance.

Also a memorial from the same Conference referring to editors of unofficial papers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Unofficial
papers.

Also a memorial from the same Conference concerning the use of tobacco by Bishops, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Tobacco.

Also a memorial from the same Conference relating

MAY 8. to the use of tobacco by members of the Church, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

SEVENTH DAY.

Morning.

Locating preachers.

W. H. Wilder presented a memorial from the Ministerial Association, Decatur District, concerning the law in reference to locating preachers without their consent, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

ILLINOIS.

Episcopal residence.

L. M. Vernon presented a memorial from the Italy Conference relating to an Episcopal residence in Europe, which was referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy.

ITALY.

Boundaries.

W. R. R. Duncan presented a memorial asking that Texarkana be replaced in the Texas Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented a memorial asking for a change in the boundaries of the Little Rock Conference so as to include work in the Indian Territory, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

LITTLE ROCK.

Christian unity.

A. E. P. Albert presented a memorial from the Protestant Episcopal Church relating to Christian unity, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

LOUISIANA.

Boundaries.

W. I. Cogshall presented a memorial relating to a proposed change of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

MICHIGAN.

Boundaries.

Robert Forbes presented a memorial from the Annual Conference relating to Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Presiding elders.

Also a memorial from the St. Paul Ministers' Meeting relating to the office of presiding elder, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Time limit.

Also a memorial asking the extension of the pastoral

MINNESOTA.

term, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

J. N. Liscomb presented a memorial on the time limit, signed by J. F. Lewton, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NEWARK.

A memorial from the Newark Conference presenting certain law questions was received and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Law
questions.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN.

C. W. Gallagher presented a memorial from the Annual Conference relating to the trial of accused members of Annual Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Trial of
preachers.

NEW YORK.

G. S. Hare presented a memorial on a question of law concerning the eligibility of certain local preachers to election to General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Local
preachers.

J. M. King presented a memorial from the New York Conference concerning the number of elections to General Conference offices, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

General
Conference
offices.

Also a memorial from Japan Conference, signed by C. W. Green, relating to a basis of union for the different Methodist organizations of Japan, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Methodist
autonomy.

NORTH CAROLINA.

J. E. Champlin presented a petition from the New Hope Circuit, North Carolina Conference, for a mission, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Mission.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

James Coote presented a memorial from the Northern New York Conference, relating to forms of reports, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Form of
reports.

He also presented a memorial from the Northern New York Conference, relating to church periodicals,

Periodicals.

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

MAY 8.**SEVENTH
DAY.****Morning.
Form of
reports.****Periodicals.****Sunday-
School
reports.****Statistics.****Conference
claimants.****Time limit.****Statistics.****Tobacco.****Probation-
ers.****NORTHERN NEW YORK.**

James Coote presented a memorial from the Northern New York Conference, relating to forms of reports, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented a memorial from the Northern New York Conference, relating to church periodicals, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

He also presented a memorial from the Northern New York Conference, relating to the Sunday-school reports, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Also a memorial from the Northern New York Conference, relating to statistical tables, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NORTH OHIO.

J. W. Mendenhall presented the memorial of the Ministerial Association of Galion District relating to the support of superannuated preachers and other Conference claimants, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTH-WEST GERMAN.

Christoph Schultz presented a memorial from the District Association of Upper Iowa District concerning pastoral time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTH-WEST IOWA.

Wilmot Whitfield presented a memorial from the North-west Iowa Conference with reference to blanks for Conference statistics, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH.

O. B. Jacobs presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference of the Norwegian and Danish Conference concerning the use of tobacco, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

OHIO.

J. C. Jackson, Jr., presented a memorial from Baltimore Circuit, signed by D. Mann and twenty-six others,

relating to probationers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Also a memorial from the Columbus Preachers' Meeting, signed by H. W. Bennett and fifteen others, relating to the Episcopacy, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Columbus Preachers' Meeting relating to popular amusements and alcoholic and narcotic habits. It was signed by H. W. Bennett and fifteen others, and was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Also a memorial from the Columbus Preachers' Meeting, signed by H. W. Bennett and fifteen others, relating to probationers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Also a memorial from the Columbus Preachers' Meeting relating to presiding eldership, signed by H. W. Bennett and fifteen others, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Columbus Preachers' Meeting, signed by H. W. Bennett and fifteen others, relating to the pastoral limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Episcopacy.

Amuse-
ments.

Probation-
ers.

Presiding
elders.

Time limit.

Missionary
bishops.

W. J. Paxson presented the memorial of Philadelphia Conference referring to the status and support of the Missionary Bishop, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

T. B. Neely presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Conference relating to the granting of Quarterly Conferences to city missions, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Also a memorial from the Philadelphia Conference relating to the certificates of church membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Also a memorial from the Philadelphia Conference referring to an elective presiding eldership, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Philadelphia Conference relating to the depriving of a minister of membership in an Annual Conference without trial and right of

City
missions.

Certificates.

Presiding
elders.

Locating
preachers.

May 8.**SEVENTH
DAY.****Morning.
Closed doors.****Sacramental
service.**

appeal, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

William Swindells presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Conference in favor of Annual Conferences sitting with closed doors when considering cases involving character, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

S. W. Thomas presented a memorial from Joseph S. Cook and S. T. Kemble concerning the sacramental service, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

ROCK RIVER.

Boundaries.

N. H. Axtell presented the minutes of the Joint Commission on the boundaries between the Rock River and Central Illinois Conferences, which was referred to the Committees on Boundaries.

SOUTH-EAST INDIANA.

**Methodist
alliance.**

E. F. Ritter presented a memorial from the meeting of the Methodist Alliance, held in Indianapolis, Ind., which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

**Bishop Tay-
lor's work.**

L. F. Gay presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference on the importance of Bishop William Taylor's work in Africa, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Time limit.

W. H. Johnson presented one from the same Conference concerning the time limit, and also concerning the use of tobacco, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Enabling act.

J. B. Green presented a memorial from the Southern California Conference asking an enabling act, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

**Hymnal for
the blind.**

John Leeper presented a memorial from the Olney District Conference asking for the publication of a Hymnal and Ritual for the use of the blind, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

SOUTH KANSAS.

Bernard Kelley presented a memorial, signed by James Murray and four others, relating to financial reports, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Also a memorial from the Emporia Quarterly Conference, signed by J. G. Traylor, Secretary, referring to a Conference Claimants' Society, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Hugh McBirney presented a memorial from South Kansas Conference relating to a Conference Claimants' Society, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial relating to the support of superannuated preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

SOUTH-WEST KANSAS.

M. L. Gates presented a memorial touching church and parsonage insurance, signed by A. H. Parker, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

Church Insurance.

TENNESSEE.

Calvin Pickett presented a memorial, signed by J. Braden and two others, relating to support of superannuates, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Conference claimants.

UPPER IOWA.

H. H. Green presented a memorial of the members of the East Dubuque Methodist Episcopal Church, Ill., relating to boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

VERMONT.

T. P. Frost presented a memorial from the Vermont Conference relating to the appointment of Conference evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Evangelists.

WASHINGTON.

H. A. Carroll presented a memorial from the Washington Conference relating to division of Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY
Morning.
Financial
reports.

Conference
claimants.

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Boundaries.

WEST GERMAN.

Jacob Tanner presented a memorial relating to a proposed change of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

Henry Swann presented the joint memorial of West Texas and Texas Conferences, relating to the formation of a new Annual Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Conference
claimants

E. L. Paine presented a memorial relating to the creation of an Endowment Fund for Conference Claimants, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Time limit.

M. S. Hard presented a memorial from the Binghamton District Preachers' Meeting relating to the extension of time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

May 9.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

Bishop
Mallalieu
presides.

Devotional
services.

Minutes
approved.

Rules sus-
pended.
Report of
Book
Committee.

Committee
on
conference
claimants
ordered.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 9.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop W. F. Mallalieu in the chair.

The devotional services were conducted by T. B. Ford, of the Arkansas Conference.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

Amos Shinkle moved a suspension of the Rules to present the Report of the Book Committee. They were suspended. The report was presented and referred to the Committee on the Book Concern. (See *Appendix III*, 1.)

H. H. Green presented the following :

Resolved. That a committee consisting of one from each General Conference District, and two at large, be appointed to take into consideration the necessities of superannuated members of our Annual Conferences, and to devise and submit to this General Conference, at as early a day as practicable, some plan by which just and equitable provision shall be made for the support of our superannuates, and the widows and children of deceased preachers.

A motion to refer to the Committee on the State of the Church was lost, and the resolution was adopted.

May 9.
Eighth
Day.
Morning.
Committee
on John St.
Church
ordered.

Ichabod Simmons, under suspension of the Rules, moved that a committee of one from each General Conference District be appointed to nominate trustees for old John Street Church, and other institutions to which this Conference appoints trustees. Carried.

By consent J. M. Trimble moved the appointment of a committee of five to arrange for and fix the time of Memorial Services. The motion prevailed.

*Memorial
services.*

Robert Bentley moved a suspension of the Rules to present a resolution. They were suspended by a count vote of 142 for, 130 against. He then presented the following, which was adopted :

*
Report of the
Commission
on Lay Rep-
resentation
presented.

Whereas, The Commission on lay delegation appointed by the Bishops, according to the order of the last General Conference, have prepared and are ready to submit their report; therefore,

Resolved, That the report be received and printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate*, and its adoption be made the order of the day for Wednesday, the 16th, at 10 A. M.

L. A. Belt by consent presented the following, which, after several ineffectual attempts to change it, was adopted :

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen, and two at large, be appointed, to whom the bounding of the General Conference Districts shall be referred.

Committee
on General
Conference
Districts
ordered.

A. B. Leonard, the Rules being suspended, moved the appointment of a Committee on Temperance and the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic, consisting of two from each General Conference District and three at large.

Committee
on Temper-
ance and
Prohibition
of the Liquor
Traffic
ordered.

T. A. Arter moved to strike out the words "Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic." Laid on the table, and the motion to appoint the Committee prevailed.

By consent, Clinton B Fisk moved the appointment of a committee of one from each General Conference District on the American Bible Society. Carried.

Committee
on the
American
Bible Society
ord-red.
Changes in
committees.

Under suspension of the Rules, J. W. Eaton moved that delegations be authorized to make necessary changes in committees and send the same to the Secretary, who shall report them in the Journal. Carried.

May 9.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

William Swindells presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to review the condition of the Chartered Fund, and to which shall be referred the report of the trustees of the above fund.

A. W. Pottle
present.

Abel W. Pottle, a reserve delegate from the Maine Conference, was announced as present, and was assigned the seat of C. J. Clark, deceased.

Courtesy to
J. M. Phillips.

Sandford Hunt moved that J. M. Phillips, Treasurer of the Committee on Entertainment, be invited to a seat in this body.

D. S. Monroe moved as an amendment that he be accorded the freedom of the platform and the floor. The amendment was accepted and the motion adopted.

As a question of privilege the Committee on Contested Seats presented Report No. 3, as follows:

Report of
Committee
on Contested
Seats.

In the case of John E. Rickards, lay delegate from the Lay Electoral Conference of the Montana Annual Conference, your Committee find the following particulars:

When the Montana Annual Conference was organized at the session of the Montana Mission Conference last preceding the General Conference no delegates to the Lay Electoral Conference had been, or could have been, elected. The right of the Montana Conference to a lay delegate, ¶ 71, § 2, in the Discipline, could not, therefore, have been secured.

To meet this emergency the Annual Conference instructed the Presiding Elders, at their next Quarterly Conference, to have delegates chosen to a Lay Electoral Conference, to be convened on the first Tuesday after the first Sunday in November, nearly three months after the session of the Annual Conference. The Lay Electoral Conference did so convene, and in a proper manner elect John E. Rickards lay delegate, and Fred. Gaver reserve.

This was a plain violation of the law that requires that the Lay Electoral Conference shall meet at the seat of the Annual Conference on the third day of its session; but it was done in the utmost good faith and under a stress of circumstances which could not have been foreseen, and for which no provision had been made by the General Conference.

In view of the foregoing facts, while the Committee recognize the violation of law in the case, and deprecate any repetition of it, they recommend that John E. Rickards be admitted to a seat in this General Conference as lay delegate from Montana Annual Conference, and that this General Conference make legal provisions for any similar cases that may occur in the future.

JOHN C. RIDPATH,	W. H. CROGMAN,
W. J. PANSON,	C. HARTSON,
C. D. JONES,	D. W. C. HUNTINGTON,
CH. A. LOEBER,	H. HITCHCOCK,
FRANK A. ARTER,	G. H. BRIDGMAN,
J. B. GRAW,	J. E. STUBBS.

Minority
report
presented.

Alfred Wheeler presented a minority report, which he moved as a substitute.

L. C. Queal called for the previous question ; the call was sustained and the substitute was accepted by a count vote of 262 for and 127 against.

On the motion to adopt the substitute F. A. Arter called for a vote by orders, but the call was not sustained, 26 voting for and 98 against.

The minority report was then adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 84.)

W. J. Paxson moved that the whole parquet be devoted to the General Conference and reserve delegates. The motion prevailed.

Bishop Andrews made the following announcements : Bishop Walden to preside over the Committee on Boundaries ; J. C. Hartzell was excused from the Committee on Judiciary and T. B. Ford appointed in his place.

He also announced the Committee on Benevolences. (See *Appendix I*, A, 14.)

The Roll of Conferences was called for the presentation of resolutions.

May 9.
Eighth
Day.
Morning.
Accepted.

Adopted.

Parquet
reserved.

Committees.

Call for
resolutions.

CALIFORNIA.

Robert Bentley presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Whereas, The connectional spirit of Methodism has been greatly intensified by the visit of our Bishops and the Corresponding Secretaries of our various benevolent societies: and,

Whereas, The frontier work now in its formative period more especially needs the connectional spirit, and therefore the help of the agencies that promote it; therefore,

Resolved, That inquiry be made by the Conference as to the feasibility of annual visits to our Pacific Coast Conferences by at least one of the Corresponding Secretaries.

By consent the Rules of Order were to be so interpreted as that no resolution shall be received by the Conference or read by the Secretary unless accompanied by a duplicate.

J. M. Buckley moved that all resolutions be sent to the Secretary, read and passed upon by the Conference or referred to proper committees. The motion prevailed.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

M. L. Ganoe presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Resolved. That the Bishops be respectfully requested to inform this Conference how many additional Bishops in their judgment are

Visits of the
Correspond-
ing
Secretaries.

Interpreta-
tion of the
Rules of
Order.

Resolu-
tions
to be read.

Number of
bishops.

May 9.EIGHTH
DAY.

Afternoon.

necessary to be added to their number for the Episcopal work of the ensuing quadrennium.

E. J. Gray presented the following :

Episcopal districts.

Whereas, There is a widespread and growing conviction among our preachers and people that the efficiency of the Episcopacy would be greatly increased by the assignment of each Bishop to a prescribed territory for a period of years; and,

Whereas, The general supervision of the whole work by the Bishops severally is practically impossible; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That a committee of fifteen, to be styled the Committee on Episcopal Districts, shall be appointed, thirteen of whom shall be selected by the delegates representing the General Conference Districts severally and two by the Bishops.

2. That the Committee shall consider and report on or before the — day of May, upon the advisability of dividing the territory occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church into as many episcopal districts as there are effective Bishops at the close of this General Conference, said districts to be composed, in so far as practicable, of contiguous Conferences.

3. That when such districts are formed the Bishops be instructed to so arrange their work as to give to the same Bishop the supervision of the same district and the same Conference during the period of four years.

4. That if in the judgment of this Committee the Third Restrictive Rule and the formation of episcopal districts are in legal antagonism they shall report a plan for changing the Third Restrictive Rule, which, if adopted by two thirds of the General Conference, shall be submitted by the Bishops to the first ensuing Annual Conferences; and, three fourths of the members of the Annual Conferences present and voting concurring in said plan, it shall take effect immediately, and be a law of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Lanahan moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Laid on the table.

W. H. Webster moved its reference to the Committee on Episcopacy, which was accepted.

W. H. Hunter moved it be referred to a Special Committee.

On motion of F. M. Bristol, the motion of W. H. Hunter was laid on the table.

A. B. Leonard moved its reference to the Committee on the State of the Church.

W. J. Paxson moved to lay this motion on the table. Carried.

The previous question was ordered, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

E. J. Gray offered the following, which was adopted :

General Conference Journal.

Resolved, 1. That the Secretary of this Conference be instructed to have the Journal of this General Conference printed and bound, and certified by him to be correct, and that the printed copy so certified shall be the official Journal of this General Conference.

2. The Book Agents in New York are hereby directed to forward

by mail, or otherwise, a copy of this Journal to each delegate of this General Conference, to each of the Bishops, and to each of the Fraternal Messengers to this General Conference.

The Secretary presented an invitation from James McConaughy, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York city, to visit their rooms, which was accepted, and a motion by Arthur Edwards was carried returning the thanks of the Conference.

Under a suspension of the Rules, James Coote presented the following :

Resolved. That during the calling of the roll for resolutions and memorials the speeches shall be limited to three minutes, except in case a resolution or memorial is put on its passage.

J. S. Smart moved as an amendment that resolutions of reference be referred without debate. Carried by a count vote of 261 for and 141 against. The resolution as amended was adopted.

Conference adjourned by expiration of time. D. W. Hayes was appointed to conduct the devotional services to-morrow. Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Mallalieu pronounced the benediction.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary under Rule 22, and by him referred to the committees as indicated thereon.

May 9.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.
Y. M. C. A.
invitation.

Speeches to
be limited.

Adjourn-
ment.

ARKANSAS.

T. B. Ford presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Whereas, In view of the death of three of our Bishops and the growth of the Church during the past quadrennium we cannot reasonably expect the present number of Bishops to give that degree of supervision to the work which is expected and needed; and,

Whereas, There is a difference of opinion as to the number of Bishops this General Conference should elect: therefore,

Resolved. That the Committee on Episcopacy be instructed to inquire into and report to this Conference as soon as practicable upon the number of Bishops which in its judgment should be elected by this Conference.

Number of
bishops.

CALIFORNIA.

W. S. Urmy presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Whereas, It is important that the Discipline should contain information in regard to the organization and work of our benevolent societies; and,

Freedmen's
Aid Society.

Whereas, There is no such information therein presented in regard to the Freedmen's Aid Society as there is respecting the other societies; therefore,

May 9.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

Resolved., That the Committee on Revisals be respectfully requested to take into consideration the propriety of inserting in paragraph 321 a section containing such information, said section to contain not more than 100 words, and to be written by the Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

W. A. Stephens presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Certificates of removal.

Whereas, Our present form of Certificate of Removal is by some so understood as to include other than Churches of our own body,

Therefore the Committee on Revisals are requested to strike out the word "in," coming after the word "or," and to insert the words " Methodist Episcopal" before the word "Church," so that the certificate shall read, "or any other Methodist Episcopal Church to which he may present this certificate."

M. L. Ganoe presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Suspension of accused members.

Whereas, Expulsion is the only penalty of our Discipline for members tried for offense and found guilty; and

Whereas, A milder form of sentence might often save persons who by expulsion are finally lost to us; and

Whereas, In Annual Conferences preachers are often suspended as a penalty; therefore,

Resolved. That the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to prepare such change of our Discipline as will provide for suspension in less flagrant cases of offense.

EAST OHIO.

W. L. Dixon presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy:

Course of study for class-leaders.

Whereas, In paragraph 62 it is made the duty of the pastor to direct the leaders to such a course of study and reading as shall best qualify them for their work; and

Whereas, Many young pastors are inexperienced as leaders themselves, and are for that reason unadvised as to the course of reading and study best suited to qualify leaders for their work; and

Whereas, Much of the work served by young pastors has greatest need of the service of well-qualified leaders, and is least likely to receive it; therefore,

Resolved. That the Committee on Episcopacy be requested to consider the propriety of the Bishops publishing in the Discipline a suitable course of reading and study for class-leaders.

KANSAS.

S. E. Pendleton presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

The following section to be added to paragraph 294 and called Section 6:

Salary to agents and others.

All persons who shall be employed by this Society as agents, secretaries, or otherwise, having no other means of support, shall, in

addition to their expenses, be allowed a reasonable salary for their services; the salary to be fixed by the Board and provided for by the Society.

Also the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

To amend the Discipline respecting District Conferences by the addition of the following as paragraph 90 :

Each presiding elder's district shall be organized into a District Conference.

Amend further, by striking out all of paragraph 97.

May 9.
Eighth
Day.
Morning.

District
Conferences.

LOUISIANA.

A. E. P. Albert presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, 1. That paragraph 79, Statistics No. III. of the Discipline, last line, be so amended as to read: "No. of conversions in the Sunday-school. No. of conversions outside the Sunday-school. Total."

2. That these same items be inserted in Statistics No. I, paragraph 79, section 4, after the word: "Scholars of all ages."

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That paragraph 190 of the Discipline be so amended as to insert as, "8. Number and name of official church papers taken," and that "Miscellaneous items" may be enumerated 9, so that after 7 that paragraph shall read: "8. Number and name of official church papers taken; 9. Miscellaneous items."

Statistics.

MINNESOTA.

J. N. Liscomb presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension:

Proposition to amend paragraphs 393 and 394 on pages 206 and 207 of the Discipline: Trust clause.

After the "trust clause" in each paragraph add the following, namely: Provided, that where the laws of any State are such that to insert the above clause will affect or destroy the validity of the deed it may be omitted, or some form of clause substituted that will not invalidate the deed or conveyance.

G. H. Hazzard presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Whereas, The Minutes of the Minnesota Lay Electoral Conference read on page 92 (see Minutes, 1887):

"Mrs. Hobart, being alternate for Mrs. Nind, and Hon. F. W. Hoyt, being alternate for George H. Hazzard;" can said Hoyt take Mrs. Nind's seat, and if so is said Hazzard excused, his alternate being seated?

NORTH NEBRASKA.

N. R. Persinger presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension:

Whereas, Our Church organization is the owner of properties valued at more than \$120,000,000, upon which we pay an annual tribute of more than half a million of dollars; and

Church
insurance.

May 9.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

Whereas, More than sixty per cent. of this amount is used in the expenses of the insurance companies and their profits, that could be legitimately added to the funds so urgently needed by our Church Extension Society: therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Church Extension be instructed to adopt and put in operation a plan for insurance of the properties of the Methodist Episcopal Church and its co-operative branches only, against loss or damage by fire, lightning, and wind, storms, or cyclones; and that the profits arising therefrom shall sacredly be held for the Church Extension Fund.

ROCK RIVER.

C. G. Trusdell presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Conference claimants.

1. Strike out of paragraph 103 the words, "on estimating the amount necessary for Conference claimants."

2. Strike out of paragraph 187 the words, "together with an account of the number and circumstances of his family, signed by the presiding elder of the District or the preacher in charge of the Circuit or Station within whose bounds he may reside: without which the Conference shall not be required to allow his claim, and may locate him without his consent."

3. Then insert the following:

Who are Conference claimants? 1. All superannuated members of the Annual Conferences. 2. The supernumerary preachers who are temporarily disabled. 3. The effective members of the Annual Conferences who fail to receive a reasonable support from the charges they serve. 4. The widows of deceased members of the Annual Conferences whose husbands died in the work or were superannuated or supernumerary at the time of their death; this does not include widows of superannuates who married such ministers after their superannuation. 5. The children of deceased preachers who are under sixteen years old.

How shall the claims of the aforesaid claimants be regulated? 1. All married preachers who are superannuated or supernumerary shall be entitled to a claim equal to one half the average support allowed the members of the Conference in the active service. 2. Unmarried superannuated and supernumerary preachers shall be entitled to a claim equal to one third of the average amount allowed to effective ministers. 3. The widows who are claimants shall be entitled to a claim equal to the claim of unmarried superannuated and supernumerary preachers. 4. The children of deceased preachers shall each be entitled to a claim equal to one sixth of the average amount allowed to effective traveling preachers, or one half the amount of the claim of the superannuated or supernumerary unmarried preachers.

How shall the foregoing claims be paid? 1. The Annual Conference is authorized by the Discipline of the Church to distinguish between Conference claimants and Conference beneficiaries. It therefore determines who of the claimants shall become beneficiaries and to what extent their claims shall be paid. 2. All claimants shall report to the Conference, in person or by legal representative, their financial condition, showing their income and resources for self-support. 3. Those who have an income equal to the amount of the claim above described are to be non-beneficiaries and receive nothing from the Conference fund. 4. Those whose income from other sources is less than the amount of the claim to which they are entitled shall be beneficiaries to the extent that their income may be supplemented out of the Conference fund, yet not so as to raise their income above the claim. 5. Those who have no income aside from their Conference

claim shall be beneficiaries to the full extent of their claim. 6. Where there is not money enough in the hands of the stewards to pay the entire amount due to beneficiaries the stewards shall pay the same *pro rata*.

In determining who of the claimants are to be made beneficiaries the Conference shall appoint a committee on claims apart from the Conference stewards, to which committee shall be referred all papers, documents, and Quarterly Conference estimates and reports bearing on the subject, and the Committee on Claims shall report its conclusions to the Conference; and this report shall be adopted or amended or recommitted without debate; and this report, when adopted, shall be the final basis of payment.

May 9.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

Lewis Curts presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to report upon the advisability of amending paragraph 48 of the Discipline as follows:

Certificates
of
membership.

In section 3, after the word "us," in fourth line from top of page 36, insert: "And shall present a letter of recommendation from said church." Strike out the clause: "By giving satisfactory answers to the usual inquiries," and add to the section the following: "By publicly giving satisfactory answers to the questions in our form for the reception of Members. If no letter of recommendation is presented they may be received as though they had been with us six months on probation."

In section 4 strike out all after the word "another," in the third line, and insert in lieu thereof, "shall notify the preacher in charge of the Circuit or Station to which they belong, who shall immediately forward by mail to the preacher in charge of the Circuit or Station to which the member wishes to remove a certificate in the following form: This certifies that (A. B.) is an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At his (or her) own request his (or her) membership is hereby transferred from the —— Methodist Episcopal church in —— to the —— Methodist Episcopal church in ——."

In section 5 strike out all after the word "District" at the end of third line.

Strike out all of section 6 and insert in lieu thereof: "Members in good standing may, if they desire it, be furnished with a traveling card, good for one year, and signed by the preacher in charge, in form as follows: 'This introduces (A. B.) an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in ——.'"

Traveling
card.

In section 7, line 5, after the word "Conference" insert the words "by name."

N. E. Lyman presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Discipline be so changed that the presiding elders shall have concurrent authority with the Bishops in making appointments, and that no Bishop shall make any appointment to which a majority of the presiding elders object.

Presiding
Elders.

He also presented the following:

Resolved, That section 3, paragraph 164, of the Discipline be so amended as to allow the Bishop to appoint a preacher to a charge for a longer time than three years.

Time limit.

May 9.EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. B. Middleton presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy:

Episcopal residence.

Whereas, The city of Charleston, S. C., has a population of 60,000 inhabitants, and is a healthy and delightful place of residence; and

Whereas, It is a convenient center for exercising supervision of the most promising and varied interests of the Church, and being so far removed from convenient episcopal oversight and care, the nearest one being between 600 and 700 miles; and

Whereas, The presence of a Bishop among us would give new life to our growing work on the South Atlantic coast; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on the Episcopacy be directed to inquire into the propriety of placing an Episcopal residence in the place above named.

J. E. Wilson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Official papers.

Whereas, There is no official paper of the Methodist Episcopal Church published within the territory known as the South Atlantic coast; and

Whereas, A very large proportion of the membership of the Church is within that territory, and that it is strictly necessary for the proper development and advancement of our work in the South that there be an official organ of our Church published in that section; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Book Agents at New York be instructed to publish an official paper at Charleston, S. C., to be known as the *South-eastern Advocate*, and to establish a branch Depository in connection with the same.

SOUTH-WEST KANSAS.

J. D. Botkin presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Evangelists.

Whereas, There is an increasing number of self-constituted, irresponsible and unreliable evangelists traveling through the country, disturbing the peace of the Church and antagonizing its constituted authorities; and,

Whereas, There is a legitimate and growing demand throughout the Church for the labors of such persons as are specially gifted in revival work; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference should take such action as will authorize the special recognition and appointment of accredited persons to the evangelistic field.

B. C. Swarts presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Rite of
matrimony.

Resolved, That paragraph 184, page 114 of the Discipline, defining the duties of "preachers in charge of circuits or stations," shall be amended by inserting after section 15 an additional section to be numbered §16, as follows, namely:

"§ 16. Unordained preachers in charge of circuits or stations shall have authority to solemnize the rite of matrimony, in the absence of a deacon or elder, in those States or Territories where the civil law will permit."

UPPER IOWA.

H. H. Green presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Whereas, In the judgment of this General Conference the time has fully come when some modification is needed in the probationary system of the Church; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to inquire into the expediency of amending paragraph 48, section 1, of the Discipline by inserting after the word "trial," in the second line thereof, the words, "and into Full Membership." Also section 3 of paragraph 48 by striking out the words, "has been at least six months on trial," in the second and third lines, and inserting the following: "Until such person shall have given satisfactory evidence of his fitness for membership."

Amend paragraph 403 by striking out of "the minister's address to the congregation" the words, "and have been under the care of proper leaders for six months on trial."

Amend further, by striking out of "the minister's address to the applicants for admission," in the same paragraph, the words, "and that thus far you have run well."

WEST WISCONSIN.

B. E. Wheeler presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to consider the propriety of eliminating the word "catholic" from paragraph 402 of the Discipline, and elsewhere from the Apostles' Creed, so that in each and every place it shall read, "the holy Church," or "the holy Church universal;" also,

Resolved. That in the same paragraph and elsewhere that portion of the Lord's Prayer which reads "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us" be changed so as to read, "forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors."

J. B. Jones presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved. That the pastors' reports to the Annual Conference shall be audited by the Quarterly Conference and signed by the president and secretary of the Quarterly Conference as well as by the preacher in charge.

W. J. McKay presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to consider the expediency of changing paragraph 98 in the Discipline where the word "quarterly" occurs, inserting the word "semi-annual," and that wherever the term "Quarterly Conference" occurs let it be substituted by the term "Semi-annual Conference."

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved. That paragraph 186 of the Discipline be amended as follows: after the word "health," in the second line, insert the words, "or for other reasons," so that the amended sentence shall read:

"A supernumerary preacher is one who, because of impaired health or for other reasons, is temporarily unable to perform effective work."

May 9.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

Probationary
system.

Apostles'
Creed.

Pastors'
reports.

Semi-annual
conferences.

Supernu-
merary
preachers.

May 9.
EIGHTH
DAY.

Morning.
Electoral
conferences.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the advisability of amending paragraph 66 of the Discipline by substituting for the word "layman" wherever it occurs, the word "member," so that the amended paragraph shall read:

"The Electoral Conference shall be composed of one member from each circuit or station within the bounds of the Annual Conference, such member to be chosen by the last Quarterly Conference preceding the time of the assembling of such Electoral Conference; and on assembling the Electoral Conference shall organize by electing a chairman and secretary of its own number; provided, that no member shall be chosen a delegate either to the Electoral Conference or to the General Conference who shall be under twenty-five years of age, or who shall not have been a member of the Church in full connection for the five consecutive years preceding the election."

E. L. Eaton presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

General
Missionary
Committee.

Resolved, That each member of the General Committees on Missions and Church Extension be required as far as practicable to visit, during its annual session, each Conference in the District he represents at least once in each quadrennium.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

Mission in
Alaska.

Resolved, That the Committee on Missions be requested to consider the question of establishing at an early day a mission in Alaska.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Election of
trustees and
others.

Resolved, That the Discipline be so amended that trustees (in States where the law permits it), stewards and class-leaders shall be elected by the entire membership of the church, who are eighteen years of age, of the station or circuit, convened for that purpose annually; but that vacancies may be filled by the Quarterly Conference at any regular session.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary, under Rule 22, and by him referred to the committees as indicated thereon.

AUSTIN.

Time limit.

E. O. McIntire presented a memorial from himself and others concerning the time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

BALTIMORE.

Lay repre-
sentation.

Alexander Ashley presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference relating to lay representation, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Editors'
election.

W. F. Speake presented a memorial from Washingt-

ton City Preachers' Meeting relating to the election of editors, etc., which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

He also presented a petition of Baltimore Conference relating to change of Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

May 9.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

Change of
Discipline.

CALIFORNIA.

Robert Bentley presented a memorial from the Oakland District Association, signed by D. Bellamy and others, relating to the manufacturing of wines, spirituous or malt liquors, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Manufactur-
ing of
liquors.

He also presented a memorial, signed by J. H. Bellamy, on revision of paragraphs 104 and 106 of Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Quarterly
conferences.

He also presented a memorial from the California Conference concerning a German Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

CENTRAL CHINA MISSION.

D. S. Monroe, Secretary of the General Conference, presented a memorial of the Central China Conference in relation to boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Boundaries.

CENTRAL GERMAN.

H. J. Liebhart presented the Quadrennial Report of the German Assistant Secretary of the Sunday-School Union, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts.

Report of H.
J. Liebhart.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

E. M. Mills presented a memorial from the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Auburn, N. Y., signed by O. A. Houghton and fifty-two others, asking the abolition of the time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

C. C. Wilbor presented a memorial relating to the admission of probationers to full membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probation-
ers.

T. W. Durston presented a memorial relating to the

Autonomy
in Japan.

May 9.EIGHTH
DAY.

Morning.

Dalles
Mission.

Time limit.

organic union of Methodism in Japan, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

He also presented a memorial and accompanying papers relating to the Dalles, Ore., Mission, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

L. C. Queal presented a memorial, signed by Edmund M. Mills and sixteen others, relating to the time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

CENTRAL OHIO.

Presiding
Elders.

E. D. Whitlock presented a memorial from the Toledo Preachers' Association, asking certain changes in Discipline relating to the prerogatives of Presiding Elders, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

Trustees.

T. H. Murray presented a memorial, signed by W. A. Houck, on powers and duties of trustees, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Arbiters.

The Secretary of the General Conference presented a memorial, signed by J. B. Thompson and five others, relating to the qualifications of arbiters, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Boundaries.

He also presented a memorial from the Maine Conference, relating to Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

CINCINNATI.

Independent
Methodist
Church.

A. B. Leonard presented a memorial, signed by Rev. M. Dustin and nine others, relating to an Independent Methodist Church, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Evangelists.

He also presented a petition from the Ministerial Association of Dayton District, Cincinnati Conference, relating to evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Lord's
Supper.

He also presented a memorial, signed by L. W. Fillebrown and twenty-seven others, asking for authority to use water in the place of wine in the Lord's Supper, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Self-supporting
missions.

He also presented a memorial from A. Lowrey and

seventeen others relating to self-supporting missions, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

He also presented a report from a Commission on Boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

I. W. Joyce presented a memorial of the Wesley Chapel Quarterly Conference relating to church extension, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

He also presented a memorial from the Cincinnati Methodist Preachers' Meeting asking the amendment of the Discipline in order to provide local Church Extension Societies in large cities, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

DES MOINES.

T. McK. Stuart presented a memorial asking the General Conference to define the duties of Quarterly Conferences acting as courts of appeals, and praying for relief in the case of John Scott, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Quarterly Conferences.

DETROIT.

A. J. Bigelow presented the memorial of C. W. Green, relating to the union of Japan Methodism,

Japan Methodism.

which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

EAST OHIO.

J. W. Toland presented a memorial, signed by E. Persons, on proceedings of Boundary Commission, which was referred to Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

E. A. Simons presented a memorial, signed by D. H. Mullen and forty-four others, asking the abolition of the time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Time limit.

W. L. Dixon presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, relating to class-leaders, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Class-leaders.

GENESEE.

D. W. C. Huntington presented a memorial from the Annual Conference asking for the enactment of a law relating to the re-admission of members of Annual

Re-admission of preachers.

May 9.
EIGHTH DAY.
Morning.
Boundaries.

Church extension.

Local church extension.

May 9.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.
Order of
worship.

Accused
members.

Reception of
members.

Time limit.

Monthly
magazine.

Colored
Conference.

Kansas
Conference.

Christian
Unity.

Manual.

Presiding
Elders.

Conferences who have withdrawn under charges, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

He also presented a memorial from the same body relating to the order of public worship, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

He also presented a memorial from the same body concerning the time within which members may be held to answer to charges, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented a memorial from the same body relating to the reception of members from other evangelical Churches, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

G. H. Dryer presented a memorial of the Genesee Conference relating to the extension of the pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

He also presented a memorial, signed by himself and five others, relating to the publication of an illustrated monthly magazine, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

KANSAS.

S. E. Pendleton presented a memorial, signed by A. W. White and four others, relating to the creation of a colored Conference in Kansas, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

G. S. Dearborn presented a memorial from the Kansas Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

LOUISIANA.

A. E. P. Albert presented a memorial, signed by Rev. J. Anketell, relating to Christian unity, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

MICHIGAN.

J. H. Potts presented a memorial relating to the *Manual*, signed by James H. Potts and fifteen others, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Washington Gardner presented a memorial of Albion District of the Michigan Conference relating to the

Presiding Elders, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

MINNESOTA.

W. W. Satterlee presented a memorial relating to the Dalles (Oregon) Mission, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

May 9.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

Dalles
Mission.

MISSOURI.

John Gillies presented a memorial from the Missouri Conference on Conference claimants, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Conference
claimants.

NEWARK.

D. R. Lowrie presented a memorial signed by Alexander Craig and others on law questions, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Law
questions.

J. N. FitzGerald presented a memorial for the appointment of a National Sabbath Committee, signed by Hon. E. L. Fancher, Miss Frances E. Willard, and six hundred others, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

National
Sabbath
Committee.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN.

C. W. Gallagher presented a memorial in behalf of the New England Southern Conference relating to a change of Discipline of paragraph 393, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Church
property

NEW JERSEY.

G. B. Wight presented a memorial from the New Jersey Annual Conference petitioning against any change in the Discipline affecting the time limit and probation, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Time limit.

NORTH GERMAN.

Bishop C. H. Fowler presented a memorial, signed by Gustave E. Hiller, on extension of pastoral term to four years, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

NORTH NEBRASKA.

L. H. Rogers presented a memorial from Weedsport Methodist Episcopal Church on abolition of time limit

Time limit.

May 9.
EIGHTH
DAY.

Morning.
Superannuated preachers

Missionary
Bishops.

Status of
women.

Superannuated preachers

Tobacco.

Question of
law.

Episcopal
residence.

Church
union.

Superannuated preachers

Sunday-sch'l
literature &
instruction.

to pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

J. B. Maxfield presented a memorial of the Lay Electoral Conference of the North Nebraska Conference on support of worn-out preachers, signed by N. R. Persinger, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

He also presented a memorial, signed by J. B. Priest, concerning status of Bishop Taylor, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

He also presented a memorial, signed by T. C. Clendenning and others, on the status of women in our Church, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented a memorial, signed by J. W. Bover and others, on support of superannuated preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

He also presented a memorial, signed by J. R. Gortner and others, on the use of tobacco, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented a memorial from Ponea Quarterly Conference, Norfolk District, on question of law, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial, signed by T. C. Clendenning and others, on Episcopal residence, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

He also presented a memorial, signed by T. C. Clendenning and others, on union of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Church, South, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

He also presented a memorial of the North Nebraska Conference in relation to superannuates, signed by J. W. Boall and four others, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTH OHIO.

J. W. Mendenhall presented a memorial, signed by himself and twelve others, relating to the circulation of our Sunday-school literature and to the securing of uniformity of instruction in our Sunday-schools, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH.

Andrew Haagensen presented a memorial of the Norwegian and Danish Annual Conference relating to a change of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented a memorial from the same body relating to the publication of the Norwegian weekly paper, *Den Christelige Tulsmand*, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

He also presented a memorial from the same body relating to the time limit, asking that there be no change of Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

OREGON.

W. S. Harrington presented a memorial from Grace Church, Portland, signed by R. C. Houghton and forty-two others, relating to the itinerancy, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Itinerancy.

He also presented a memorial, signed by H. P. Webb and others, relating to superannuated preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Superannuated preach'rs

ROCK RIVER.

C. G. Trusdell presented a memorial of the Methodist Social Union, of Chicago and vicinity, asking for the next quadrennial session of the General Conference to be held in that city, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Next Gener'l Conference.

SOUTH-WEST KANSAS.

J. D. Botkin presented a memorial, signed by G. Lowther and one other, relating to the organization of a board for Conference claimants, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Conference claimants.

He also presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, relating to colored work in Kansas, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Colored work.

He also presented a memorial, signed by A. H. Parker and two others, relating to church insurance, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Church insurance.

May 9.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.
Boundaries.

Christelige
Tulsmand.

May 9.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.
Chaplains
in U.S. Army

UPPER IOWA.

A. J. Kynett presented a memorial, signed by B. C. Hammond and others, relating to chaplaincies in the United States Army, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

WEST NEBRASKA.

Boundaries. P. C. Johnson presented a memorial of the Ministerial Association of the Kearney District, West Nebraska Conference, concerning the division of said Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

**Methodism
in Japan.** He also presented a memorial of Rev. E. R. Fulker-
son, of Japan, relating to the organic union of Methodism in Japan, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Boundaries. He also presented a memorial from the West Nebraska Conference asking for an adjustment of boundaries between the West Nebraska and Colorado Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

WISCONSIN.

**Election of
Bishops.** B. P. Raymond presented a memorial of the Ministerial Association of the Janesville District relating to the election of Bishops for a limited term, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

**Absentee
members.** He also presented a memorial of the same Association, relating to the status of absentee members, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented a memorial of the Milwaukee Preachers' Meeting relating to the status of absent church members, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented a memorial of the Milwaukee District Ministerial Association relating to revision of the Discipline on communion wine, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Time limit. He also presented a memorial of the same Association relating to the extension of the pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Episcopacy. He also presented a memorial of the same Associa-

tion relating to limited episcopal term, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

He also presented a memorial of the same Association relating to the election of Presiding Elders, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented a memorial of the same Association concerning the forfeiture of Church membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented a memorial of the same Association relating to the title to church property, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

He also presented a memorial of the Janesville District Preachers' Meeting concerning the extension of the pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

He also presented a memorial of the Janesville District Ministerial Association relating to the election of Presiding Elders, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

He also presented a memorial of the same Association relating to the election of General Conference officers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented a memorial from the Milwaukee District Preachers' Meeting relating to a union of Methodist Churches, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

WYOMING.

M. S. Hard presented a report of the Book Committee, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 10.

May 10
NINTH DAY.
Morning.

The Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop C. H. Fowler in the chair.

The devotional services were conducted by D. W. Hayes, of the East Tennessee Conference.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

May 9.
EIGHTH DAY.
Morning.
Presiding Elders.

Church membership

Church property.

Time limit.

Presiding Elders.

General Conference officers.

Church union.

Book Committee.

Bishop Fowler presides.

Devotional services.

Minutes approved.

MAY 10.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.

Committees
Announced.
Superannuated
ministers
Trustees of
institutions.

Memorial
services.

General
Conference
Districts.

Temperance.

Bible Society

Chartered
Fund.

Report of
Fraternal
Messengers.

Fraternal
Messengers
introduced.

Manual.

Reconsideration
of vote
on superan-
nuated
preachers.

Bishop Andrews announced the following committees :

On Support of Superannuated Ministers. (See *Appendix I*, A, 18.)

To Nominate Trustees of Church Institutions. (See *Appendix I*, A, 21.)

To Arrange for Memorial Services. (See *Appendix I*, A, 33.)

To Arrange Plan of General Conference Districts. (See *Appendix I*, A, 17.)

On Temperance and the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic. (See *Appendix I*, A, 13.)

On the American Bible Society. (See *Appendix I*, A, 20.)

On the Chartered Fund. (See *Appendix I*, A, 34.)

By consent Bishop Foss presented and read the Report of the Fraternal Messengers to the British and the Irish Methodist Conferences. It was received, to be published in the Journal. (See *Appendix II*, A, 2, 6.)

C. J. Little, Chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Delegates, introduced the Rev. E. A. Stafford, Fraternal Messenger from the Methodist Church of Canada. He was presented by Bishop Fowler, and granted the privilege of the platform.

On motion of J. H. Bayliss, the action of the Book Agents in reference to the *Manual* was approved.

J. M. Buckley moved a reconsideration of the vote by which a special committee on the support of Superannuated Preachers was ordered. The Rules were suspended to entertain the motion, and the vote was reconsidered.

S. N. Taylor moved as a substitute that all matters relating to the subject of Conference claimants be referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

G. S. Hare moved as an amendment that the Special Committee be dissolved, which was accepted.

L. C. Queal moved to lay on the table the motion for a Special Committee, and also the substitute and amendment, and the motion prevailed by a count vote of 238 for and 98 against.

J. M. Buckley moved that all matters relating to

superannuated ministers be referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy. Carried.

D. A. Goodsell presented the Report of the Board of Education, which was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Education. (See *Appendix III*, 12.)

The Bishop called the roll of Conferences for the presentation of resolutions.

CENTRAL ALABAMA.

A. W. McKinney offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, The South is an inviting field, which, we believe, God has called the Methodist Episcopal Church to enter; and,

Whereas, The fostering of our schools and strengthening of our membership, now 200,000 in that field, demand it; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be instructed to consider the propriety of having four Episcopal residences in the South during the ensuing quadrennium.

MAY 10.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.
Report of
Board of
Education.

Episcopal
residence.

CINCINNATI.

J. H. Bayliss presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Whereas, There is no universally accepted theory as to what constitutes the Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and,

Whereas, It is of great importance that this question be settled so that there shall be no doubt as to what is embraced in our fundamental law; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be requested to report a plan for the settlement of this question.

Constitution

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Resolved, That the Committee on the State of the Church be requested to consider with great care the question of city evangelization, and to report a plan, if practicable, by which this work shall be more generally and effectively prosecuted.

City evan-
gelization.

COLORADO.

J. W. Lacey presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Resolved, 1. That the Wyoming Territory Mission is hereby constituted, and said Mission shall include all of the Territory of Wyoming.

Wyoming
Territory.

2. That the Wyoming Territory Mission may, during the next four years, by a vote of a majority of its members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized as an Annual Conference.

DAKOTA.

William Brush presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Education:

Whereas, The great West, which constitutes more than two thirds of our national domain, has new States and vast Territories yet to be

Education in
the West.

May 10. developed, and millions of native and foreign population are rapidly filling up that portion of our country; and,

Morning. *Whereas*, Missionary and Church Extension Funds are appropriated to meet the wants of the people in these directions, and no provision has been made in our economy to aid in founding and sustaining institutions of learning, as in the other great denominations of the land; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that our educational policy should be so broadened as to provide for the urgent needs of the new and opening fields of the West, as well as other parts of the country.

DETROIT.

L. R. Fiske presented the following, and, on his motion, it was adopted :

Utah as a State.

Resolved, That, wholly distrusting the recent professions of some of the leaders of the Mormon Church of a willingness to comply with the requirements of the civil institutions of this country, we earnestly protest against the admission of Utah, as a State, into the American Union until conclusive evidence is afforded that polygamy, or plural marriage, is not practiced or tolerated by her people.

J. S. Smart presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary :

Specific rules.

Whereas, There was a confessed want of specific rules for the organization of the present General Conference under its peculiar circumstances; and,

Whereas, It is desirable, in order to avoid confusion and mistakes in future General Conferences, that we have clear and explicit rules for the guidance of such as may be concerned in their organization; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the Judiciary Committee be requested to examine and report to this body upon the following questions, namely, 1. In the organization of a General Conference, whose duty it shall be to make up and call the roll of members? 2. If a challenge against the occupancy of a seat in the General Conference by any person duly certified and enrolled as a member is to be made, to whom should such challenge be addressed, and by whom should it be considered and acted upon? 3. Has the presiding Bishop any power or jurisdiction over the roll of members of a General Conference, so that he may lawfully forbid the calling of the names, or any of them, enrolled by the proper officer, or for any cause set them aside, and thus deprive persons bearing certificates of election from Annual or Lay Electoral Conferences of their seats?

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary :

Whereas, There seems to be no little confusion in the minds of our people as to what is Constitution and what the statutory law of the Church; and,

Whereas, It is of great importance that there should be a settlement of this question by the General Conference, the only body that can speak with authority upon the subject; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire, and at an early day report to this body, as to just what provisions or portions of the Discipline are included in the Constitution of the Church, and cannot be changed except by the concurrent vote

of two thirds of the members of the General Conference and three fourths of all the members of the Annual Conferences present and voting.

MAY 10.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension:

Whereas, In churches and parsonages the Methodist Episcopal Church in the State of Michigan owns property valued at between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. To this we are rapidly adding. Our ministers are the legal patrons of the pulpits of these churches, and these parsonages are their homes. We must, therefore, have a profound interest in the validity of the titles by which the property is held.

We have had one case, the Newark Church, in Lapeer County, in which the title of the church was contested. After fourteen years of possession that church was lost to the Methodist Society because of an informality in its organization and a corresponding imperfection in its deed. All legal authorities unite in the opinion that had this society been regularly incorporated, transacted its business as a corporation, receiving its property in its corporate name, by a regular warranty deed, without the trust clause contained in the Discipline, the title of the church would have been perfect.

We have paid our money to prosecute this as a test case before the highest judicial tribunal of the State. Having done so it would be absurd, if not criminal, for us to refuse to profit by the lesson it teaches.

In view of the importance and gravity of the question we have taken great pains to consult and ascertain the opinions of the highest legal authorities accessible to us. We submit the following as the result of our inquiries:

1. All church societies should be incorporated and do business in their corporate names. The "corporate name" is the one specified in the certificate of organization recorded in the office of the County Clerk.

2. A deed to an ecclesiastical society ought to come to it in its corporate name and without naming the trustees.

3. There is no beneficial purpose to be accomplished by creating a trust, and it is a mistake to create one. Our Legislature, many years ago, undertook to abolish trusts in every case where they are unnecessary. The case of a church society is eminently one in which a trust is entirely useless. Property ought to be held by incorporated societies and not by individuals for them. A deed to a church corporation does not need to recite the rights of the church to be guarded. If a clear title is given to the corporation, as in a regular warranty deed, it must convey the property subject to all the rules, usages, and regulations of the church represented by the corporation, whether it is so stated in the deed or not.

If real estate is held in trust it is subject to contingencies to which titles ought not to be exposed, except when some distinct good is to be accomplished thereby. There is always great danger of any attempted creation of a trust proving illegal.

In conclusion, we most earnestly urge our societies to incorporate themselves according to the law of the State, and, hereafter, to be particular to have their deeds of property run to the corporations by their corporate names; therefore.

Resolved, That we urge upon our pastors and presiding elders the importance of giving immediate and constant attention to this matter, using all proper influence and care to correct any mistakes of the past, and to secure in the future legal incorporations of our societies and

Church
property.

May 10. such conveyances of property as beyond all doubt will be valid according to the law of the State, namely, warranty deeds to the societies by their corporate names, without naming the trustees, and without the trust clause contained in the Discipline.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.

Quarterly Conference questions.

EAST OHIO.

Louis Paine presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Resolved, That ¶ 102 of the Discipline, pertaining to the order of business in Quarterly Conferences, be amended as follows: Inserting after Question 5 and subdivision (2) in questions asked at each Quarterly Conference these words: "From exhorters," hence requiring exhorters to report, as well as local preachers, and others. Also that from questions asked in the first Quarterly Conference, Question 8, reading, "Have the directions of the Discipline for raising supplies," etc., be omitted, as being unnecessary in the first Quarterly Conference. Also that from the questions asked at the second, third, and fourth Quarterly Conferences, the question, "What is the financial plan adopted by the stewards" be stricken out as unnecessary, having been asked and determined at the first Quarterly Conference. Also that where the question occurs, "Have the directions of the Discipline for raising supplies for the support of the ministry been carried out?" it shall be amended so as to read, "Have the financial plans adopted by the stewards for raising supplies for the support of the ministry been carried out?" Also that there be inserted after Question 14, asked in the fourth Quarterly Conference, these questions: "Who shall be the District class-leader?" "Who shall be the District Sunday-school superintendent?"

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts:

Sunday-school Board.

Resolved, That ¶ 263, subdivision 2, referring to the composition of the Sunday-school Board, be so amended as to include chorister and organist.

A. H. Domer presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Duty of preachers.

Whereas, We believe that portion of the Discipline contained in ¶¶ 122-136 inclusive to be no longer of any practical utility; therefore,

Resolved, That the above paragraphs be omitted from the forthcoming edition of the Discipline.

W. L. Dixon presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Duty of exhorters.

Whereas, The duties of exhorters imply literary and biblical qualifications; and

Whereas, a given standard of literary and biblical qualifications will promote the efficiency of exhorters; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Revisals be requested to consider the propriety of the Bishops publishing in the Discipline a suitable course of study for exhorters.

2. That they be subject to an annual examination by the Presiding Elder, openly in the second Quarterly Conference, and that the approval of the Quarterly Conference shall be necessary to their advancement in the course of study.

GENESEE.

May 10.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.

J. B. Wentworth presented the following to be put upon its passage :

Resolved, 1. That the delegates chosen by the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences, in the ways, and with the qualifications, specified in the Discipline, are the sole and only members of the General Conference.

2. That when these delegates, thus chosen, are assembled in quadrennial session, on the first day of May, in the place and at the hour fixed by the preceding General Conference or by a committee or commission appointed for that purpose by the last General Conference, and being duly called to order, are a legal General Conference.

3. That the General Conference thus assembled has unrestricted right in itself, in the absence of any rules upon the subject enacted by its predecessors, to fix its own rules for determining all matters relating to the perfecting of its "organization," and for defining its methods of procedure in the transaction of business.

4. That the enunciation and practical enforcement of the doctrine by the Episcopal Board at the opening of this General Conference, that in the Bishops as the interpreters of law for the Church inheres the authority to prescribe and dictate to the General Conference prior to the completion of its "organization" the steps it shall take in reaching that result, including, among other things, the arrogation of authority on their part to hear and decide upon the present effect of challenges to the right of seats in this body, and to say whose names on the roll of members shall be omitted and whose called, is unprecedented in our history, alarming in its nature, and revolutionary in its effects.

5. That in order, for the future, to prevent any misunderstanding with reference to this subject, we do hereby ordain :

(1.) That the secretaries of the several Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences shall send to the Secretary of the last General Conference, and also furnish, personally, to the delegates and reserve delegates elect, certificates of election of said delegates and reserves as soon after their election as practicable, so that a roll of members and reserves may be prepared for the opening of the next General Conference; and said Secretary shall act as Secretary of the next General Conference, and shall have the sole guardianship of the certificates of its members until said Conference shall have elected its own Secretary.

(2.) In calling the roll at the opening of a General Conference the name of every delegate whose election shall have been thus regularly certified to shall be called; and no challenges of the right of members to their seats shall be entertained unless such challenges are presented in writing in open session, properly signed by the challengers.

(3.) No challenge of a member as to the legality of his election shall be deemed to have invalidated the claim of said member to his seat until after due consideration of his case and a decision against him shall have been reached by the Conference; but in no instance shall a challenged member be allowed to vote upon the decision of his own title to membership in this body.

6. That the editor of the next edition of the Discipline be hereby instructed to insert the provisions contained in the last preceding resolution in their appropriate places in the Discipline.

Organization
of the
General
Conference.

On motion it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MAY 10.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.
 Press to be
 furnished
 copies of
 Reports, etc.

T. L. Flood moved that the Secretary be requested to furnish the Associated Press with copies of important committees appointed and reports presented.

J. M. Buckley moved to amend by empowering the Secretary to nominate an assistant for this purpose.

The previous question was ordered, the amendment was adopted, and the motion as amended was adopted.

T. L. Flood.

The Secretary nominated and the Conference elected T. L. Flood as such assistant.

HOLSTON.

J. F. Spence presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid, etc.

**Institutions
 of learning.**

Whereas, It has been for years the policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church to establish and conduct schools under the direction and control of the Conferences within whose bounds they are located; and

Whereas, The law of the Church (see Discipline, ¶ 262) recommends and directs that such schools shall be established under said direction whenever and wherever practicable; therefore,

Resolved, That in extending aid to the institutions of learning in the South by the various great benevolences of the Methodist Episcopal Church the General Conference does not assume that the *control* of such institutions must necessarily be removed from the Conferences to which they belong.

ILLINOIS.

W. N. McElroy presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

**Business dis-
 agreements.**

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals inquire into the expediency of amending paragraph 236 of the Discipline, by striking out the words, "Consisting of two arbiters chosen by one party and two chosen by the other party, which four arbiters so chosen shall nominate a fifth, the five arbiters being members of our Church," and insert instead the following: "Consisting of five arbiters to be chosen by the parties, who shall mutually concur in the selection of all the arbiters, the five arbiters being members of our Church," making the paragraph read as follows:

¶ 236: "On any disagreement between two or more members of our Church concerning business transactions, which cannot be settled by the parties, the preacher in charge shall inquire into the circumstances of the case and shall recommend to the parties a reference, consisting of five arbiters to be chosen by the parties, who shall mutually concur in the selection of all the arbiters, the five arbiters being members of our Church. The preacher in charge shall preside and the disciplinary forms of trial shall be observed."

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

**Church
 property.**

Whereas. The laws in the various States and Territories concerning religious corporations and how to form or constitute them differ very widely; and

Whereas, Like differences exist as to the nature of executing deeds and making titles to church property and perpetuating the same; and

Whereas, Few lawyers and even judges of courts concur as to what constitutes and renders a deed or title sufficient in our Church; and

Whereas, Comparatively few members or boards of trustees have definite knowledge and skill in interpretation of the laws now existing or their rights under them; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Conference order the appointment by the Bishops of a Board on Church Titles in each State and Territory, who shall put in form and publish and provide suitable forms for notices of election of trustees, certificates of incorporation, deeds, notes, and mortgages, in accordance with the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the laws of the respective States and Territories, to which ministers, boards and committees might apply for reliable forms, papers and directions.

Horace Reed presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be requested to inquire into the wisdom of the so-called rule of the Bishops, loosely enforced by some and rigidly by others, declining to appoint a preacher to the Presiding Eldership for more than four consecutive years.

W. H. Wilder presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church:

Whereas, This General Conference voted to submit to the Annual Conferences the proposition to so amend the Second Restrictive Rule as to make women eligible as lay delegates in this body; and

Whereas, The will of all our people should be heard upon so important a matter; therefore,

Resolved, That during the months of October and November, in the year of our Lord 1890, on any day except the Sabbath, the time to be determined by the preachers in charge, who shall give at least twenty days' notice thereof, there shall be held a general election in the several places of worship of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at which all members in full connection, and not under twenty-one years of age, shall be invited to vote by ballot "for the amendment," or "against the amendment." Said election shall be held under the direction of the preacher in charge and two laymen chosen by the Quarterly Conference or Official Board, who shall superintend the details of the election, and within ten days thereafter shall report the result of the election to the Presiding Elder of the District, who shall report the same to the Presiding Bishop of the ensuing Annual Conference, to be entered upon the Conference Journal.

INDIANA.

W. R. Halstead presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, It is known that only in exceptional cases is the pastor able to make a full report on the benevolences as required by the form under the order of business for the fourth Quarterly Conference; and

Whereas, The answers to be given under question 9. ¶ 3, article 102, are principally intended to preserve in the Quarterly Conference records of the benevolent contributions of the churches; and

Whereas, This can seldom be known at the fourth Quarterly Conference of any current year for that year; therefore,

MAY 10.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.

Presiding
Elders.

Eligibility of
women
delegates.

Benevolent
Collections.

May 10. *Resolved*, That question 9, ¶ 3, article 102, which reads: "What amounts have been asked and raised for benevolent purposes this year," be changed so as to read: "What amounts were asked and raised for benevolent purposes last year?" And that the said question, with the enumerations under it from one to ten inclusive, be changed to a place in the order of business for the first Quarterly Conference.

LEXINGTON.

Daniel Jones presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Election of Bishops. *Whereas*, The question of a proper representation of all the diversified elements of our growing Church in the Episcopal Board has been agitated from time to time in our General Conferences; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be most respectfully requested to consider, and, if it meet its approval, embody in its report to the General Conference, a recommendation that the wish of the entire Church be considered in the selection of those who are to be elected to seats on the Episcopal bench at this session of the General Conference.

LOUISIANA.

J. F. Marshall presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Duties of Exhorters. *Resolved*, That paragraph 198 of the Discipline, relating to the duties of exhorters, be amended so as to read: "The duties of exhorters are: to hold meetings for prayer and exhortation wherever opportunity is afforded, and report to the Quarterly Conference, subject to the direction of the preacher in charge," etc.

And that paragraph 102, section 1, item 5, be amended so as to insert after subdivision 2, "From exhorters."

J. C. Hartzell presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Election to General Conference. *Resolved*. That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to formulate and report the necessary legislation to provide that ministerial and lay delegates to the General Conference must have their membership within the territorial bounds of the Conferences they represent.

MICHIGAN.

J. C. Floyd presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Church insurance. *Whereas*, The importance of insurance of our church and parsonage property is by all recognized; and

Whereas, Much difficulty is often had in persuading the people in some charges to insure their church property; and

Whereas, The publishing of the fact of insurance in the Conference Minutes would tend to facilitate the insurance of all our church and parsonage property; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Temporal Economy be directed to consider the advisability of introducing a column for the report of

the insurance of church and parsonage property into the statistical table, said column to stand next after the column showing the value of church and parsonage property.

J. M. Reid presented the Report of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions. (See *Appendix III*, 14.)

May 10
NINTH DAY,
Morning.

Report of the
Woman's
Home Mis-
sionary Soc.

MINNESOTA.

J. N. Liscomb presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Resolved, That paragraph 65 be amended by the addition of the following words, namely: "Provided, that whenever an Annual Conference is organized within one year preceding the meeting of the General Conference then the first Lay Electoral Conference may be held at a time fixed by the Annual Conference organized."

Lay
Electoral
Conferences.

Also to amend paragraph 66.

Resolved, That after the words, "shall organize by electing a chairman and secretary of its own number," insert the following, namely: "Provided, that in case of the organization of an Annual Conference within one year preceding the meeting of the General Conference the laymen may be chosen to the first Lay Electoral Conference by the first Quarterly Conference held after such Annual Conference is organized; and provided further that no layman," etc.

NEBRASKA.

A. C. Crosthwaite presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Sunday-
school
Boards.

Resolved, That paragraph 101, section 4, be amended by inserting after the word "board," in seventh line from the top, "provided such nominee is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and striking out, beginning in the third line from the bottom, "and also as members of the Quarterly Conference," so that as amended the entire section will read:

"To have supervision of all the Sunday-schools within the bounds of the circuit or station: and to inquire into the condition of each; to approve trustees not elected by the Quarterly Conference; to confirm Sunday-school superintendents upon the nomination of the Sunday school Board, provided such nominee is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and to remove any superintendent who may prove unworthy or inefficient.

Also the following:

Official
Boards.

Resolved, That paragraph 106 be amended by striking out, beginning at the fifth line from the top, "including all the trustees and such Sunday-school superintendents as are not members of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

The paragraph as amended will read:

"Whenever the Quarterly Conference of any charge shall desire it may organize and continue during its pleasure an official board, to be composed of all the members of the Quarterly Conference. The official board may hold its meetings at such times as it may determine, and shall be presided over by the preacher in charge," etc.

May 10.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.

Members of
Quarterly
Conferences.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That in paragraph 98, next to the last line, the words "and superintendents" be stricken out. The paragraph as amended will read:

"The Quarterly Conference shall be composed of all the traveling and local preachers, exhorters, stewards, class-leaders, and trustees of the churches in the circuits or stations, and the first superintendents of our Sunday-schools; said trustees being members of our Church and approved by the Quarterly Conference.

J. W. Stewart presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Solemniza-
tion of
matrimony.

Whereas, In very many instances our preachers are put at a disadvantage and suffer loss by being unable to solemnize matrimony because they are unordained; therefore,

Resolved, That the law of the Discipline be so changed that all preachers, who are pastors of charges, under appointment by a Bishop or presiding elder, shall be authorized to solemnize marriage, whether they be in orders or not.

NEW JERSEY.

J. L. Sooy presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Sunday-
school super-
intendents.

Whereas, There is much confusion respecting the meaning of the word "confirmed" in that part of the Discipline relating to the election of Sunday-school superintendents: and

Whereas, It was the intention of the General Conference of 1884 to so amend the Discipline that the Sunday-school Board should nominate, and the Quarterly Conference elect the superintendent: therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to amend paragraph 263, section 3, page 149 of the Discipline by striking out the word "confirmed" wherever it occurs, and inserting the word "elected." Also, in paragraph 102, section 1, question 2; section 2, question 2; and section 3, question 2, so it shall read in each case: "Are there any Sunday-school superintendents to be elected?" Also, paragraph 101, section 4, page 66, strike out the words "to confirm," and insert the words "to elect," so it shall read: "to elect Sunday-school superintendents," etc. Also Appendix, page 346, Article IV. of Constitution for a Sunday-school, insert the word "elected" in place of the word "confirmed" where it occurs.

Bishop
Taylor's
Address.

He also moved that the address of Bishop Taylor to this Conference be made the order of the day for Saturday next, immediately after the approval of the Journal. The motion prevailed.

NEW YORK.

G. S. Hare presented the following, and moved its reference to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Lay
Electoral
Conferences.

Resolved, That paragraph 66 of the Discipline, which now reads, after the word "provided"—printed in italics—"that no layman shall be chosen a delegate either to the Electoral Conference or the General

Conference who shall be under 25 years of age, or who shall not have been a member of the Church in full connection for the five consecutive years preceding the election," shall be so altered as to read: "That no layman shall be chosen a delegate either to the Electoral Conference or to the General Conference who shall be under 25 years of age, or who shall not have been a lay member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in full connection for the five consecutive years preceding the election."

MAY 10.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.

After several motions to refer to other committees had been laid on the table the previous question was ordered, and the original motion was adopted.

NEW YORK EAST.

J. M. Buckley presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Resolved, That the Discipline, paragraph 164, section 3, line 4, be altered by adding after the word "successively" the following words: "Except that, on a request of a majority of the Official Board and with the unanimous recommendation of the presiding elders, the Bishop may appoint a preacher to the same station for a fourth and fifth consecutive year.

Time limit.

D. A. Goodsell offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Itinerancy be instructed to report for insertion in the Discipline explicit provisions indicating,

Church
membership.

1. The location of the church membership of a minister deposed from the ministry, but not expelled from the Church.
2. The location of the church membership of a minister withdrawing from the ministry but not withdrawing from the Church.
3. The Quarterly Conference relations of a member or probationer in an Annual Conference left without appointment to attend one of our schools.

Joseph Pullman also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the first sentence of paragraph 186 of the Discipline on supernumerary preachers be amended by substituting for the words, "is temporarily unable to perform effective work," the words "or for other reasons satisfactory to his Conference, is excused from effective work," so that it shall read, "a supernumerary preacher is one who, because of impaired health or for other reasons satisfactory to his Conference, is excused from effective work."

Supernu-
merary
preachers.

The remaining portion of the paragraph to continue as now in the Discipline.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Whenever a traveling preacher in good and regular standing in his Conference at his own request withdraws from the ministry he shall receive from the Secretary of the Conference a certificate of withdrawal, which certificate shall entitle him to membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church where he resides.

Withdrawal
of traveling
preachers.

May 10.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Unacceptable preachers.

The following rule on Locating or Disposing of Unacceptable Preachers is proposed as a substitute for paragraph 188 of the Discipline:

1. There shall be a standing committee in every Annual Conference on unacceptable preachers, which shall be appointed annually, and shall be known as the Committee on Unacceptable Preachers.

2. When an effective preacher is so unacceptable, inefficient, or secular as to be no longer useful in his work the case of said preacher shall be referred to the Committee on Unacceptable Preachers, who shall investigate the case, and before whom the accused shall have a hearing. On recommendation of the Committee the Conference may retire the accused to the list of the supernumerary or superannuated preachers. But should the Committee recommend that the accused be located, the Conference shall appoint a select number before whom he shall be tried according to the usages of the courts of the Church.

3. A preacher who has been located under this law shall hold his membership where he resides.

Reference of papers.

J. O. Peck, chairman of the Committee on the State of the Church, moved the reference of certain papers now in the hands of the Committee to other committees, and the motion prevailed.

Lay delegation.

W. J. Paxson moved to reconsider the action by which all papers relating to lay delegation were referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

The motion prevailed, and on his motion all such papers were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

The call was resumed.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

W. F. Markham offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

District Conferences.

Whereas, The District Conference is inefficient and crippled because optional and uncertain; and

Whereas, The work of the District Stewards' Convention, in any case, could more properly and justly be done by the District Conference, if there were such a Conference; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the District Conference be made obligatory in every presiding elder's district.

2. That the District Stewards' Convention be abolished and its work be committed to the District Conference.

3. That the language of the Discipline be so adjusted as to conform to the above changes.

Alexander Bramley presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Matrimony.

Whereas, Many unordained men are appointed to take charge of circuits and stations, and,

Whereas, The rules of our Church do not permit such to solemnize matrimony, thereby often subjecting the parties who desire to be

married to great inconvenience, and, in the eyes of uninformed men, detracting from the character of the minister, and also depriving him of whatever remuneration he might receive from the performance of the marriage; therefore,

Resolved. That the Discipline be so changed as to permit any properly licensed preacher, in charge of a circuit or station, to solemnize matrimony.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, The Methodist Episcopal Church has always recognized but two orders in the ministry, and has always regarded the Episcopacy as an office and not as an order; and,

Whereas, The tenure of the episcopal office, as regards its duration, is out of harmony with every other office in the Church, and contrary to the spirit and genius of Methodism, and opposed to the greatest unity and highest efficiency of the Church; therefore,

Resolved. That in the future a Bishop shall be elected to hold his office for a term of eight years, and at the expiration of his term may or may not be re-elected.

May 10.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.

Election of
Bishops.

NORTH INDIA.

D. W. Thomas presented the following resolution, which was read and referred to the Committee on Missions:

Resolved. That paragraph 296 of the Discipline be so amended as to strike out all reference to "other forms of Methodism."

Central
Mission
Conference.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Resolved. That the Bishops be requested to keep duplicate copies of all Ordination Certificates issued by them, and that the said duplicate copies be deposited with the official records of the College of Bishops, in order that any original certificate lost or destroyed by accident may be replaced by these duplicates.

Ordination
Certificates.

NORTH NEBRASKA.

J. B. Maxfield presented the following, which was read and referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held in the city of New York:

Next
General
Conference.

May 1, 1888.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The North Nebraska Annual Conference most cordially invites you to select the city of Omaha, Neb., for the session of 1892.

NORTH-WEST INDIANA.

S. P. Colvin presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Resolved, That in paragraph 481 of the Discipline the words, "except Logansport," in line six, be stricken out, so that the paragraph shall read, "¶801 (66). Northwest Indiana Conference shall be

Boundaries.

May 10. bounded on the North by Lake Michigan and the State line, on the east by the Saint Joseph River and the Michigan Road, on the south by the Indiana Conference, on the west by Illinois, including all the towns on the Michigan Road and all the towns on the southern boundary, including Locust Street Charge in Greencastle."

NORTH-WEST IOWA.

Bennett Mitchell presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Women delegates.

Whereas, This General Conference has decided adversely to women's rights to seats in the body, and now sends round to the Annual Conferences for their approval a proposition to amend the Second Restrictive Rule by adding thereto the words, "who may be men or women;" and,

Whereas, It is most desirable to have the voice of the whole Church upon the proposed change before it is finally acted upon; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That in the months of June and July, 1889, there shall be held in every place of worship of the Methodist Episcopal Church an election, at which every member in full connection, who is not less than 21 years of age, shall be asked to cast a ballot "for the admission of women as lay delegates," or "against the admission of women as lay delegates."

2. The preacher in charge, together with two other persons chosen by the Quarterly Conference, shall have charge of the election and give direction in all its details. They shall give public notice thereof at least twenty days before the election is held, distinctly setting forth the object and the time and place of the election. And within two weeks after the election is completed on his charge each pastor shall report to his Presiding Elder the result. The Presiding Elders shall report to the presiding Bishop at the next ensuing Annual Conference the result of the vote in the several charges in their respective districts, and these reports shall be entered upon the Journals of the Conference. The Bishops shall report to the next General Conference the result of the vote as returned to the several Annual Conferences.

The Secretary said that certain papers have been sent to him by mail which he desired should be referred to the Committee on Missions, and by general consent they were referred.

OHIO.

Wyandotte Indians.

J. M. Trimble presented the report of the Committee appointed by the last General Conference concerning the Wyandotte Indians, and it was referred to the Committee on Missions:

S. H. Hurst presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Revision of the Discipline.

Whereas, The book of Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church is largely the accumulative record of the organization, life, and work of the Church during its first century, each General Conference adding something to the volume; and,

Whereas, By reason of these miscellaneous additions to the original Discipline of the Church, there is great want of method or logical arrangement of the subjects and material of the Discipline in its present form, mingling, as it does, doctrines, polity, general rules, organization, government, constitution, law, restrictions, resolutions, adjudications, etc., with great indiscrimination through its pages; therefore,

MAY 10.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.

Resolved, 1. That a Special Committee on Revision of the Discipline be selected and organized during the session of this General Conference, which said Committee shall be composed of one Bishop, to be nominated by the Episcopal Board, five ministers, to be nominated by the ministerial delegation of this General Conference, and two laymen, to be nominated by the lay delegation of this General Conference.

2. Said Committee shall, during the quadrennial period, revise and re-arrange the material in our book of Discipline into a logical, methodical and compact volume, classifying and arranging in their proper order the sections which set forth,

- (1.) The History of the Church.
- (2.) Our Articles of Religion.
- (3.) The Doctrines of the Church.
- (4.) The Government of the Church.
- (5.) The Constitution and Laws of the Church and the adjudication of our courts.

(6.) The office, succession, and authority of the Episcopacy of the Church.

(7.) The ordination, authority, and work of the ministry of the Church.

(8.) The rights and duties of the membership of the Church.

(9.) The constitutional, legislative, and judicial powers of the General Conference.

(10.) The composition, powers, and duties of the Annual, Lay, and Quarterly Conferences. And that the sections pertaining to the mission work, the Freedmen's Aid Society, the Church Extension Society, the Sunday-school work, the publication of our periodicals, and the operation of our Book Concern, and all other benevolent or business interests of the Church, shall be separately arranged and set forth in successive chapters.

3. That, for the more logical arrangement and clear and concise statement of all the material in our book of Discipline said Committee shall have authority to make such verbal, and even syntactical changes therein as shall in their judgment the better express the thought and will of the Church, without materially changing the meaning and force of the section thus treated.

4. That said Committee shall report the result of their labors in unbound printed form to the next General Conference, and, after consideration by said body and approval by a two-thirds vote of said General Conference, said report shall be submitted to the Annual Conferences at the next session thereof. And when approved by two thirds of said Annual Conferences it shall become and be declared to be the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

I. F. King presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals inquire into the expediency of adding, "and of parsonage" in paragraph 98 after the words "trustees of churches," so as to read, "trustees of the churches and of the parsonages in the circuit or stations."

Church
property.

May 10.**NINTH DAY.***Morning.***Organization
of the
General
Conference.****PHILADELPHIA.**

T. B. Neely presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Whereas, The General Conference is the only body that can determine the eligibility of those elected as delegates by the several Conferences; and,

Whereas, Decision in regard to the eligibility of persons returned as elected cannot be reached until the General Conference has been organized; therefore,

Resolved, That the Discipline be amended by inserting between the present chapter on the General Conference and the chapter on the Annual Conferences the following paragraph, to be entitled "The organization of the General Conference:" "The Secretary of the next preceding General Conference shall make up the roll of the General Conference from the certificates of election returned by the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences, entering thereon the names of all persons properly certified as having been duly elected. Said roll shall be called by said Secretary at the opening of the General Conference, and after the election of a Secretary it shall be in order for the Conference to consider contested cases or objections based on an allegation of ineligibility. If it be impossible for the former Secretary to act, the first Assistant Secretary of the next preceding General Conference shall prepare the roll in the manner before mentioned; but if it be impossible for either of these Secretaries to act the General Superintendents shall select a competent person to perform the work of making up and calling the roll as above. Persons whose eligibility or right to a seat in the General Conference is regularly challenged shall not vote upon their own cases, or upon any collateral question involving the right to seats in the General Conference.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Time limit.

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy consider whether the law in regard to the pastoral term should be modified so that a pastor may be continued from year to year, according to the necessities of the case.

Also the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

**Episcopal
districts.**

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy consider the propriety of assigning the Bishops to specified districts, composed of contiguous Conferences.

Also the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

**Presiding
Elders.**

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy consider the question of so amending the Discipline that an Annual Conference may elect its Presiding Elders.

W. J. Paxson offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

**Annual
Conference
organization.**

Whereas, The General Conference of 1880 did enact, by resolution of their body, the rule found printed in the Appendix to the Discipline; edition of 1880, paragraph 570, to wit: "No Annual Confer-

ence, other than in foreign mission fields, shall be organized with less than fifteen effective members;" and,

Whereas, The said number of fifteen is only one third of the ratio of representation of the Annual Conference in the General Conference, while two thirds of said ratio, or thirty additional members, are necessary to entitle an Annual Conference having one or more delegates to an additional delegate, which number of thirty members must be in excess of the said ratio of forty-five members; therefore, to remedy this obvious inequality, be it

Resolved, That hereafter no Annual Conference, other than in foreign mission fields, shall be organized with fewer than thirty effective members in full connection.

William Swindells presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Whereas, The relative status of a Missionary Bishop in our Board of Bishops has been the subject of wide differences of opinion in our Church during the last four years; and,

Whereas, It is highly important that all questions of rank, duties, and jurisdiction among our Bishops shall be authoritatively determined by this General Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That the following questions be referred to the Judiciary Committee for their prompt and careful consideration: 1. To what extent have the constitutional powers of the General Conference over "the Episcopacy" and "the plan of our itinerant general superintendency" been enlarged by the alteration of the Third Restrictive Rule, as made by the concurrent action of the General and Annual Conferences of 1856 and 1857? 2. Is the jurisdiction of a Missionary Bishop, appointed to a foreign mission under that altered rule, exclusive of the jurisdiction of the other Bishops of the Church, or co-ordinate with theirs? 3. Do the disciplinary provisions for "the support of Bishops" include Missionary Bishops? 4. Does the disciplinary provision, making it the duty of a Bishop to preside over Conferences make it the duty of a Missionary Bishop to preside in turn with the other Bishops over the General Conference?

Status of a
Missionary
Bishop.

ROCK RIVER.

J. H. Vincent presented the report of the Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-School Union, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools; also the report of the Corresponding Secretary of the Tract Society, and they were referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts. (See *Appendix III*, 10, 11.)

Report of
S. S. Union
and Tract
Society.

N. H. Axtell presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Resolved, That a general system of caring for our superannuated preachers should be inaugurated at this General Conference.

For this purpose we recommend that a plan be formed very similar to that of the Methodist Church of Canada, or of the New York East Conference.

Also the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That paragraph 164, section 3, be changed by omitting all that follows "provided," etc., and adding so that it shall read,

Superan-
ninated
preachers.

Appoint-
ment of
preachers.

May 10. "§ 3, To fix the appointments of the preachers with the concurrence of the Presiding Elders."

NINTH DAY.

Morning.

Lewis Curts presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Quarterly Conference reports.

Resolved, That the editor of the Discipline for 1888 be instructed to put into the Appendix of the Discipline blank forms for all the reports required by the Discipline to be made to the Quarterly Conferences, and that the Book Agents be required to print in convenient form, and keep in stock, a sufficient supply of all such blanks.

Also the following, referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Committee on singing.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to report upon the advisability of amending paragraph 56 of the Discipline, as follows: In section 4, third line, between the words "more" and "who," insert: "Of which committee the preacher in charge shall be chairman."

Also the following, referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Quarterly Conference business.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals report upon the advisability of amending paragraph 94 of the Discipline by inserting after the word "meeting" in line 13 of section 4 the words: "or Official Board." Also paragraph 101, section 2, first line of page 66, after the word "meeting" insert "or Official Board." Also, paragraph 102, by omitting from the order of business of first, second, third, and fourth Quarterly Conferences the question, "Are the Church records properly kept?" And in the order of business for fourth Quarterly Conference, under the head of "Are there any reports?" put the question, "From Committee on Church Records." Also, add to paragraph 104, "The Committee shall report to the fourth Quarterly Conference according to form found in Appendix." Also amend paragraph 106 by striking out all of the sentence after the word "meeting" at the end of line 14.

Also the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Love-feasts and watch-nights.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to report the following amendments to paragraphs 183-187 of the Discipline:

In section 4 of paragraph 183, after the word "nights" insert "yearly."

And after the word "feasts" insert the word "quarterly."

Amend form of Quarterly Report in section 10 so that in harmony with section 11 it will call for the "names" of all changes in membership.

Names of members.

Insert a new section as follows: "To call a meeting of the Estimating Committee before the time of the meeting of the first Quarterly Meeting."

Amend paragraph 184 by striking out all of section 14.

Amend paragraph 186 by inserting at the proper place "He shall report to the fourth Quarterly Conference all marriages solemnized and all baptisms administered within the bounds of the charge."

Amend paragraph 187 the same as paragraph 186.

Estimating Committee.

Supernumerary preachers.

SAVANNAH.

May 10.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.

T. A. Fortson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, It is the practice of ministers, in the baptism of adults and in the reception of members, to read the answers to the candidates, thereby lessening the probability of the full consideration of the questions there to be answered, and perhaps in many cases causing no exercise of thought as to the import of said questions; therefore,

Resolved, That the answers to all questions of paragraph 402 and paragraph 403 of the Discipline be stricken out, so that the candidates shall answer in their own words.

Administration
of
Baptism.

SAINT LOUIS.

G. W. Hughey presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

We respectfully request the General Conference to strike out the following words from paragraph 106, page 75, lines 15 and 16, which are as follows: " Except the special duties pointed out in questions 3 to 8 inclusive in paragraph 105 of Discipline. The sentence will then read: 'When so organized the Official Board may discharge the duties belonging to the Leaders' and Stewards meeting.' "

Official
Boards.

SOUTH-EAST INDIANA.

Will Cumback presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That on Thursday, May 17, at ten o'clock A. M., the special order of the day shall be the election of Bishops and other General Conference officers, and no other business shall be in order, except to adjourn, until such officers are chosen, unless otherwise ordered.

General
Conference
elections.

SOUTH KANSAS.

J. A. Hyden presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, The relation of our Bishops to the Church is not clearly defined and settled by the Discipline; and

Whereas, It is not a crime to be elected to the chief pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal Church—for an apostle says: "If a man desireth the office of a Bishop he desireth a good work"—so, for the purpose of settling this important question, and defining their relation to the Church; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That our Bishops retain their membership in the Annual Conference where they had it when elected to the Episcopacy.

2. That they may change their membership to any other Conference, when necessary or desirable, upon the granting of their application by vote of the Conference to which they may desire to attach themselves.

A. B. Leonard moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of recalling a paper presented yesterday.

The rules were suspended, and permission was given to withdraw the paper.

Bishops as
members of
an Annual
Conference.

May 10. By consent M. B. Reese presented the following, which was adopted:

NINTH DAY.
Morning.
General Conference Journals.

Resolved, That the Secretary be and is hereby directed to furnish for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary Volumes I to X of the Journals of the General Conference; said volumes to be returned to the Secretary at the close of each session of the General Conference, and be by him retained for the use of said Committee during the subsequent sessions of said Conference.

Reports of Committee on Missions No. I and II.

J. M. Thoburn presented reports of the Committee on Missions, Nos. I. and II.

R. H. Allen presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy:

Bishop Taylor.

Resolved, That we are in hearty sympathy with Bishop William Taylor in his work for God in Africa, and we request the General Conference to give him such aid and support as shall be needed to carry on his work.

SOUTH-WEST KANSAS.

B. C. Swarts presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Boundaries.

Whereas, There is a district of country adjoining the State of Kansas on the south known as "No Man's Land," not now embraced within the described boundaries of any Annual Conference; and

Whereas, Said district of country is now supplied largely by pastors of the South-west Kansas Conference, and can be as conveniently served by said Conference as by any other; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That said district of country shall be embraced within the said South-west Kansas Conference,

2. That the Discipline shall be amended by adding the words, "and it shall embrace all that district of country known as 'No Man's Land,'" so that it shall read as follows, namely:

"South-west Kansas Conference shall include all that part of the State of Kansas lying south of the south line of Township 16, and west of a line beginning at the south-east corner of Cowley County, thence north to the south line of Chase County, thence west to the south-west corner of said Chase County, thence north to the south line of Township 16. And it shall also embrace all that district of country known as 'No Man's Land.'"

TENNESSEE.

T. W. Johnson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Board of Conference Claimants.

Whereas, The inequality existing between the older and richer, and younger and poorer Conferences, in the ability to care for the superannuated ministers, their widows and orphans, has grown out of the fact that the care of these dependent ones has been thrown on the Conferences, and not on the Church as a whole; and

Whereas, This method works its special hardships on those who toil in the poorer Conferences, with very small allowances for their support while effective, and scarcely any income when laid aside from age or other infirmity; and

Whereas, The Scripture rule is that the strong should bear the infirmities of the weak, and bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Conference shall establish a Board of Conference Claimants, similar to the Board of Church Extension, or other Boards of general benevolences, and that the collections for Conference claimants be paid into the treasury of the Board, and by it distributed to the Annual Conferences, under such restrictions as the General Conference may establish, in order to secure equal justice to all superannuated ministers, their widows and orphans, regardless of Conference boundaries.

May 10.
NINTH DAY,
Morning.

TEXAS.

J. B. McCulloch offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Itinerancy:

Resolved, That this General Conference prepare a plan for the admission of laymen into the Annual Conferences.

Lay representation.

TROY.

J. W. Eaton presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That paragraph 233 of the Discipline be amended by striking out all that particularly specifies what are sinful amusements, so that that portion of it shall read, "or taking such amusements as are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency."

Amusements.

UPPER IOWA.

H. H. Green presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the form called Statistics No. 1, in paragraph 79, section 29, of Discipline be so changed as to provide under the caption "Other collections," three blank columns, that pastors may be able to designate, by writing therein, the object for which special collections were taken.

Statistics.

A. E. Snyder presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Whereas, The interests of our Church would be greatly augmented by an increase in the circulation of our church papers; therefore,

Resolved, That the advisability of a reduction in the price of our church papers be carefully considered by the Committee on Book Concern.

Church papers.

WASHINGTON.

H. A. Carroll presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Whereas, There are so many irregularities as it regards the interpretation of the laws of our Church and Discipline; and

Whereas, It is of the greatest importance that we should be shielded from misleading tendencies in the administration of discipline by having some authority in defining the law and Discipline of our Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Conference do adopt "Bishop Merrill's Digest" as the standard authority on the law and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is hereby authorized to define whatever additional law and rules may be made to our Discipline in a new edition of his valuable work.

Bishop
Merrill's *Digest of Law*.

May 10.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.

Next
General
Conference.

WEST NEBRASKA.

P. C. Johnson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

To the General Conference assembled in New York:

May 1, 1888.

FATHERS AND BRETHREN: You are most respectfully invited to hold your next session of General Conference, 1892, in Omaha (the Gate City of the West), and you will be royally entertained in good Western style.

WEST VIRGINIA.

G. W. Atkinson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Time limit.

Resolved, That in our judgment the time has arrived in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church when the time limit of its pastors should be removed, and that hereafter each pastor should be appointed by the presiding Bishop for the term of one year, and such appointments may be renewed from year to year for as long a period as, in his judgment, it is deemed wise and proper so to do.

WILMINGTON.

J. A. B. Wilson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Time limit.

Resolved, That in ¶ 164, § 3, line 4, after the word "successively," be added, "excepting in cases of special emergency, when, upon the annual request of three fourths of the Quarterly Conference, with the concurrence of three fourths of the Annual Conference, and the unanimous concurrence of the presiding elders, the Bishops may continue to re-appoint a pastor from year to year until the emergency is met."

By the same, the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

Missionary collections.

Whereas, The present disciplinary plan for the support of missions is not generally practicable; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Missions be requested to revise, simplify, and classify the chapter, ¶¶ 270 and 273, and to provide the method of raising funds for districting the charges into collection districts of convenient size, and for a complete census of each district, the same to be kept in permanent records.

WISCONSIN.

B. P. Raymond presented the following, which was read and referred to the Committee on Education:

Educational institutions.

Whereas, The educational work of our Church is acknowledged to be essential to the vigorous growth of each and all departments; and,

Whereas, In the past there has been great loss of time and waste of money, arising from the fact that institutions have been unfortunately located, the location having been determined by purely local interests; and,

Whereas, The struggle of these institutions for existence has not only been discouraging to benevolence, but also productive of bitter strife and unhealthy rivalries; and,

Whereas, The organization of our Educational Board and the appointment of a Secretary to this work were designed to unify the educational work, and to so bring it before the Church as to give it that connectional significance which the other great societies of the Church enjoy; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be requested to take this whole matter into consideration, and to report to this General Conference at the earliest possible moment a plan for the more efficient supervision of all interests involved, and that shall enable the Church to bring its contributions to bear upon the development of such educational centers as ought to be developed for the largest success of the Church during the next five hundred years.

The Secretary presented the portions of the Bishops' Address relative to the work of the several standing committees, and they were referred to them respectively, according to the action of the General Conference.

The Report of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, with nominations for Trustees of the same, was presented, and referred to the Special Committee on John Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles H. Kelly, Fraternal Messenger from the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, presented, through the Secretary, a memorial relating to native African races and the liquor traffic, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

By consent the following persons were granted seats on the platform: Dr. Willetts, B. F. Crary, of the California Conference, and Moses Hill, of the East Ohio Conference.

On motion, Conference adjourned.

E. R. Dille was appointed to conduct the devotional services to-morrow. Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Fowler pronounced the benediction.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary, under Rule 22, and by him referred to the committees as indicated thereon.

The Secretary presented the following memorials received by mail from the Philadelphia Local Preachers' Association, the Rockford, Ill., Methodist Episcopal Church, Kansas City Methodist Episcopal Church, J. G. Browne, B. S. Taylor, and others, relating to the prerogatives and authority of Missionary Bishops, which were referred to the Committee on Missions.

He also presented memorials from the Philadelphia

MAY 10.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.

Bishops' Address.

John Street Church.

Liquor traffic.

Courtesies extended.

Adjournment.

Memorials.

Accused preachers.

May 10. Local Preachers' Association and others relating to a proposed change of section 5, paragraph 214, of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NINTH DAY.
Morning.
Conference claimants.

CALIFORNIA.

E. R. Dille presented a memorial on making support of Conference claimants a *pro rata* claim upon amount raised for ministerial support, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Lay
Electoral
Conferences.

He also presented a memorial on mode of electing delegates to Lay Electoral Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Conference
Claimants.

He also presented a memorial on Conference claimants, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

CENTRAL GERMAN.

Imprudent
conduct.

D. B. Meyer presented a memorial from the German Preachers' Meeting of Cincinnati, signed by L. Nippert, President, and H. Grentzenberg, Secretary, relating to change of Discipline in regard to imprudent and unchristian conduct, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

Support of
Bishop
Taylor.

George Leidy presented a memorial from the Central Pennsylvania Conferencee on the support of Bishop Taylor, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

COLORADO.

Mission
Conference.

J. W. Lacey presented memorials from five Quarterly Conferences of the Colorado Conference, namely, Lander, Evanston, Cheyenne, Laramie and Rawlins, relating to the creation of a Mission Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

DELAWARE.

Lay repre-
sentation.

E. L. Briddell presented a memorial from the Delaware Lay Electoral Conference, signed by William Perkins, Chairman, and S. G. Waters, Secretary, relating to lay representation, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

DETROIT.

J. S. Smart presented a memorial from the Detroit Conference of 1886 on church deeds. Which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

May 10.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.
Church
deeds.

ERIE.

Alfred Wheeler presented a petition, signed by C. M. Morse, relating to a change in paragraph 32 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

General
Rules.

FOOCHOW.

Sia Sek Ong presented a memorial, signed by R. S. Maclay and J. M. Thoburn, on change of Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Change of
Discipline.

GENESEE.

Z. P. Taylor presented a memorial from the Genesee Lay Electoral Conference, referring to reduction in the price of our church periodicals, which was referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Periodicals.

He also presented a memorial from the same body referring to extension of time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

He also presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference to provide for the expense of Frank Street Church litigation with John J. Landers, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Frank Street
Church.

D. W. C. Huntington presented a memorial, signed by Rev. Wm. Armstrong, asking for a revision of the Ritual, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Ritual.

He also presented a resolution of the Genesee Conference relating to the costs of the suit at law between J. J. Landers and the Frank Street Church at Rochester, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Frank Street
Church.

J. B. Wentworth presented a memorial from Genesee Conference relating to *Northern Christian Advocate*, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

*Northern
Christian
Advocate.*

MICHIGAN.

J. M. Reid presented a petition of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, asking for three corre-

Missionary
Secretaries.

May 10. sponding secretaries instead of two, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

NINTH DAY.
Morning.
Locating
preachers.

J. H. Potts presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others, relating to locating traveling preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

NEBRASKA.

Boundaries.

C. F. Creighton presented a memorial, signed by D. K. Tindall and others, on division of West Nebraska Conference, which was referred to Committee on Boundaries.

NEW ENGLAND.

Episcopal
residences.

S. F. Upham presented a memorial of the New England Conference in relation to Episcopal residences, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Probationers

He also presented a memorial from the New England Conference concerning a form of receiving probationers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented a memorial from J. H. Mansfield and others concerning Conference studies, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Report of
W. F. M.
Society.

Daniel Dorchester presented a memorial, signed by Mrs. H. B. Skidmore and others, containing a report of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions. (See *Appendix III*, 13.)

NEW JERSEY.

American
Bible
Society.

Clinton B. Fisk presented a memorial, signed by A. S. Hunt, relating to the American Bible Society, which was referred to the Committee on the American Bible Society.

NEW YORK EAST.

Time limit.

H. W. Knight presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference relating to the extension of the time limit, which was referred to the Committee on the Itinerancy.

Lay repre-
sentation.

He also presented the memorial of the Lay Electoral Conference relating to lay representation, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Bishop Tay-
lor's mis-
sions

He also presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference relating to the harmony between Bishop Taylor's self-supporting missions and the Missionary

Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Joseph Pullman presented a memorial, signed by Richard Wheatley and others, relating to the obligatory attendance of witnesses at church trials who are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

J. M. Buckley presented a memorial, signed by I. Simmons, on extension of time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

May 10.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.

Witnesses at
church trials.

Time limit.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

H. M. Danforth presented a memorial from Northern New York Conference on Temperance, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance.

Temperance.

N. L. Stone presented a memorial of J. W. Wilson and twenty-four others, relating to Episcopal districts, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal
districts.

NORTH NEBRASKA.

J. B. Maxfield presented a memorial, signed by J. G. Prichard, on support of widows of traveling preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Preachers'
widows.

NORTH OHIO.

J. E. Stubbs presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference concerning the election of official members, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Official
members.

He also presented a memorial of the Lay Electoral Conference asking for lay representation in the Annual Conferences and equal lay representation in the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Lay repre-
sentation.

J. W. Mendenhall presented a memorial from Galion District Ministerial Association relating to changes in the Ecclesiastical Code, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ecclesiastical
Code.

NORTH-WEST INDIANA.

W. H. Hickman presented a memorial, signed by

Tobacco.

MAY 10.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.

Rev. Dr. A. Rodgers, and relating to question on tobacco, ¶ 403, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NORTH-WEST IOWA.

Statistics.

Wilmot Whitfield presented a memorial of the North-west Iowa Conference asking additional space in blank reports to the Annual Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NORTH-WEST KANSAS.

Colored Mission.

J. H. Lockwood presented a memorial, signed by J. D. Evans and fifteen others, relating to colored mission Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

OHIO.

Lay Conferences.

I. F. King presented a memorial, signed by S. R. Porter and thirty others, relating to Lay Electoral Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Upper Sandusky cemetery.

J. M. Trimble presented a report of the commission on condition of the cemetery at Upper Sandusky, O., signed by himself and others, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Army chaplains.

The delegation of the Ohio Conference presented a memorial in relation to the establishment of a corps of army chaplains, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

PHILADELPHIA.

Course of Study.

William Swindells presented a memorial, signed by Professor Charles F. Heimes and others, relating to a course of study for ministers, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Chartered Fund.

He also presented the Report of the Trustees of the Chartered Fund, which was referred to the Committee on Chartered Fund. (See *Appendix III*, 18.)

ROCK RIVER.

Mission training school.

C. G. Trusdell presented a memorial from Chicago Preachers' Meeting concerning the Chicago Training School for City, Home and Foreign Missions and Deaconness Home, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

He also presented a memorial from the same body concerning the union of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

MAY 10.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.
Church union.

He also presented a memorial of the Chicago Preachers' Meeting on extension of the time of pastoral service, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

He also presented a memorial of the Rock River Conference concerning a change in the method of appointing class-leaders, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Class leaders.

SOUTH KANSAS.

R. N. Allen presented a memorial of the South Kansas Lay Conference requesting the organization of a general Conference Claimant Society, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Conference
Claimant
Society.

TEXAS.

J. B. McCulloch presented a memorial of the Texas Annual Conference relating to the boundaries of their Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

I. B. Scott presented a memorial of the Texas and West Texas Conference concerning the formation of a new Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

TROY.

D. W. Gates presented a memorial of the Official Board of Saratoga Springs referring to District assessments, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Assess-
ments.

UPPER IOWA.

H. H. Green presented a memorial from Epworth, Ia., signed by R. F. Hurlburt and ten others, relating to probationary membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probationers.

WASHINGTON.

E. W. S. Peck presented a petition, signed by W. T. Harris and twelve others, in relation to removal of re-

Bishop Tay-
lor's status.

May 10.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.

striction from Bishop Taylor, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

WEST NEBRASKA.

Boundaries.

J. L. Parrotte presented a memorial, signed by D. K. Tindall and two others, relating to Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

WEST WISCONSIN.

Conference claimants.

E. L. Eaton presented a memorial of the West Wisconsin Conference asking for a Board of Conference Claimants, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

B. E. Wheeler presented a memorial asking for the organization of a Board of Conference Claimants, and signed by James Lawson and four others, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

WILMINGTON.

Presiding Elders.

J. A. B. Wilson presented a memorial of the Annual Conference and of the District Stewards of the Eastern District and signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, John France, Presiding Elder, and John F. Dawson, Secretary, requesting a modification in the law regarding the term of Presiding Elders, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

WISCONSIN.

Mission Conferences.

W. P. Stowe presented a memorial of W. D. Atwater and James Williams relating to Mission Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

WYOMING.

Our Youth.

M. S. Hard presented a memorial, signed by J. E. Price and A. Austin, concerning the continuance of the publication of *Our Youth*, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Sabbath observance.

He also presented a memorial, signed by E. A. Baldwin and M. R. Kerr, relating to the observance of the Sabbath, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Romanism.

J. G. Eckman presented a memorial of the Wyoming Conference relating to Romanism, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

May 11.
TENTH DAY.
Morning.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 11.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop Thomas Bowman presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by E. R. Dille, of the California Conference.

The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

The following Delegates were announced as present and in their seats:

William T. Atkinson, a reserve, of the Kentucky Conference, in place of Miles N. Hambleton, who cannot attend; Jason L. Jones, of the Louisiana Conference.

E. W. Culver was granted leave of absence for three days, to attend a funeral.

J. M. Buckley moved that when a reserve takes the seat of a member it shall be permanent, and a member surrendering his seat shall surrender it permanently. Carried.

A. J. Kynett, as a question of privilege, moved that the brother having charge of the pages be instructed to recover as far as possible certain documents distributed to the Conference. The motion prevailed.

W. A. Spencer, in behalf of the Committee on Consolidation of Benevolent Societies, reported progress, and asked further time, with the privilege of reporting at any day. The request was granted.

J. B. Graw moved a suspension of the Rules for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Commission appointed by the last General Conference on methods of the Book Concern. The motion prevailed, and the Report was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern. (See *Appendix III*, 2.)

The Bishop called the list of Committees for the presentation of reports.

W. H. Craig asked instruction concerning certain papers. The contents were indicated, and they were referred to appropriate committees.

On motion of J. B. Graw, all papers having reference to the insurance of church property were

Bishop
Bowman
presides.
Devotional
services.

Minutes
approved.

Delegates
arrived.

Leave of
absence.

Seating
reserve
delegates.

Committee
on Benevo-
lences.

Commission
on methods
of Book Con-
cern report.

Presentation
of reports.

Instructions
to com-
mittees.

May 11. directed to be referred to the Committee on Church Extension.
 TENTH DAY.
Morning.

A. W. McKinney, Secretary of the Committee on the Book Concern, asked instructions concerning certain papers in his hands. The contents were stated, and they were referred to proper committees.

Report on
Missions
No. II & III.

The Report No. II of the Committee on Missions was read and adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 41.)

Judiciary
Report No. I.

Report No. I of the same Committee was read, amended, and adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 40.)

Ecumenical
Conference
Report No. I.

Report No. I of the Committee on Judiciary was read and adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 72.)

Report No. I of the Committee on the Ecumenical Conference was read.

J. B. Walsh moved that the delegates to be apportioned to the Annual Conferences be selected by them.

J. M. Buckley moved, as a substitute, that the method of selecting delegates be referred to the Committee already appointed, to devise and report a plan. The previous question was ordered and the motion prevailed.

The report as amended was then adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 79.)

Rev. Dr.
S. A. Steel

C. J. Little, Chairman of the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Messengers, by consent, presented Rev. S. A. Steel, D.D., Fraternal Messenger from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The Bishop introduced him to the Conference, and he was granted the privilege of the platform.

J. M. Trimble requested the Conference to fix a day for holding Memorial Services.

L. C. Queal moved that next Wednesday, at eleven o'clock A. M., be the time, and the motion prevailed.

Memorial
services.

Call for
resolutions.

The Bishop called the Conferences for resolutions.

AUSTIN.

E. O. McIntire presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South :

Work in the
South.

Whereas, The Freedmen's Aid Society was designed by its founders to aid the colored people; and

Whereas, There is great objection on the part of the colored people to the change of name as proposed by the Board of Managers of said Society; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the name "Freedmen's Aid Society" be continued

and the Society be especially instructed to raise funds and expend them in aiding colored schools only.

2. That the white educational work in the South be hereby transferred to the Board of Education, and that the charter of said Society be so enlarged as to give that Society power to organize, raise funds, and aid white schools in the South.

E. O. McIntire also presented the following, which was read and referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Whereas, The two great bodies of Christians known as the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are nearly identical in their "faith and practice," organization, and methods of work; and

Whereas, These bodies were divided by causes which have long since ceased to exist; and

Whereas, These Churches are now in fraternal relations, and occupy the same territory throughout a large part of this country and have missions in some of the same foreign lands; and

Whereas, Much cost attends the administration of their work, which would be obviated by a union; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference, believing the time has come for organic union of these Churches, do hereby instruct the Bishops to appoint, within one year from date, a committee of thirteen men, seven to be ministers and six laymen, to meet a similar committee, should the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, appoint such, whose joint duty it shall be to arrange a basis of union and report to the next ensuing General Conferences of said Churches.

Also the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, There are four Conferences in Texas, and the following Conferences are contiguous, namely, Mexico, New Mexico Spanish Mission, New Mexico English Mission, Arkansas, and Little Rock, thus naturally forming a General Conference District; therefore,

Resolved, That an Episcopal residence be fixed in the State of Texas, and the Bishop be authorized to select any point for residence he may choose within the State.

MAY 11.
TENTH DAY.
Morning.

Union of
Methodism.

Episcopal
residence.

BALTIMORE.

Alexander Ashley presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

In the list of questions to be asked by the presiding elder at the fourth Quarterly Meeting add the following after the twenty-fourth question, section 3, paragraph 102, page 3, of the Discipline:

"Has the church (or churches) been kept sacred for the worship of God and the moral and religious instruction of the people?"

Use of
churches.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

At the end of section 3, paragraph 48, page 36 of the Discipline, add the words "provided the application shall have been brought before the leaders and stewards, and shall have received the approval

Admission of
members.

May 11. of a majority of that body;" so that the last sentence of said section
TENTH DAY. shall read,

Morning. " Nevertheless, if a member in good standing in any orthodox evangelical Church shall desire to unite with us, such applicant may, by giving satisfactory answers to the usual inquiries, be received at once into full membership, provided the application shall have been brought before the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting, and shall have received the approval of a majority of that body."

Alter the words "preacher in charge" in first line, section 6, paragraph 48, page 37, of the Discipline, and the words "with the concurrence of the leaders and stewards," so that the sentence will read as follows:

"Certificate of removal must be signed by the preacher in charge, with the concurrence of the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting, or, if there be no preacher in charge, by the presiding elder of the District, and shall be in the following form," etc.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

After the word certificate, in the third and fourth lines of section 4, paragraph 48, page 36, of the Discipline, add the words: "Provided they have met all financial obligations of the church up to the date of said certificate, or shall have satisfied the leaders and stewards that they are unable to do so," so that the first sentence shall read: "All acceptable members of the church, desiring to remove their membership from one circuit or station to another, are entitled to a certificate, provided they have met all financial obligations to the church up to the date of said certificate, or shall have satisfied the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting that they were unable to do so."

D. H. Carroll presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension:

Trust deeds. As the trust clause for the holding of church or parsonage property as given in the Discipline, paragraph 393, and which is required to be inserted in all deeds, has been declared by the Court of Appeals of Maryland "too vague and indefinite to be sustained by the courts of the State," some provision should be made by which the Annual Conferences should be permitted to so modify the trust clause as to conform to the law of the State, while at the same time preserving, as far as legal, the disciplinary provision; therefore

Resolved, That the trust clause in the Discipline be so changed as to read:

"Each Annual Conference is authorized to make such modifications in the forms prescribed for holding church and parsonage property as shall be deemed necessary to conform to the laws of the States or Territories, and so as to secure the property as far as possible, in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the Discipline in paragraphs 393 and 394."

CALIFORNIA.

E. R. Dille offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Benevolent collections. *Whereas,* There is often much unbusiness-like confusion in the methods adopted in the Annual Conferences for the handling and disposition of the collections for the various benevolences; and

Whereas, A uniform method is desirable; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That each Annual Conference shall, on the first day of

its session, appoint or elect a Conference Treasurer, to whom the pastors shall pay all amounts collected for the various benevolences, and in whose hands all receipts and vouchers for benevolent money shall be placed, the said pastors taking the Conference Treasurer's receipt for the money and vouchers turned over to him.

May 11.
TENTH DAY.
Morning.

2. That said Conference Treasurer shall pay all collections coming into his hands to the Treasurer of the various benevolences (except moneys for Conference claimants, which shall be paid to the Conference Stewards, or on their order to the claimants), and shall turn over to said treasurers all vouchers signed by them, said vouchers being a requisition upon the treasurers for funds in their hands, and shall take receipts from said treasurers for the total collection for each benevolence respectively.

3. That the Conference Treasurer of each Annual Conference shall open an account with each charge in a book prepared for that purpose, said book to be kept in the archives of the Conference. He shall also make a report, at each Conference session, of all moneys and vouchers passing through his hands, said report to be a part of the Journal of said Conference.

4. That it shall be the duty of the Auditing Committee of each Conference to audit the Treasurer's books and accounts and compare them with the statistical tables, provided that the financial statistics shall not be approved until they agree with the Treasurer's accounts with the several charges.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be asked to recommend the addition to section 5 of paragraph 48 of the Discipline of the following:

Church
certificates.

"When a member is recommended to another church of our denomination by a certificate the pastor giving such certificate shall notify the pastor of the church to which the letter is addressed, and upon the reception of a member by letter the pastor receiving shall notify the pastor of the church giving the letter, and then (and not before) the said member's name shall be stricken from the rolls of the dismissing church."

W. S. Urmy presented the following, which was read and referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

This certifies that the California Conference, at its last session, held in Monterey, August 30 to September 5, took the following action:

Seat of the
next General
Conference.

"On motion of George Clifford, a cordial and unanimous invitation was extended to the General Conference of 1892 to meet in San Francisco."

Resolved, In view of the above action, that this General Conference fix the place of holding the next General Conference in San Francisco.

CENTRAL GERMAN.

Jacob Rothweiler presented the following, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the editors of *Christian Apologist* and *Hans und Herd* shall be a committee to edit the German Discipline of 1888.

German
Discipline.

May 11.
TENTH DAY.
Morning.

CENTRAL MISSOURI.

W. H. H. Brown presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Conference Boundaries:

Extension of boundaries.

Whereas, In the States of Kansas and Iowa there are found broad and promising fields for the propagation of the Methodist Episcopal Church among our people, many of whom were members of this Church in Southern States, from which they have immigrated in recent years; and

Whereas, There is comparatively little work being done in establishing the Methodist Episcopal Church for our people in these States, thereby failing to supply a long-felt want; and

Whereas, It is the earnest desire of the people to be placed under the territorial jurisdiction of this Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully petition the General Conference to include within the boundary of the Central Missouri Conference the States of Kansas and Iowa.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

L. C. Queal presented the following, which was read and referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Presiding elders' term.

Resolved, That ¶ 170 of the Discipline be changed in third line to six years instead of four, so as to read: "A Bishop may allow an Elder to preside in the same District for any term not exceeding six years, after which he shall not be appointed to the same District for six years."

He also presented the following, which was read and referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Time limit.

Resolved, That ¶ 164, § 8, of the Discipline be changed in third line to read five instead of three years, so it shall be read: "To fix the appointments of the preachers, provided he shall not allow any preacher to remain in the same station more than five years successively."

A motion to dispense with the reading of resolutions by the Secretary was, on motion of L. C. Queal, laid on the table.

C. C. Wilbor presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Amusements.

Whereas, The specification of particular amusements in ¶ 233 involves us in unnecessary difficulties in administration upon our charges, from the fact that such specification leaves nothing to the discretion of the members themselves, and also from the fact that many amusements equally sinful remain unspecified, thereby seeming by such discrimination to favor, in the eyes of many people, such things unspecified: therefore,

Resolved, That ¶ 233 be so changed as to strike out the following words, namely, "dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theaters, horse-races, circuses, dancing parties, or patronizing dancing schools," also the word "other," so that the paragraph will read:

"In case of neglect of duties of any kind, imprudent conduct, indulging sinful tempers or words, the buying, selling, or using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, signing petitions in favor of granting

licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, becoming bondsmen for persons engaged in such traffic, renting property as a place in or on which to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors, or taking such amusements as are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency, or disobedience to the order and discipline of the Church," etc.

May 11.
TENTH DAY.
Morning.

CENTRAL OHIO.

E. D. Whitlock presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the General Conference to so amend the rules of the Church that the time necessary for persons seeking admission into the Church to become fully qualified for membership shall be left to the judgment of the Official Board.

Probation.

S. L. Roberts presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be, and it is hereby, requested to recommend the General Conference to amend ¶ 98, page 64, of the Discipline by adding after the word churches, in the fourth line, the words, "and parsonages," thereby making parsonage trustees members of the Quarterly Conference.

Trustees.

L. A. Belt presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That the buying, selling or using of intoxicating liquors be no longer considered by the Discipline as a simple imprudence, and that the Discipline be so amended that these words shall disappear from the Chapter on Imprudences.

Intoxicating
liquors.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

M. L. Ganoe presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Whereas, The sacrament of the Lord's Supper, observed frequently and regularly, is a means of grace to our people, as well as a solemn duty; and,

Lord's
Supper.

Whereas, Through neglect of pastors congregations are deprived of it for too long a time; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be respectfully requested to consider the importance of adding the following section to ¶ 183 of the Discipline (page 183) on "the duties of preachers in charge of circuits and stations," namely, "Wherever practicable, to see that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper be administered at all his appointments at least once in two months."

He also presented the following, which was referred to the same Committee :

Whereas, The Discipline requires pastors to see that stewards provide unfermented wine for the communion service, but does not directly bind the stewards to the performance of that duty; therefore,

Unferment-
ed wine

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be respectfully requested to amend ¶ 202 of the Discipline, page 12, on the duties of stewards, by inserting after the words, "Lord's Supper," in the eighteenth line, the words, "seeing specially that the wine used be not fermented;" so that the whole clause shall read, "To provide the elements for the Lord's Supper, seeing specially that the wine used be unfermented."

May 11.
TENTH DAY.
Morning.

Expenses of
delegates.

E. J. Gray presented the following, which, on motion of L. A. Belt, was laid on the table :

Resolved, That a committee of five on Expenses of General Conference Delegates be appointed by the Bishops, to whom shall be paid and by whom shall be distributed all moneys collected for the expenses of delegates, *provided* that they shall not allow more than the expenses of one complete delegation without the consent of this General Conference.

He also presented the following, which was read and adopted :

General
Conference
Journals.

Resolved, 1. That the Book Agents at New York, with the approval of the local Book Committee, be authorized to send by mail or otherwise one copy of the General Conference Journal of 1888 to each of the literary institutions under our patronage and control that may apply for it.

2. That they be authorized to furnish such institutions Journals of preceding General Conferences at cost of publication.

C. C. Crowell
present.

Charles C. Crowell, a reserve delegate from Upper Iowa Conference, was announced as present, and his name was placed on the roll in place of J. P. Farley, who cannot attend.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

W. S. Turner, of the Columbia River Conference, presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Evangelists.

Whereas, It is believed by many in the Methodist Episcopal Church that evangelists can be employed with good effect; and,

Whereas, There are serious disadvantages attending the labors of many evangelists, who come without due authority as such, and often injure our cause; therefore,

Resolved. That the General Conference carefully consider the propriety of providing a plan for appointing capable and judicious men as evangelists in the Annual Conferences.

DES MOINES.

T. McK. Stuart presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Evangelists.

Whereas, The present custom and usage of the Church at large recognizes the necessity for the employment of evangelists to assist pastors in special revivalistic work; and

Whereas, There are many persons who, without any proper authority and wholly irresponsible, are engaged in evangelistic work, for whom the Church in public opinion is nevertheless held responsible; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize the office and calling of evangelists by amending paragraph 164, section 3, Book of Discipline, so as to read after the words "and other Benevolent Institutions," "*also one or more evangelists.*"

And after paragraph 198 insert a paragraph to read as follows; to wit,

"Whenever a local preacher or exhorter shall desire to enter upon special evangelistic work he shall procure from his pastor and Pre-

siding Elder a certificate of his qualification for such work, without which it shall be improper for any pastor to recognize him in his work.

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TENTH DAY.
Morning.

"SEC. 2. Whenever any woman in the Church shall feel called to enter upon the work of an evangelist she shall procure from the Quarterly Conference of the charge to which she belongs a certificate of her good standing in the Church and qualification for such work. Such certificate must be signed for and in behalf of the Quarterly Conference by the Secretary, and indorsed in a similar manner by the Presiding Elder and preacher in charge.

"SEC. 3. Evangelists shall, while working in the bounds of any pastoral charge, be under the control of the pastor of such charge."

Also the following, which was referred to the same Committee :

Resolved, That our book of Discipline be so changed that undordained preachers in charge shall be authorized to solemnize marriage.

Marriage ceremony.

After paragraph 181 insert a paragraph to read as follows, to wit:

"Whenever a preacher on trial, or a local preacher, shall have charge of a circuit or station he shall be authorized to solemnize marriage so long as he shall be continued in pastoral charge."

DETROIT.

Arthur Edwards presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this General Conference that the interests of the Church would be promoted by making Detroit a place of Episcopal residence.

Episcopal residence.

2. That if the next General Conference shall designate Detroit as a place of residence for one of our Bishops we will unite with the people of Detroit in providing a dwelling for such residence as will comport with the dignity of the office and the wants of the Church.

EAST OHIO.

W. L. Dixon presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Whereas, Class-leaders are members of Quarterly Conferences, with full power as such, and yet are not amenable to the same for their official conduct, as are all other members, and

Class-leaders.

Whereas, Pastors may, by multiplying the number of class-leaders, control the action of Quarterly Conferences and thereby defeat the design of such action; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to consider the propriety of constituting class-leaders members of Quarterly Conferences by a majority vote of the same, and thereby make them amenable to the Quarterly Conference for their official conduct.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension :

Whereas, It is made the duty of the Presiding Elder "to see that all church property is well insured; and

Church insurance.

Whereas, A general plan for procuring uniform and common rates of insurance for church property throughout the country from respon-

May 11. sible companies would greatly facilitate the effort of the Presiding Elder in this part of his work; and,

TENTH DAY. **Morning.** Whereas, The Church Extension Society, having to do wholly with church property, could best command such rates and work such plan; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Church Extension be asked to devise a plan by which uniform and common rates throughout the country may be secured by our people in reliable insurance companies through the Church Extension Society.

E. A. Simons presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Trial of local preachers. Whereas, It is frequently impracticable to conduct the trial of a local preacher in the presence of *all* the members of the District Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That paragraph 225 of the Discipline be amended by the addition of the following words:

"But should the District Conference judge it expedient to try the accused local preacher by a select number it may appoint not less than nine nor more than fifteen of its members for that purpose, the accused having the right to challenge for cause, which select number, in the presence of the Presiding Elder or of a chairman appointed by him, and one or more of the secretaries of the Conference, shall have full power to consider and determine the case according to the rules which govern District Conferences in such proceedings; and they shall make a faithful report of their doings to the Secretary of the Conference in writing, and deliver up to him the bill of charges, the evidence taken, and the decision rendered, with all other documents brought into the trial, which record shall be a part of the proceedings of the District Conference.

GENESEE.

Z. P. Taylor presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Lay representation. *Resolved*, That the time has come when the laity should have equal representation with the ministry in the General Conference.

GEORGIA.

Hugh Boyd presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South :

Work in the South. *Resolved*, 1. That the name of the Freedmen's Aid Society be changed to the Southern Educational Society, and that thirty per cent. of all funds collected be applied to white schools already in existence.

2. That no school be established in our white Conferences in the South without a majority of the Annual Conference in which such school is to be erected consenting.

HOLSTON.

J. F. Spence presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Education :

Whereas, The educational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church has grown to such magnitude and importance as to attract not only the attention of the large publishing houses in our great centers, but to awaken an interest among our entire citizenship; and

Whereas, The unity and effectiveness of our schools may be greatly increased by establishing a uniform curriculum in our universities, colleges, and seminaries, so that students can readily pass from one school to another without change of text-books: therefore,

Resolved, 1. That this Conference appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to carefully consider the practicability of preparing a uniform system of text-books for all our schools.

2. That we do further recommend that the publication of said text-books be awarded to our own publishing houses, and thereby increase the revenues of our church treasury.

H. B. Case presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Whereas, The *Methodist Advocate*, edited and published by the Rev. T. C. Carter, D.D., is accomplishing a great and necessitous work for our Methodism in the Central South; and

Whereas, The financial condition of the masses in that section of the country makes it impossible to publish such a paper without great loss; therefore,

Resolved, That the Agents of the Western Methodist Book Concern be authorized and directed to render aid to the support of said *Methodist Advocate* to the amount of \$2,000 per year during the next quadrennium.

ILLINOIS.

W. N. McElroy, of the Illinois Conference, presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals inquire into the expediency of striking out of the Discipline, ¶ 186, all that occurs after the word "reside," in the fifteenth line, and insert in place thereof the following: "Or if his residence be near the boundary line of his own Conference, and convenient to a church in it, he may elect to hold his membership there. But in case his membership is held beyond the bounds of his own Conference he shall forward annually a certificate similar to that required of a superannuated preacher."

Membership
of preacher.

IOWA.

G. N. Power presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Whereas, The Church in her ministry and membership should move on a plane above that of the world, and in governmental affairs there is a growing sentiment in favor of civil service reform; and

Whereas, The impression prevails to some extent (whether rightfully or not) that there is an increasing tendency in our Church toward office-loving and office-seeking, even in a delegateship to the General Conference, and that the methods often employed are upon the common level of those of the politician, consequently damaging to the Church; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the General Conference should so legislate as to render ineligible to membership in the General Conference all persons holding office directly or remotely under the General Conference; but

General
Conference
officers.

May 11.
TENTH DAY.
Morning.
**Educational
work.**

*Methodist
Advocate.*

May 11. that such office-holders be given the right to seats, and to speak once, at least, on matters pertaining to their administration.

Morning.

2. That a member elected to office under the General Conference shall at once vacate his seat, and the alternate be called to the seat vacated by such election. We believe these to be just, proper, and useful measures, without regard to the evil above referred to, for the following reasons: (1) Bishops as soon as ordained cease to have a vote in the General Conference; (2) the Constitution of the United States excludes from membership in Congress all office-holders. And likewise most, if not all, the States forbid administrative officers of the States sitting in the General Assembly to enact laws. Yet our General Conference has not only legislative powers and duties, but judicial and executive as well, especially through its own committee; (3) we see also in every General Conference office-holders serving on committees constituted for the purpose of examining and criticising (if need be) the work of those very officers done during the preceding four years, and in some cases acting as chairmen of the committee; (4) the office-holders (members of the General Conference) may vote for their own election, and for the committee or board which fix their salaries. This is not true, in the same sense, in any of our civil governments; (5) in the management of the immense business and financial interests of our Church—Book Concern, Missions, Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid Society, etc., is it not possible, if nothing more, that serious mistakes of administration may be perpetuated through many quadrenniums? Whereas, if the members of the General Conference could, without embarrassment, review the past and plan for the future, they might correct errors; (6) it has been said that one tenth of the last General Conference, ministers and laymen, held, at the time, offices under the Conference. Many in the Church think this should not be.

John Mahin presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Intoxicating liquors.

Resolved, That as the Church should not be behind the State in its moral code, but in advance of it, and as a number of States in this Union make the selling of intoxicating liquors as a beverage a crime, ¶ 230 and ¶ 233 of the Discipline should be so amended as to classify such selling by a church member as "immoral conduct," instead of "imprudent conduct."

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

Women's Work.

Resolved, That the time has come in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church when all legal or other imposed disabilities to the usefulness of women in the work of the Church should be removed, and full opportunity and eligibility should be accorded to them to enter any service of trust or honor in the gift of the Church for which their endowments of "grace, gift, and fruits," in the language of the Discipline, may qualify them.

LEXINGTON.

T. R. Fletcher presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Local preachers' reports.

Whereas, The form of local preachers' report, under the head of Reports to the District Conferences, found in ¶ 95 of the Discipline, in which reference is made to ¶ 190 as a form of their report; and

Whereas, Such form is so complex as to include several topics not essential to their report, and as such topics are sometimes so construed as to authorize a local preacher to perform functions otherwise provided for, and to be performed by members of the higher orders; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be and are hereby requested to take into consideration the subject herein cited, and present with their report to the General Conference for adoption a modified list of the several reports, containing the subjects to be reported upon at the District Conferences, and that said form be published in the Discipline of 1888.

May 11.
TENTH DAY.
Morning.

MEXICO.

J. W. Butler presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries :

Resolved, That the Mexico Conference shall include all the Republic of Mexico save the territory of Lower California and such of the northern frontier States of Mexico as our Conferences or Missions in the South-west may wish to reach.

Boundaries.

MICHIGAN.

J. H. Potts presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary :

Whereas, The Fifth Restrictive Rule provides that the General Conference shall not do away the privileges of our ministers or preachers of trial by a committee and of an appeal; and

Whereas, Paragraph 188 provides for the location of certain traveling preachers without their consent, and without formal trial; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to consider and report to this body whether ¶ 188 is not an infringement upon the rights of our traveling preachers under the Constitution of the Church.

Locating
traveling
preachers.

W. I. Cogshall presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries :

Resolved, That in conformity with a resolution of Michigan Conference, passed at its last session (See Journal Michigan Conference, 1887, page 24), an enabling act be granted Michigan Conference, allowing said Conference to divide its territory and organize a new Conference wholly within its present bounds, the presiding Bishop concurring.

Division
of the
Conference.

MINNESOTA.

J. N. Liscomb presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern :

Whereas, It is very important that complete and perfect records of our church membership be kept; therefore,

Resolved, That the Agents of the Book Concern be requested to discontinue the sale of cheap and imperfect Church Records, and make and sell nothing less perfect and complete than the *Comprehensive Church Record.*

Church
Records.

MAY 11. *Whereas*, Many of our preachers utterly fail to keep correct records, even in complete record books; therefore,

TENTH DAY. *Morning.* *Resolved*, That the Board of Bishops be requested to provide for study and examination in keeping our church records in the course of study, if practicable.

G. H. Hazzard presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Rules :

Seats of members.

Resolved, That our rules be so far changed as to make it necessary for a member to be in a seat assigned to the delegation to which he belongs in order to address the Chair and secure the floor.

G. H. Bridgman presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Business dis-agreement.

Resolved, That in place of ¶¶ 236, 237, and 238 in the Discipline, relating to "disagreements in business and non-payment of debts," be substituted the following:

"On any disagreement between two or more members of our Church concerning business transactions, which cannot be settled by the parties, the preacher in charge shall inquire into the circumstances of the case, and, if he deem it advisable, shall recommend to the parties a reference consisting of two arbiters chosen by one party, and two chosen by the other party, which four arbiters so chosen shall nominate a fifth, the five arbiters being members of our Church. In such cases the preacher in charge shall preside, and the disciplinary form of trial shall be observed."

Robert Forbes presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Election of trustees.

Whereas, It is the custom of many of our churches, especially in the Western States and Territories, to elect trustees of our church property by the Quarterly Conferences; and

Whereas, It is desirable that our people shall have a voice in electing trustees of church property; and

Whereas, It is desirable to have our practice uniform, as far as possible, throughout the country; and

Whereas, The law in some of the States and Territories "provides for," but does not absolutely require a specified mode of election; therefore,

Resolved, That ¶ 386 be amended, so that where it now reads, "In all cases where the law of the State or Territory requires a specified mode of election," etc., it shall read: "In all cases where the law of the State or Territory provides for a specified mode of election that mode shall be observed." And in ¶ 387 substitute the word "provision" for "specific requirement," so that where it now reads, "Where no such specific requirement is made," etc., it shall read: "Where no such provision is made, the trustees shall be elected annually," etc.

And also the following, referred to the same Committee :

Lay representation.

Whereas, Lay representation in the General Conference should be a representation of the Church, and not simply of the officiary of the Church; therefore,

Resolved, That ¶ 66 be amended so that where it now reads, "The Lay Electoral Conference shall be composed of one layman from each circuit or station within the bounds of the Annual Conference, such laymen shall be chosen by the last Quarterly Confer-

ence," etc., it shall read, "Such laymen shall be chosen at a meeting of the Church, which meeting shall be called by the preacher in charge at a time to be fixed by him (notice being given for two successive Sabbaths immediately preceding) not more than sixty nor less than ten days before the date fixed for the opening of the Annual Conference session next preceding the General Conference. The preacher in charge shall preside in said meeting, and in his absence the meeting shall elect a chairman. All members of the Church in full connection, 21 years of age, shall have the right to vote. The vote shall be by ballot, without nomination and without debate. The person elected shall receive a certificate of election signed by the chairman and secretary of the meeting, and on assembling," etc.

May 11.
TENTH DAY.
Morning.

Also the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee having charge of the form of blanks for statistical reports be instructed to strike out the column headed "Deficiencies after Pastor's Receipts."

Statistics.

Also the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts:

Organizing
new Sunday-
schools..

Resolved, That the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts be and are hereby instructed to prepare and report to this General Conference for its action a paragraph for insertion in its proper place in the Discipline, giving particular and specific information regarding the method of organizing new Sunday-schools.

NEBRASKA.

M. B. Reese presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved. That ¶ 66 of the Discipline be amended by adding thereto the following:

Lay Electoral
Conference.

"Provided further, That where a Conference is created during the year preceding the session of the General Conference, so that no session of the Lay Electoral Conference can be held during the session of the Annual Conference, it shall be the duty of the Bishop presiding over the Annual Conference to call a session of the Lay Electoral Conference, fixing the time and place of meeting; and it shall be the duty of the presiding elder of each district in such Conference to call special sessions of the Quarterly Conferences in his district for the purpose of electing delegates thereto. The Electoral Conference, when convened, shall elect such number of lay delegates to the General Conference as it may be entitled to, and the president and secretary thereof shall certify such election to the Secretary of the Annual Conference, and he shall certify the same to the Secretary of the General Conference in the same manner as if such Lay Electoral Conference had been held at the same time and place as the Annual Conference.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN.

C. W. Gallagher presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, The Recording Steward is nowhere in the Discipline expressly declared to be the Treasurer of the Board of Stewards; and

Treasurer of
the Board of
Stewards.

MAY 11. *Whereas*, By implication paragraphs 371 and 372 recognize him to be the Treasurer of the Board of Stewards; therefore,

TENTH DAY. *Morning.*

Resolved, That the office be clearly defined in the Discipline to embrace the duties of Treasurer of the Board of Stewards by inserting at the close of paragraph 202 the following, or something similar: The Recording Steward shall be the Treasurer of the Board of Stewards, and perform the duties specified in paragraphs 100 and 109.

NEW YORK EAST.

H. W. Knight presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church :

Local preachers.

Whereas, Of all the lay workers in our Church there are none of which so much is required in the form of examinations and reports as of local preachers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the State of the Church be instructed to inquire concerning a field of labor, and how the same may be provided that local preachers and exhorters can stately labor therein.

Also the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to either define the meaning of the words, "within the bounds," etc., in ¶ 214, § 5, of Discipline of 1884, or to change the wording so that a local or other preacher may not be liable to penal law every time he attempts to exercise the duties of his office where, in his judgment, the opportunity is afforded him, and where at the time it may be no other Methodist preacher is doing work as such.

Joseph Pullman presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

Supernumerary preachers.

Resolved, That the first sentence of ¶ 186 of Discipline on supernumerary preachers be amended by substituting for the words, "is temporarily unable to perform effective work," the words, "or for other reasons satisfactory to his Conference, is excused from effective work," so that it shall read, "a supernumerary preacher is one who, because of impaired health, or for other reasons satisfactory to his Conference, is excused from effective work." The remaining portion of the paragraph to continue as now in the Discipline.

NORTH DAKOTA.

D. C. Plannette and S. J. Hill presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Lord's Prayer.

Whereas, The present usage of many of our ministers and churches is out of harmony with ¶ 55, § 5, in its relation to the scriptural attitude in prayer; therefore,

Resolved, That said paragraph be amended by striking out the words, "in the scriptural attitude of kneeling," so that said paragraph as amended shall read, "secondly, in prayer by the repetition of the Lord's Prayer."

NORTH NEBRASKA.

J. B. Maxfield offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee appointed by the Presbyterian General Assembly of 1887, to lay before the proper committees of Congress the facts in regard to the present want of religious instruction at our army posts, and respectfully petition them to provide chaplains in sufficient number to meet this want.

MAY 11.
TENTH DAY.
Morning.

Army
chaplains.

OIIIO.

I. F. King presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals inquire into the expediency of adding "and of parsonages" in ¶ 98; after the words, "Trustees of churches" so as to read Trustees of the churches and of the parsonages in the circuits or stations.

Trustees.

SAINT LOUIS.

G. W. Hughey presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

We respectfully request the General Conference to strike out the following words from ¶ 106, page 75, lines 15 and 16, which are as follows: "Except the special duties pointed out in questions 3 to 8 inclusive, in ¶ 105 of the Discipline." The sentence so changed will read: "When so organized the Official Board may discharge the duties belonging to the Leaders' and Stewards' Meeting."

Official
boards.

SAVANNAH.

C. O. Fisher presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Whereas, The District Conferences, as now authorized by the Discipline, are a source of great inconvenience and unnecessary expense; and,

District
Conferences.

Whereas, All business now legitimately transacted by the District Conference can, with greater facility and advantage, be transacted by the Quarterly Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the advisability of abolishing the District Conference, and to report to this body by resolution or otherwise.

SOUTH-WEST KANSAS.

M. L. Gates presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That ¶ 66 in Discipline be so amended that the following be added: "And such delegate shall reside within the bounds of the Conference which elects him."

Lay
delegates.

May 11.
TENTH DAY.
Morning.

WEST NEBRASKA.

B. C. Johnson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

To the General Conference Assembled in New York, 1888.

General Conference
1892.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: You are respectfully invited to hold the session of the General Conference for 1892 in the city of Omaha; ample accommodation will be afforded.

R. D. Utter presented a paper which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Restrictive
Rules.

Resolved. That the Committee on Judiciary be and the same is hereby instructed to report to this Conference, at as early a day as practicable, not later than next Tuesday, whether in the judgment of said committee the Discipline may be so changed, without resort to the restrictive process, as:

1. To authorize the election of presiding elders by the Annual Conferences.
2. To give the presiding elders co-ordinate authority with the Bishops in fixing the appointments of the preachers.
3. To restrict the tenure of the Episcopal office to a term of years.
4. To assign the Bishops quadrennially to Episcopal districts.

The Secretary announced the changes that have been made in Committees, to wit:

ITINERANCY.

Changes in
Committees.

MEXICO—J. W. Butler.

BOUNDARIES.

KENTUCKY—W. T. Atkinson, *vice* A. Shinkle.

MONTANA—W. A. Shannon.

NEW ENGLAND—G. F. Eaton, *vice* J. H. Mansfield.

NEWARK—SANFORD Van Benschoten, *vice* R. R. Doherty.

UPPER IOWA—E. A. Snyder, *vice* J. P. Farley.

REVISALS.

KENTUCKY—W. T. Atkinson, *vice* Amos Boreing.

MEXICO—J. W. Butler.

NORTH WEST INDIANA—W. H. Hickman, *vice* R. D. Utter.

STATE OF THE CHURCH.

ERIE—Alfred Wheeler, *vice* H. H. Moore.

NEWARK—R. R. Doherty, *vice* J. I. Boswell.

MISSIONS.

MEXICO—J. W. Butler.

EDUCATION.

KENTUCKY—W. T. Atkinson, *vice* J. D. Walsh.

FREEDMEN'S AID AND WORK IN THE SOUTH.

ERIE—H. H. Moore, *vice* Alfred Wheeler.

OHIO—J. M. Weir, *vice* J. H. Gardener.

The Committee on Missions presented Report No. III.

Conference adjourned by expiration of time. Alexander Martin was appointed to conduct devotional services to-morrow. The doxology was sung, and Bishop Bowman pronounced the benediction.

**May 11.
TENTH DAY.
Morning.
Report on
Missions.
Adjourn-
ment.**

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary, under Rule 22, and by him referred to Committees as indicated thereon:

D. S. Monroe, Secretary of the General Conference, presented a memorial sent him by mail, concerning taking restrictions from Bishop Taylor, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

**Memorials
presented.**

**Bishop
Taylor's
status.**

BALTIMORE.

D. H. Carroll presented a memorial of the Baltimore Conference relating to ministerial relief, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

**Ministerial
relief.**

CALIFORNIA.

Chancellor Hartson and J. A. Clayton presented a memorial from the California Lay Electoral Conference against change in time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

They also presented a memorial from the same body relating to the liquor traffic, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

**Liquor
traffic.**

They also presented a memorial from the same body relating to tobacco, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Tobacco.

They also presented a memorial from the same body relating to lay representation in General and Annual Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

**Lay repre-
sentation.**

They also presented a memorial from the same body relating to the appropriation for support of the *California Christian Advocate*, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

**California
Christian
Advocate.**

The delegation also presented the memorial of the Conference asking that the next General Conference

**General
Conference
1892.**

MAY 11. be held in San Francisco, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

TENTH DAY.
Morning.
Nevada
Mission.

E. R. Dille presented a memorial from members of the Nevada Mission requesting an enabling act for the erection of said Mission into an Annual Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

CENTRAL GERMAN.

Time limit.

D. B. Meyer presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference on the pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

German
periodicals.

He also presented a memorial from Lay Electoral Conference on publication of German periodicals, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Changes in
Discipline.

W. H. Hunter presented a memorial from M. V. B. White, relating to changes in Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Episcopal
District.

He also presented a memorial, signed by H. Richey and three others, relating to Episcopal Districts, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

District
Conferences.

L. C. Queal presented a memorial from the Syracuse District Conference concerning District Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

E. M. Mills presented a memorial from the Quarterly Conference of the South Onondaga Charge, praying for the removal of the time limit to the pastoral term, and signed by Samuel Pinckney and eight others, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

Probationers.

E. J. Gray presented a memorial, signed by Wm. A. Houck and others, on reception of probationers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

COLORADO.

Arizona
Mission.

D. H. Moore presented a memorial asking an enabling act for the Arizona Mission, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

DES MOINES.

W. T. Smith presented a memorial from the Presiding Elders of Iowa respecting the seat of the next General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

May 11.
TENTH DAY.
Morning.
General
Conference
1892.

He also presented a memorial from the same body asking for a change in the Constitution of the Missionary Society, by which its annual Board meetings can be held elsewhere than in New York city.

Missionary
Society.

T. McK. Stuart presented a memorial from the Quarterly Conference of Monroe relating to boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

L. M. Shaw presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, relating to the salary of pastors, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Pastor's
Salary.

B. F. W. Cozier presented a memorial from the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Des Moines, signed by Thomas Gatchell and eighty others, relating to class-leaders' conventions, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Class leaders'
conventions.

D. S. Sigler presented a memorial from himself and others on lay representation, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Lay repre-
sentation.

EAST OHIO.

E. A. Simons presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference, duly signed, relating to Sabbath observance, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Sabbath
observance.

He also presented a memorial from the same body on the use and sale of intoxicants, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

Intoxicants.

He also presented a memorial from the same body against change in time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

He also presented a memorial from the same body asking for equal representation of ministers and laymen in the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on the Itinerancy.

Lay repre-
sentation.

He also presented a memorial from the same body asking that there be no change in the presiding elder-

Presiding
elders.

MAY 11. ship, which was referred to the Committee on the TENTH DAY. Itinerancy.
Morning.

Lay Electoral Conferences.

He also presented a memorial from the East Ohio Annual Conference, asking for new provision as to time and place of meeting of Lay Electoral Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

GENESEE.

Lay representation.

Z. P. Taylor presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference relating to equal lay and ministerial representation, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

ILLINOIS.

Sunday-school superintendents.

M. A. Hewes presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, relating to the nomination of Sunday-school superintendent, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts.

Lay representation.

E. W. Moore presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference relating to the ratio of lay representation, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Church union.

He also presented another memorial from the same body relating to union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

IOWA.

Romanism.

C. F. Craver presented a memorial, signed by Rev. D. Murphy and others, relating to a mission among the Roman Catholics in the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Church insurance.

G. N. Power presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, relating to church insurance, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

KANSAS.

Colportage.

G. S. Dearborn presented a memorial from his delegation relating to colportage, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Baptism of infants and adults.

S. E. Pendleton presented a memorial relating to

the amendment of paragraph 401 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

James Marvin presented a petition, signed by the delegation, for the changing of paragraph 402 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

G. S. Dearborn presented a memorial, signed by the delegation, relating to a change in the invitation to the Lord's Supper, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Lord's
Supper.

MAINE.

E. T. Adams presented a joint memorial from the Maine and East Maine Conferences, signed by Geo. C. Andrews and J. H. W. Wharff, Secretaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

MICHIGAN.

J. M. Reid presented a petition from the Board of Managers of the Missionary Committee for a change in its Constitution, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Missionary
Society.

MINNESOTA.

G. H. Hazzard presented a memorial asking for a Board of Conference Claimants, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Conference
Claimants
Society.

He also presented a memorial from Lay Electoral Conference asking that women have equal rights with men, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Women.

He also presented a memorial from Lay Electoral Conference on time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

He also presented a memorial from Lay Electoral Conference, requesting that there be no change of rules with regard to amusements, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Amuse-
ments.

He also presented a memorial from Lay Electoral Conference asking for equal lay representation, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Lay repre-
sentation.

He also presented a memorial from Lay Electoral

Insurance.

May 11. Conference relating to insurance, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.
 TENTH DAY.
Morning.

MISSISSIPPI.

Boundaries. S. A. Cowan presented a memorial relating to the action of the Mississippi Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Division of Conference. J. M. Shumpert presented a memorial from the Mississippi Conference relating to the action of the Conference on the question of division, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

MONTANA.

New mission. W. A. Shannon presented a memorial from the Montana Conference asking for the establishment of a new mission, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

NEBRASKA.

Judicial Conference. A. C. Crosthwaite presented a memorial from the Nebraska Conference relating to expenses of counsel for the Church to a Judicial Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Conference Claimants. He also presented a memorial from the Nebraska Conference relating to a Board of Conference Claimants, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NEW ENGLAND.

Missionary Committee. J. W. Hamilton presented a memorial from the Social Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church relating to the annual meeting of the Missionary Committee, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Appointment of preachers. Alden Speare presented the memorial of Saratoga Street and other Methodist Episcopal churches in Boston relating to the appointment of preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Swedish churches. G. S. Chadbourne presented a memorial from the Swedish ministers and others of the Swedish Churches in the New England and New England Southern Conferences, asking that they be put into one district and given a

Swedish presiding elder, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

May 11.
TENTH DAY.
Morning.
Tobacco.

S. F. Upham presented the memorial of the Conference relating to the use of tobacco by Bishops, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

He also presented another memorial from the same body concerning our schools of theology, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Theological
schools.

He also presented another memorial from the same body concerning a form for the reception of probationers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probation-
ers.

He also presented another memorial from the same body concerning Conference Evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Evangelists.

He also presented another memorial from the same body concerning the statistical tables, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Statistics.

He also presented another memorial from the same body concerning Episcopal residences, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal
residences.

He also presented another memorial from the same body concerning a course of study for class leaders, which was referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Class
leaders.

NEW YORK EAST.

J. O. Peck presented the report of the divorce case of Rev. S. W. Dike, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Divorce.

NORTH INDIANA.

C. G. Hudson presented a memorial of the North Indiana Annual Conference against the change of boundaries of said Conference, and signed by its Secretary, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

F. T. Simpson presented a memorial of the Akron Quarterly Conference of the North Indiana Conference against the change of the boundaries of the Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

He also presented a memorial from Broadway, Logansport Quarterly Conference, North Indiana, and

Boundaries.

MAY 11. signed by a committee of three, against a change of Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.
TENTH DAY.
Morning.

Boundaries. He also presented a memorial from the Goldsmith and Circleville Quarterly Conferences, North Indiana, signed by the officers thereof, against any change of Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries. Enoch Holdstock presented a memorial of the Bourbon Quarterly Conference, North Indiana, against the change of the Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries. He also presented a memorial from the Tipton Quarterly Conference, North Indiana, signed by J. E. Ervin and two others, against the change of the Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Receiving members. He also presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, in relation to a change of the Discipline on receiving members into the Church, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Boundaries. C. W. Lynch presented a memorial of the Maey Quarterly Conference, North Indiana, signed by the officers thereof, against a change of the Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries. He also presented a memorial from the Sharpville Quarterly Conference, North Indiana, against any changes of Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries. J. S. Baker presented a memorial from the Inwood Quarterly Conference, North Indiana, signed by the officers thereof, against a change of the Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries. C. L. Henry presented a memorial from the North Indiana Lay Electoral Conference, signed by the Secretary thereof, against a change of the Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries. He also presented a memorial from the New Britain Quarterly Conference, North Indiana, signed by nine

members, against any change of the Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

May 11.
TENTH DAY.
Morning.

J. S. Baker presented a memorial from the Peru Quarterly Conference, North Indiana, signed by J. T. Armitage and twelve others, against change of Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

C. G. Hudson presented a memorial from the Russiaville Quarterly Conference, North Indiana, signed by A. T. Payne and eleven others, against any change of the Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

NORTH-WEST GERMAN.

Jacob Wernli presented a memorial of the Lay Electoral Conference of the North-west German Conference asking for lay representation in the Annual Conference, and equality of lay to ministerial representation in the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Lay representation.

He also presented a memorial of the North-west German Lay Electoral Conference petitioning that the tobacco habit may be made an impediment to consecration to the office of a Bishop, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Tobacco.

He also presented a memorial of the North-west German Lay Electoral Conference relating to pastoral time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

NORTH-WEST SWEDISH.

John Wigren presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, concerning the extension of the pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

PHILADELPHIA.

J. F. Crouch presented a memorial from the Spring Garden Quarterly Conference relating to the election of editors, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Editors.

PUGET SOUND.

D. G. Le Sourd presented a memorial relating to the

Evangelists.

MAY 11. employment of evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.
 TENTH DAY.
Morning.

ROCK RIVER.

Conference studies.

J. H. Vincent presented a memorial, signed by Fred. H. Hermans and two hundred and eight others, from students of Methodist Episcopal colleges and seminaries concerning Conference studies, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Observance of the Sabbath.

C. G. Truesdell, on behalf of John H. Vincent, Arthur Edwards, and others, presented certain memorials of the Chicago Evangelical Alliance upon the observance of the Sabbath, which were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

General Conference 1892.

He also presented a memorial from the Rock River Conference asking that the next quadrennial session of the General Conference be held in Chicago, Illinois, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

ST. LOUIS GERMAN.

Time limit.

H. H. Jacoby presented a memorial from the St. Louis German Lay Electoral Conference relating to the time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

SAVANNAH.

Boundaries.

C. O. Fisher presented, as a memorial, the action of the Savannah Conference, in relation to its boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

SWEDEN CONFERENCE.

Swedish Hymnal.

M. Frederick Ahlgren presented a memorial, signed by himself and two others, concerning the Swedish Hymn-book, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Division.

He also presented a memorial on the division of the Sweden Conference, signed by William Henschen and two others, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

VIRGINIA.

Manassas.

A. J. Porter presented a memorial from George C. Rounds relating to a change of Conference relation of

Manassas Charge, which was referred to the Judicial Committee.

May 11.
TENTH DAY.
Morning.

WEST WISCONSIN.

E. L. Eaton presented a memorial on the tobacco habit and the Bishops, which was referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy.

Tobacco.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 12.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop R. S. Foster presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by Alexander Martin, of the Indiana Conference.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

Under a suspension of the rules the Committee on Judiciary presented Report No. II, which was read and adopted. (See *Appendix I, B, 73.*)

W. A. Spencer asked consent to present the Report of the General Conference Commission on Consolidation, Unification, and Reorganization of Church Benevolences, and moved that it be printed. The motion prevailed.

W. H. Hunter moved a suspension of the rules to take up the order of the day—the report of Bishop Taylor.

The rules were suspended, and Bishop Taylor read his address and presented his report.

G. W. Gue moved the appointment of a Special Committee, consisting of one minister and one layman from each General Conference District and three at large, to which the report of Bishop Taylor's work shall be referred, with instructions to report to the Conference at their earliest convenience.

W. J. Paxson moved, as an amendment, that all matters referring to the work of Bishop Taylor now in the hands of committees be referred to this Special Committee, and the amendment was accepted.

T. B. Neely moved as a substitute that so much of the Report as relates to the Episcopacy be referred to the Committee on Episcopacy, and so much as relates

May 12.

ELEVENTH.
DAY.

Morning.

Bishop
Foster
presides.

Devotional
services.

Minutes
approved.

Judiciary
Report
No. II.

Church be-
nevolences.

Bishop Tay-
lor's report
and address.

Bishop Tay-
lor's work.

May 12.
ELEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Paper of
R. D. Utter.

Resolutions
presented.

to his work be referred to the Committee on Missions. The previous question was ordered, and the substitute was adopted.

R. D. Utter called up a paper presented by him yesterday, and moved its adoption. After discussion it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The call of Conferences for resolutions was resumed.

NORTH-WEST INDIANA.

J. C. Ridpath presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Lay Electoral
Conferences.

In case of the erection of a Mission into an Annual Conference, if the same happens in the year preceding the session of the General Conference, the Lay Electoral Conference may be held at a time subsequent to that named in paragraph 65 of the Discipline.

NORTH-WEST IOWA.

Bennett Mitchell presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

License to
preach.

Whereas, God has raised up and wonderfully blessed as evangelists and preachers numerous women who are without a formal license; and

Whereas, Such lay preaching is in perfect accord with the spirit of the Gospel, and in exact agreement with the early history of Methodism; now, therefore, in order that we may not appear to hinder those whom God has manifestly thrust out into this work, and in order that we may be consistent with ourselves in inviting such persons into our pulpits and engaging them to help in our revival meetings, therefore,

Resolved, That the words, "No member of the Church shall be at liberty to preach without such license," shall be stricken out of paragraph 185 of the Discipline.

NORWAY.

J. H. Johnson presented the following, which was read and adopted:

Norwegian
and Danish
Hymnal.

Whereas, The brethren of the Norway, the Norwegian and Danish Conferences, and the Mission in Denmark, have for a long time felt the need of a hymn-book that could be used as the authorized book in Norway, Denmark, and among the Norwegian and Danish Methodists in this country; and

Whereas, The said brethren have already taken some steps toward the preparation of such a hymn-book; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the Bishops be instructed to appoint a committee of nine, three from the different countries named, to take this matter in hand and report the result of its work to the next General Conference.

2. That if said hymn-book should be ready before the next session of the General Conference, and approved by the Bishops, it may, after such action, be put in use at any time.

OREGON.

W. S. Harrington presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, The Pacific Coast, owing to its remoteness in the West, has greatly lacked in Episcopal supervision, and owing to our rapid growth in our intelligent and enterprising population, therefore we earnestly and respectfully ask for a resident Bishop at Portland, Ore., or somewhere in the North-west.

May 12.
ELEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Episcopal residence.

PHILADELPHIA.

William Swindells presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That paragraph 171, section 4, be amended by striking out the word "as" in the first line, and the words "as far as practicable" and "all," in the second line, and the insertion of the following words: "And shall attend the second and third only at his discretion, except when requested to be present by the preceding Quarterly Conference or the preacher in charge," so that the section shall read:

"§ 4. It shall also be his duty to be present at the Quarterly Meetings, especially the first and fourth, and shall attend the second and third only at his discretion, except when requested to be present by the preceding Quarterly Conference or the preacher in charge," etc.

S. W. Thomas presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, The constitutional "restriction" upon the powers of the General Conference over the "episcopacy" and "the plan of our Itinerant General Superintendency" was removed by the concurrent action of the General Conference of 1856, with that of the Annual Conferences of 1856-57, so far as to give to the General Conference authority to "appoint a Missionary Bishop, or Superintendent, for any of our Foreign Missions," with jurisdiction limited to the same; therefore,

Missionary
Bishops.

Resolved, 1. That in the election and consecration of a "Missionary Bishop for Africa" the General Conference of 1884 availed itself of this grant of power; and in assigning to Bishop Taylor the Episcopal jurisdiction over our Church in Africa the General Conference divided the general superintendency of the Church between him and the other Bishops.

2. That the jurisdiction of a Missionary Bishop is exclusive of that of the other Bishops, or co-ordinate with them in his appointed field, as the General Conference may determine.

3. That a Missionary Bishop, under the new rule, is a Bishop in the disciplinary sense of that word, and entitled to all the rights and prerogatives of the office as existing in our polity since the organization of the Church, unless as expressly excepted by the General Conference.

4. That the claim of a Missionary Bishop, as a Bishop of the Church, upon the Episcopal Fund, is as valid as that of any other Bishop.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

The presiding elder shall constitute societies in the following manner and under the following restrictions:

Organizing
Societies.

May 12.
ELEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

The persons desiring to unite with the society to be organized shall present a petition to the presiding elder in the following form: We the undersigned, being members or probationers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, request the presiding elder to accept our several certificates and organize us into a society.

The petition shall be submitted to a committee selected by the presiding elder, consisting of three traveling elders and three laymen, the presiding elder being *ex-officio* chairman of said committee. If this committee approve of the request made by the petitioners the presiding elder shall call them together. The presiding elder shall preside at this meeting for organization. A secretary shall be elected. There shall also be elected by these petitioners, who are twenty-one years of age, a board of trustees, who shall serve for one year. Should vacancies occur the trustees shall fill such vacancies until the next annual election. In case no election is held at the time fixed then the trustees in office shall continue in office until their successors are elected by the Quarterly Conference or otherwise. If no pastor shall be appointed, then, in that case, the presiding elder shall appoint a leader or leaders for the class or classes he may form. If the presiding elder cannot be present at the meeting for organization of the society he shall appoint a traveling elder to act for him, and he shall report to the presiding elder on the action taken.

W. J. Paxson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Pastors' reports.

Whereas, The form for the statistical reports from preachers in charge to the Annual Conference is thought by many to be unnecessarily complex, causing an increased liability to errors in various respects, which errors do, in fact, frequently occur; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of simplifying the form for pastoral reports to the Annual Conferences, so as to avoid unnecessary duplications and to secure greater accuracy in said reports.

B. T. Neely presented the following, and moved its adoption:

Church union.

Whereas, The question of Church union is attracting public attention in a marked degree; and

Whereas, The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the representatives of other Churches have made deliverances on this important subject; therefore,

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed to take under consideration the propriety of an expression from this body on the question of Church union.

F. M. Bristol moved its reference to the Committee on the State of the Church, and the motion prevailed.

PITTSBURG.

C. W. Smith presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Election of officers.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Episcopacy be instructed to report an order for the election of Bishops and other General Conference officers.

PUGET SOUND.

May 12.
ELEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

D. G. Le Sonrd presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

Whereas, The Methodist Episcopal Church has been the pioneer denomination in all parts of the United States except Alaska; and

Whereas, That Territory has great natural resources and commercial advantages that are attracting thither emigrants from the States; and

Whereas, The United States Government sustains schools among the natives of said Territory, and has invited our Church to furnish teachers for some of these schools—an arrangement which would enable them to support themselves and do missionary work also; therefore,

Resolved, That the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church should establish a mission in Alaska at as early a day as practicable.

Mission in
Alaska.

ROCK RIVER.

N. E. Lyman presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

In view of the fact that a large number of evangelists, both male and female, are knocking at the doors of our Church to work for the conversion of souls; therefore,

Evangelists.

Resolved, That a board, consisting of the presiding elders of each Annual Conference, shall have under their charge and direction all evangelists of the Methodist Episcopal Church, both male and female, within the bounds of their respective Conferences.

Lewis Curts presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals report upon the following proposed amendments to the Discipline:

Changes in
Discipline.

Amend paragraph 190, item 6, by adding, "and the names and ages of the persons baptized, that they may be entered by the preacher in charge upon the church records."

Amend paragraph 392 by adding an item numbered 9, as follows: "Annual reutal value of parsonage."

W. A. Spencer presented the following, and moved its adoption. Carried.

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Consolidation of Benevolences be printed in the *Daily Advocate* of Monday, and be made the special order of the day for Monday at ten o'clock A. M.

Consolidation
of benevolences.

F. M. Bristol presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Temporal Economy be instructed to devise some plan to pay the expenses of Judicial Conferences, the expenses of fraternal messengers to other bodies, and other general expenses of the Church, without encroaching upon the profits of the Book Concern, which, according to the law of the Church, should be devoted exclusively to the benefit of Conference claimants.

Expenses of
Judicial
Conferences.

MAY 12.ELEVENTH
DAY
Morning.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

C. C. McLean presented the following, and it was read:

Tobacco.

Resolved, That no one be consecrated to the Episcopacy who will not pledge himself to forever abstain from the use of tobacco.

The previous question was called for, and the resolution was not adopted.

ST. LOUIS.

B. St. J. Fry presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Constitution
of the
General
Conference.

Whereas, There are differences of opinion in regard to the legislation required to make changes in certain portions of the chapter of the Discipline relating to the General Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee consider and report on the propriety of inserting an additional paragraph in the said chapter, which shall read as follows:

¶ 73. All parts of this chapter referring to the General Conference, not included in the Restrictive Rules and the preceding paragraph, may be changed by the concurrent vote of a majority of the members of the General Conference and a majority of all the members of the several Conferences present and voting, on the recommendation of the General Conference.

S. N. Taylor presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

General
Conference
of 1892.

Whereas, The General Conference has never held a session west of the Mississippi River, and it is due to that part of the Church west of said river to enjoy the benefits accruing from the presence of such a body; and

Whereas, The St. Louis Annual and the Missouri Annual Conferences have both memorialized this General Conference to hold its next quadrennial session in the city of St. Louis; therefore,

Resolved, That the next quadrennial session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be held in the city of St. Louis, beginning on the 1st day of May, 1892.

B. St. J. Fry presented the following and moved its adoption:

General Con-
ference com-
missions.

Whereas, The last General Conference appointed various commissions to consider matters of importance, and some of these commissions have incurred necessary expenses in the performance of their duties; therefore,

Resolved, That such members make out a detailed statement of these expenses to the Agents of the Book Concern, who shall examine it, and, if found correct, pay the same.

J. S. Smart moved to lay the resolution on the table, but the motion did not prevail.

B. St. J. Fry moved as an amendment that the expenses be paid out of the funds for General Conference expenses.

The previous question was ordered, the amendment was lost, and the resolution was adopted.

J. H. Lockwood presented the following, and moved its adoption:

Whereas, The subject of temperance and prohibition of the liquor traffic is one of paramount importance, and is at present receiving more attention than any other question of moral reform; and

Whereas, The General Conference at its last session, in 1884, devoted no time specially to the subject more than to pass strong resolutions without remarks; and

Whereas, The attention not only of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but of all good people, is now attracted to the deliberations; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That a mass-meeting, without reference to any party, on the subject of temperance and prohibition of the liquor traffic pure and simple, be held during the session of this General Conference.

2. That the time, place, and programme of exercises be arranged by the Special Committee on Temperance and Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

S. L. Roberts moved to strike out the words "without reference to any party."

On motion of John Lanahan, this motion was laid on the table.

J. S. Smart moved to refer to the Committee on Temperance and the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

A motion to lay this on the table was lost by a count vote of 93 for and 123 against.

The motion to refer was adopted.

J. M. Trimble, by consent, presented the report of the Committee on Memorial Services No. I, which was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 95.)

Report of
Committee
on Memorial
Services

C. J. Little presented the report of the Committee on Fraternal Messengers No. II, and it was adopted. (See *Appendix II*, A, 10.)

Committee
on Fraternal
Messengers
report No 11.

The Secretary presented the credentials of the Fraternal Messenger from the Methodist Church of Canada. It was read and referred to the Committee on Fraternal Messengers. (See *Appendix II*, A, 15.)

Methodist
Church of
Canada.

Earl Cranston presented the report of the Treasurer and Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church and ordered to be printed. (See *Appendix III*, 19.)

Trustees of
the Method-
ist Episcop I
Church.

Sandford Hunt presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed to arrange

New Book
Concern
Building.

May 12.
ELEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Temperance
mass
meeting.

May 12. for services connected with laying the corner-stone of the new building for the use of the Book Concern and the Missionary Society.

**ELEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.**

On motion, the Conference adjourned. L. A. Belt was appointed to conduct the devotional services tomorrow.

The doxology was sung, and Bishop Foster pronounced the benediction.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary, under Rule 22, and by him referred to the committees as indicated thereon.

CALIFORNIA.

J. A. Clayton presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Lay representation.

Resolved, To amend the provision of the Discipline respecting the Annual Conference, that after section 74 the following shall be inserted:

"At the fourth Quarterly Meeting of each circuit or station of an Annual Conference, three weeks' notice having been given, all the members of the Church twenty-one years old and upward shall be called together, and a delegate to the ensuing Annual Conference shall be elected by ballot.

"Provided, that such delegate must be more than twenty-five years of age and a member in good standing for the four preceding years.

"Provided further, that the lay delegates shall not sit or vote with the ministers in the passage of the character of the ministers, in fixing their relations, or in the reception of ministers on probation or into full connection with the Conference.

"They shall not be eligible to sit on committees of investigation concerning ministers, or in courts of trial, or to vote on any purely ministerial matter, or to take part in the election of ministerial delegates to the General Conference.

"In all other matters there shall be no distinction between the privileges and duties of the lay delegates and the ministerial members of the Annual Conference.

"The lay delegates of the Annual Conference preceding each General Conference shall sit separately to elect lay delegates to the General Conference, as provided in sections 64, 65 and 66, provided these sections shall be revised in harmony with the above provisions."

CENTRAL ALABAMA.

A. W. McKinney presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Episcopal residences.

Whereas, The South is an inviting field which we believe God has called the Methodist Episcopal Church to enter; and *whereas*, the fostering of our schools and strengthening of our membership, now 200,000 in that field, demand it; therefore,

Resolved, That the committee be hereby instructed to consider the propriety of having four Episcopal residences in the South during the ensuing quadriennium.

DAKOTA.

D. W. Diggs presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That paragraph 48 of the Discipline be revised so as to provide more definitely for the dismissal of members who fail to ask for letters on removal, as follows, namely: "A member entitled to a letter of dismissal having removed without asking for the same, the preacher in charge, as soon as he has been apprised of the fact, if he shall know to what charge he has removed, shall send a letter of dismissal to the preacher in charge of such charge, or in the event that the residence of such member is unknown to him, he shall, prior to the fourth Quarterly Conference next succeeding the expiration of one year from the removal, issue a letter to the membership, stating that at the time of such removal he *was* a member in good standing, which letter shall be held subject to delivery if called for within the time provided in paragraph 48, section 6, and the record shall be marked in pencil 'dismissed by letter—uncalled for,' and when the letter is delivered the latter sentence shall be erased; *provided*, that no member who is under pecuniary obligations to the church shall receive a certificate until such obligations are discharged."

May 12.
ELEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Certificates
of members.

DELAWARE.

W. H. Coffey presented the following, signed by W. H. Thomas and others, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That paragraph 363 of Discipline of 1884 be so amended that the district stewards shall rent or build a comfortable parsonage for the use of the presiding elder on the district.

Parsonages.

W. H. Coffey presented the following, signed by W. H. Thomas and others, which was referred to the Committee on General Conference Districts :

Resolved, That the arrangement of General Conference Districts be such that no district shall contain less than four nor more than six contiguous Annual Conferences.

General
Conference
Districts.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That paragraph 102, section 1. of the Discipline of 1884, be amended by the insertion after question 5. subdivision 5. of this question. "Do the local preachers, exhorters, and class-leaders encourage the Benevolent Collections?" The whole as amended will then read:

Quarterly
Conference
questions.

- "5th. Are there any Reports,
- 1. From the Pastor?
- 2. From the Local Preachers?
- 3. From the Sunday-School Superintendents?
- 4. From the Class-Leaders?
- 5. From the Committees?
- 6. Do the Local Preachers, Exhorters, and Class-leaders encourage the Benevolent Collections?"

May 12.
ELEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

DETROIT.

Jacob Horton presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries :

Division of
Conference.

Whereas, Both the Detroit and Michigan Conferences have asked for an "enabling act," authorizing them to divide during the quadrennium on such lines as may be mutually satisfactory; therefore,

Resolved, That no change in boundary lines is either desirable or expedient at this present time.

EAST OHIO.

Louis Paine presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

Supernu-
merary
preachers.

Resolved, That paragraph 186, relating to supernumerary preachers, be so changed as to read: "A Supernumerary Preacher is one who, while retaining all the privileges of membership in the Annual Conference, is, because of impaired health or other cause, by vote of the Conference temporarily excused from pastoral work; but shall have no claim on the beneficiary funds of the Church except by vote of Conference. He shall have a seat in the Quarterly Conference and all the privileges of membership in the place where he may reside. In case he lives beyond the bounds of his Conference he shall forward annually a certificate similar to that required of a superannuated preacher."

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Apostles'
Creed.

Resolved. That in the questions asked of each adult person to be baptized the words, "the holy catholic Church" be changed to "*the holy Christian Church.*"

W. L. Dixon presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy :

Financial
plan.

Resolved, That the Committee on Temporal Economy be asked to consider the feasibility of the following as a part of the financial plan of the Church:

1. The quarterly dues of members being determined by assessment or otherwise, the same shall be collected each quarter. If any part or the whole of the first quarter's dues remain unpaid after the close of the quarter, the amount shall be added to the quarterly dues of second quarter, and together they shall constitute the claim, and in like manner through the year.

2. If any part or all the claim of said year remain unpaid at the close of the year it shall be added to the one fourth of a like annual claim, and together they shall constitute the claim of the first quarter of said year. The proceedings shall be from year to year as in the above specified.

3. If at any time any member shall be delinquent an amount equal to the claim of one year and six months, the preacher in charge shall proceed to try such member according to paragraph 240.

4. That paragraph 240 be so changed as to include the words, "or are delinquent in their dues to the church," so that said paragraph shall read: "To prevent scandal when any of our members fail in business or contract debts which they are not able to pay, or are delinquent in their dues to the church, let two or three judicious members of the Church inspect such accounts and claims," etc.

J. W. Toland presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Whereas, In many States and sections of our country there is a manifestly growing tendency to treat with indifference the solemn obligations of the marriage vow and secure divorce on frivolous grounds, not warranted in the word of God or the Discipline of our Church ; and

Whereas, Many persons having secured such divorce are exerting a bad influence upon the sacredness of church membership, some of whom hold membership in our Church ; therefore,

Resolved, That rule 46, page 33 of the Discipline, be so amended as to prevent such persons from holding membership in our Church.

May 12.
ELEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Divorce.

NEWARK.

R. R. Doherty presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

Whereas, Of all the lay agencies in early Methodism to spread abroad the Gospel none were more useful than local preachers, exhorters, and prayer leaders ; and

Local
preachers.

Whereas, For some time past these several agencies have been discontinued in large measure, and in part exist in name only ; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding all this, examinations, reports, and forbiddances tend to reduce their numbers and limit their usefulness ; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the State of the Church be hereby instructed to inquire into and report as to the advisability of forming local preachers and exhorters into organizations, under proper disciplinary regulations, looking to their being utilized as an evangelistic agency to work among the lower classes according to their several offices, and to meet what seems to be a felt need in the towns and cities of our land ; and of allowing letters of license to be given only to such as are willing to engage in such work as they may be called upon to perform in connection with such organization.

NEW YORK EAST.

Joseph Pullman presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Whereas, The form for receiving probationers into full membership in paragraph 403 of the Discipline asks for belief in the Articles of Religion of the Church ; and

Probation-
ers.

Whereas, Those articles were originally designed as a test for the ministry and not for the laity, and are above the capacity of multitudes of the young people whom we receive into the Church ; therefore,

Resolved, That we ask the General Conference to modify the "Form for reception of members" so as to pledge applicants for admission to such cardinal doctrines of Christianity as are contained in the Apostles' Creed, and to exclude such details as are found in our Articles of Religion.

J. M. Buckley presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

In order that our Church may share with other denominations in caring for those who need hospital treatment it is recommended that

Methodist
Hospital.

May 12.
ELEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

the last Sabbath in December be annually and every-where observed as Hospital Sunday, and that a collection be then taken in all our churches for the benefit of hospitals.

All moneys thus obtained shall, unless otherwise designated by their givers, be sent to our Book Agents in New York, and by them divided, on the basis of "free days," among such hospitals as may at the time be in operation under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It shall be the duty of the preacher in charge to diffuse information on this subject and to call the attention of our wealthy members and friends to the duty of making liberal donations and bequests for the furtherance of this work. It shall be the duty of each presiding elder to bring this subject before the fourth Quarterly Conference of each year, and said Quarterly Conference shall appoint a committee to co-operate with the pastor in this matter.

NORTH-WEST KANSAS.

M. M. Stoltz presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

Sundry collections.

Whereas. There is often a difficulty in ascertaining the amounts paid by charges for special purposes, such as General Conference Expenses, Episcopal residences, and other special causes. Therefore we respectfully petition that the Book Agents be instructed, in preparing blank forms for statistical reports for Annual Conferences, to arrange blank columns under the head of other collections, so as to give more room to report in detail all special collections.

The blanks as now furnished give only one column for other collections, when it is often the case that a number of collections are to be reported.

SAVANNAH.

C. O. Fisher presented the following, signed by T. A. Fortson and twenty-eight others, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid.

Freedmen's Aid Society.

Whereas. There is now an effort to change the name of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and

Whereas, We believe that said Society should remain a monument to the colored people for whom it was organized, and that its name is a stimulus in taking collections for it; and

Whereas, we believe that a change of the name of the Freedmen's Aid Society is a step that will finally lead to the destruction of said Society; therefore,

Resolved, That the name of the Freedmen's Aid Society remain as it now is.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary, under Rule 22, and by him referred to the committees as indicated thereon :

Appeal from
S. S. Ball.

Bishop J. F. Hurst presented a memorial, signed by William L. Strobert *et al*, being an appeal from decisions of Samuel S. Ball, Presiding Elder, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

E. M. Mills presented a memorial from the Central New York Conference, relating to the removal of the time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

He also presented a memorial from the same body relating to the appointment of Conference evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

He also presented a memorial from the same body protesting against discontinuance of the *Northern Christian Advocate* as a General Conference paper, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

He also presented a memorial from the same body, asking for the prices of our publications to be lowered, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

DAKOTA.

D. W. Diggs presented a memorial of the Dakota Conference concerning a plan for the support of superannuated preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Superannuated preachers.

IOWA.

J. T. McFarland presented a memorial from the Quarterly Conference of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Fairfield, Iowa, relating to a form for receiving probationers into the Church, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probationers.

He also presented a memorial from the same body relating to the insurance of church property, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

Insurance.

He also presented a memorial from the same body relating to membership in General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Membership.

ITALY.

L. M. Vernon presented a memorial on missions among Italians resident in the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Mission to Italians.

MAY 12.
ELEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Time limit.

May 12.
ELEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Election of
Bishops.

MAINE.

E. T. Adams presented a memorial from the Annual Conference concerning the election of Bishops and other changes in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NEBRASKA.

Trustees.

A. C. Crosthwaite presented a memorial, signed by W. R. Jones, presiding elder of Hastings district, relating to a change of paragraph 387 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Episcopal residence.

C. F. Creighton presented a memorial of the Nebraska Conference concerning an Episcopal residence, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NEWARK.

Local
preachers &
exhorters.

R. R. Doherty presented a memorial, signed by William Twiddy and others, asking to organize local preachers and exhorters, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN.

Trustees and
Stewards.

W. H. Phillips presented a memorial of the Lay Electoral Conference relating to a change of the Discipline, to define the duties of the Board of Trustees and the Board of Stewards respectively, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Mission to
Indians.

J. E. Champlin presented a memorial from the Wilmington District concerning a mission among persons of Indian descent, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

PITTSBURG.

Bishop Tay-
lor's status.

C. W. Smith presented a petition of the Pittsburgh Conference relating to Bishop Taylor's status, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

General
Conference
districts.

C. C. McLean presented a memorial, signed by H. J. Walker and twenty-eight others, on change of General

Conference Districts, which was referred to the Committee on General Conference Districts.

May 12.
ELEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

SOUTH-EAST INDIANA.

E. F. Ritter presented a memorial asking a change in paragraph 262 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Education.

SOUTH KANSAS.

R. N. Allen presented a memorial of the South Kansas Lay Electoral Conference concerning the boundaries of the Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

UPPER IOWA.

H. H. Green presented a memorial, signed by W. D. Mabry and three others, relating to the authorization of preachers in charge of a circuit to solemnize marriages and to administer the sacrament of baptism, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Matrimony.

WEST NEBRASKA.

P. C. Johnson presented a memorial, signed by Leslie Stevens, Presiding Elder, and others, petitioning and protesting against a division of the West Nebraska Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Division of Conference.

He also presented a petition of Chadron District Ministerial Conference, signed by T. C. Webster, Presiding Elder, and others, asking for a division of the West Nebraska Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

WYOMING.

J. C. Leacock presented a memorial, signed by George M. Colville and three others, relating to time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

He also presented a memorial, signed by L. W. Peck and two others, relating to certificates of church membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Certificates.

May 14.
TWELFTH
DAY.
Morning.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 14.

Bishop Merrill presides.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop S. M. Merrill presiding.

Devotional services.

The devotional services were conducted by L. A. Belt, of the Central Ohio Conference.

Minutes approved.

The Minutes of Saturday's session were read and approved.

D. A. Wheedon.

Daniel A. Wheedon, New England Southern, was announced as present in place of Edward Edson, excused, and he was allowed his seat.

The Bishop resumed the call of the Conferences.

EAST OHIO.

A. H. Domer presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Certificates.

Whereas, The certificate of membership, which is intended only for members of the Church transferring their membership from one Methodist Episcopal Church to another, is defective and misleading as published in the Discipline, ¶ 48, § 5; therefore,

Resolved, That the clause in said section and paragraph, reading, "Affectionately commended to the fellowship of the Methodist Episcopal Church in.....or in any other Church," be so changed as to read, "Affectionately commended to the fellowship of the Methodist Episcopal Church in.....or to any other Methodist Episcopal Church," etc.

W. L. Dixon presented the following report, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Sunday-school boards.

Whereas, Upon large circuits, with societies distant from each other, it is impossible to place the several Sunday-schools under the supervision of a single Sunday-School Board, as constituted according to paragraph 263; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals consider the following change of said paragraph 263: In section 2 insert, after the word "Board," in the first line, "of each Sunday-school." And after the word "Conference," in the fourth line, "for each Sunday-school;" so that the section as amended may read: "The Sunday-school Board of each Sunday-school shall consist of the preacher in charge, who shall be *ex-officio* chairman, the Sunday-school committees appointed by the Quarterly Conference for each Sunday-school, the superintendent," etc.

To harmonize with the above, that they consider also the propriety of pluralizing the words Sunday-school Boards, found in the fifth line of paragraph 104, so that the entire paragraph 104 may read. "It shall be the duty of the Committee on Church Records to see that the records of membership, the records of the Leaders' and Stewards Meeting, of the Official Board, of the Sunday-school Boards," etc.

NEW YORK.

G. S. Hare presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved. That paragraph 98 of the Discipline shall be changed, in the first line, so as to read "Parish" Conference, instead of "Quarterly" Conference, and that wherever the words "Quarterly Conference" or "Quarterly Meeting" occur in the Discipline the word "Parish" shall be substituted for "Quarterly." Also, that there shall be added to paragraph 99 these words: "The Presiding Elder shall appoint, and, if practicable, attend two Parish Conferences for each year, in every charge or group of charges; the first to occur as soon as practicable after each session of his Annual Conference, and the others as nearly as practicable to, but before, the next session of his Annual Conference, and that he shall appoint such other Parish Conferences as he may deem expedient.

May 14.
TWELFTH
DAY.
Morning.

Quarterly
Conferences.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Whereas, The Discipline formerly allowed a presiding elder to preside in the same district twice as long as it allowed a preacher to remain in the same charge; and

Time limit.

Whereas, The late enlargement of presiding elders' districts renders it possible for many presiding elders to preach only once a year in each charge, and limits their opportunity to become acquainted with the necessities of the charges; and

Whereas, An extension of the time limit for presiding elders would give them a far better opportunity to contribute to the efficiency of the work in their districts; therefore,

Resolved. That whatever time limit shall be left in the Discipline at the close of this General Conference for preachers shall be doubled by that accorded to presiding elders.

NORTH NEBRASKA.

J. B. Maxfield presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Whereas, The city of Omaha, Neb., lies five hundred miles west of Chicago, and about the same distance north of St. Louis; and

Book
depository.

Whereas, There is no other place of supply for our books and periodicals further west and north than in the cities above named, and as the vast district of country, in the locality above named, is rapidly filling up with a dense population; therefore,

Resolved, That our Book Agents be instructed to establish a depository in the city of Omaha for the sale of our books and periodicals.

SOUTH-EAST INDIANA.

Will Cumback presented the following, and moved its adoption:

Resolved. That the Committee on Episcopacy be requested to report on Tuesday, the 15th, their action on the resolution to elect Bishops for the term of eight years.

Election of
Bishops.

B. C. Christy moved to amend by referring it to the Committee on Episcopacy. Carried.

W. H. Hunter moved that the report of the Committee

Consolidation
of benevolences.

May 14.
**TWELFTH
DAY.
Morning.**

on Consolidation of Benevolences be made the order of the day for to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M., instead of 10:30 A. M. to-day, and the motion prevailed.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

R. W. Lyon presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Licenses.

Resolved. That paragraph 189 of the Discipline, which reads as follows: "The Quarterly Conference shall have authority to license proper persons to preach, to examine them in such course of study as the Bishops shall prescribe, and to renew their licenses annually when, in the judgment of said Conference, their gifts, grace, and usefulness warrant such renewal," etc., be so amended as to read as follows: "Provided that any one so licensed, having failed to exercise those gifts for a period of one year, without a valid reason for such neglect, this license shall not be renewed." Also, that paragraph 198 be amended by adding at the close of the paragraph the following words: "But no exhorter shall be recommended for renewal of license who for a period of one year shall have failed to exercise his gifts, without a valid reason be given for such neglect."

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern :

**Epworth
Hymnal.**

We most heartily indorse the action of the last General Conference in authorising the publication of the Sunday-school hymn-book known as *Epworth Hymnal*, and would urge upon our pastors and Sunday school superintendents the importance of its introduction into all our schools; and

Whereas, In many of the schools where it has been introduced there has been serious complaint as to the quality of the binding of the edition of said book which is in most general use, and which is the one best adapted for Sunday-school use, namely, the edition containing the hymns and tunes, which is sold in quantities at thirty cents each; and

Whereas, Because of the unserviceable character of said binding there is serious danger of schools, where they have been introduced, discarding them and substituting others, and that others will be deterred from adopting them; and

Whereas, We believe that by an improvement being made in the character of the binding the sales will be very materially increased; therefore,

Resolved, That the Book Agents or Book Committee be requested to take into consideration the publication of an edition of said *Epworth Hymnal*, in a plain, serviceable binding, to be sold at, or as near as the price hereinbefore named as may be possible.

SOUTH KANSAS.

J. A. Hyden presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

**Members
removing.**

Resolved, That on the recommendation of the preacher in charge the Quarterly Conference shall have power to drop from the roll of membership such members as have removed without letters and members that repeatedly and willfully neglect the means of grace and refuse to meet the obligations of the Church they have taken upon

themselves. Nevertheless all such dropped members shall have the right to refer their cases to the next Quarterly Conference, and if it shall be shown that injustice has been done to such members the Quarterly Conference shall have power to restore them to membership.

Bernard Kelley presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that the local work of a district can be more effectually done in a District Conference than in the several Quarterly Conferences of the district; and

Whereas, It is desirable that greater efficiency be given to our present plan by a uniform organization of District Conferences throughout all the districts of the Church, and by closer supervision of their work by the members of the Board of Bishops; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That paragraph 97 of the Discipline, that reads: "The provision for District Conferences shall be of force and binding only in those districts in which the Quarterly Conferences of a majority of the circuits and stations shall have approved the same by asking the presiding elder to convene a District Conference as herein provided. A District Conference may be discontinued by a majority of the members present at any regular session, notice thereof having been given at a previous session, and with the concurrence of a majority of the Quarterly Conferences in the district," be stricken out, so as to make the holding of District Conferences in each district imperative. That the remaining part of the paragraph, that reads: "In those districts in which District Conferences shall be held, the powers given to the District Conferences shall not be exercised by the Quarterly Conferences. In all other cases the powers of the Quarterly Conferences shall remain as hereinafter provided," be amended so as to read: "In all districts District Conferences shall be held, and the powers given to the District Conferences shall not be exercised by the Quarterly Conferences. In all other cases the powers of the Quarterly Conferences shall remain as hereinafter provided."

2. That the Bishops, in the arrangement of their plan of episcopal visitation, be requested to group the Annual Conferences and to assign a Bishop to each group annually, thus materially reducing the amount of travel by the Bishops and giving them more time for the business of the Annual Conferences and to preside at the District Conferences contiguous to their homes.

Hugh McBirney presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Whereas, Woman is, through the liberating power of Christianity, taking her place in our schools and colleges, and in literary work, and in the professions and arts by the side of her husband and brother; and

Whereas, God has called noble, consecrated women to preach the Gospel, and has evidenced the same by imparting gifts, grace, and fruit; therefore,

Resolved, That we will license those whom God thus calls, and send them forth bearing the sanction of the Church.

May 11.
TWELFTH
DAY.
Afternoon.

District
Conferences.

Bishops.

Licensing
women.

TENNESSEE.

Calvin Pickett presented the following, signed by T. W. Johnson, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Whereas, The Central Tennessee College, located at Nashville, Tenn., under the auspices of the Freedmen's Aid Society, did, on the

African
Training-
School.

May 1-4. 21st day of March, 1888, organize a department known as the African Training-School, with an enrollment of 100 students and a collection for same of \$400, for the purpose of furnishing missionaries to labor in Africa; therefore,

Resolved, that the General Conference take cognizance of the same and do all that it can for its success.

TEXAS.

J. B. McCulloeh, of the Texas Conference, presented the following, which he desired read and put upon its passage :

Blair Educational Bill.

Resolved, That this General Conference favor the passage of the Blair Educational bill now pending in Congress.

On motion it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy :

Superannuated preachers.

Resolved, That the Committee on Temporal Economy are instructed to report a plan for securing a better support for the superannuated preachers of our Church.

J. H. Wilkins presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

Presiding elders.

Whereas, There is great need of perfecting the appointments of presiding elders; therefore,

Resolved, That the presiding Bishop shall nominate the presiding elders at the Annual Conference in session, subject to confirmation of the Conference.

TROY.

A. D. Heaxt presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Quarterly Conference business

Whereas, The order of business for Quarterly Conferences as found in paragraph 102 of the Discipline contains, after the question, "What amounts have been received for the support of the ministry this quarter, and how have they been applied?" several items numbered respectively, 1, 2, 3, etc., which are wholly unnecessary and seldom used, some of them never, and as a little change in said order of business will both simplify and perfect the financial report; therefore,

Resolved, That the items in the order of business for Quarterly Conferences, as contained in paragraph 102 and following the question, "What amounts have been received for the support of the ministry this quarter, and how have they been applied?" be stricken out, and that the following be inserted instead: "1. Balance on hand last quarter. 2. Received during the quarter. Total." And that after the word "applied" there shall be added to the items as now printed, showing the disbursements, this additional item, "Balance on hand." By this simple method an exact account of all money raised for ministerial support is kept in the records of the Quarterly Conference.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Whereas, Paragraph 52 of the Discipline directs that "the preacher in charge shall organize the baptized children of the Church" into classes for religious instruction and appoint leaders for said classes; and

Whereas, In paragraph 266 preachers in charge are required "to form classes, wherever they can, for the instruction of the larger children, youth, and adults, in the word of God;" and

Whereas, In a majority of our charges, and especially on circuits where the congregations are widely scattered, it is found to be wholly impracticable to form the classes required by both the sections named; and

Whereas, Section 5 of paragraph 171 makes it the duty of the presiding elder "to report to the Annual Conference the names of all the traveling preachers within his district who shall neglect to observe those rules," thus subjecting said preachers to a public arraignment for not doing that which, in a majority of cases, is impossible to be done; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That paragraph 52 be amended by inserting the words, "wherever practicable," after the word "shall," in the first line, so that said paragraph 52 will read: "The preacher in charge shall, wherever practicable, organize the baptized children of the Church," etc.

2. That section 5 of paragraph 171 be amended by striking out all of said section 5 after the word "observed," in the eighteenth line, the portion to be striken out reading as follows: "And to report to the Annual Conference the names of all traveling preachers within his district who shall neglect to observe those rules."

UPPER IOWA.

A. J. Kynett presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Consolidation of Church Benevolences :

Resolved, That the Committee on Consolidating Church Benevolences be instructed to inquire into and report on the expediency of amending the Discipline as follows:

The Agents of the Book Concern at New York shall publish a monthly magazine to be devoted to the benevolent work of the Church, and to be called *Christianity in Earnest*. An editor shall be chosen by the General Conference, or by the Book Committee, on the nomination of the Bishop, as the General Conference shall determine. The corresponding secretaries of our several benevolent societies and boards shall constitute an advisory committee, with authority to act jointly with the Book Committee in determining the size, form, and price of said magazine, and in fixing the salary of the editor and providing for the payment of the same. Also to amend paragraph 339 by inserting after the "Editor of the Books of the General Catalogue," in the fifth line of the paragraph, the words, "Editor of *Christianity in Earnest*."

Monthly magazine.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension :

Resolved, That the Committee on Church Extension be instructed to inquire and report what action, if any, is necessary in reference to the tenure of church property in the various States and Territories.

Church property.

May 1-4.
TWELFTH
DAY.
Morning.
Baptized
children.

May 1-4.TWELFTH
DAY.Morning.
Member-
ship.

J. T. Crippen presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, Paragraph 537. In the third line strike out the words "does not," and add the letter "s" to the word "exclude." And in the fourth line substitute the word "and" for "but," so that it will read as follows: "The decision excludes the member so received and restores the member so expelled."

E. A. Snyder presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Quarterly
Conferences.

Resolved, That the Discipline should be so changed as to provide for semi-annual in the place of quarterly visits by the presiding elders, to the end that the districts may be enlarged. That this should at least be made apply to the stronger appointments and to admit of fuller attention to the weaker.

G. W. Brindell presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts:

American
Sunday-
School
Union.

Whereas, From numerous sources, and especially from several of the Western States, word reaches us that agents of the American Sunday-School Union, in some cases indorsed by State Sunday-school associations, claim the Methodist Episcopal Church as one of their union, and in their zeal make questionable statements and employ unfraternal means for substituting union Sunday-schools for those already organized for the Methodist Episcopal Church; and,

Whereas, Many of our members and not a few of our younger ministry are uninformed as to the true status of the two unions, and cannot tell why we have our own Sunday-School Union as distinct from the American Sunday-School Union; therefore,

Resolved, That in the interest of truth and fraternity the General Conference give a clear and authoritative statement concerning the relation of our Church to the work of our sister organization, the American Sunday-School Union.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Financial
plan.

Resolved, That paragraph 370 of the Discipline be changed so as to read as follows: "To raise the amount necessary to meet the above-mentioned allowances of the effective preachers, let the stewards, near the close of the Conference year, estimate as nearly as practicable the amount needed for the ensuing year, and apportion the same to the members in weekly amounts, according to the ability of each, to be paid weekly. Let said apportionment be submitted to the members for their acceptance or modification."

Paragraph 371. "Let the sums then assumed be entered by the recording steward in a book which he shall keep as treasurer of the Board of Stewards. Let the stewards then adopt a system whereby each member shall have opportunity to contribute through envelopes 'upon the first day of the week' the amount of his or her weekly subscription. Let the society be divided into financial classes of about twelve members each and a collector. The collectors shall meet the recording steward once a month and receive from him the names of any who are delinquent in their payments and wait upon them for the same."

WASHINGTON.

H. A. Carroll presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Whereas, We have ministers who have labored in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church from youth to old age; and,

Whereas, During their ministry they have had poor charges and large families, and the charges they have had have rendered it impossible for them to accumulate means necessary to give them a comfortable support; and,

Whereas, Such ministers are in want of the necessary means of life, and it is the important duty of the Church to relieve them from suffering; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Superannuated Preachers' Support take into consideration the necessity of recommending such legislation as will raise the present *pro rata* for superannuated preachers a hundred per cent.

May 14.
TWELFTH
DAY.
Morning.

Superannu-
ated
preachers.

WEST NEBRASKA.

J. L. Parrotte presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools:

Resolved, That all our Sunday-school superintendents shall be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Sunday-
school super-
intendents.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the time limit be extended for traveling preachers to (5) five years, and for presiding elders to (6) six years.

Time limit.

WEST TEXAS.

Henry Swann presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Whereas, The *South-western Christian Advocate*, published in New Orleans, is the chief organ of our work in the South; therefore,

S.-W. Chris-
tian Advo-
cate.

Resolved, That this General Conference continue the paper and appropriate a sufficient amount of money to insure its publication.

WEST WISCONSIN.

E. L. Eaton presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Whereas, It is our impression that the paper, *Our Youth*, established since the last General Conference, is destined to supply a great need among the youth of our Church; and,

Our Youth.

Whereas, We believe that its future is most promising in usefulness as well as in financial prosperity; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend its continuance along the same progressive lines that have characterized it in the past.

W. J. McKay presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Resolved, 1. That when an ordained minister in good standing withdraws from our Church and joins an evangelical body of another

Withdrawn
preachers.

May 14. **Twelfth Day.** **Morning.** denomination it is contrary to the Scriptures and to the spirit of Church union to request the return of his ordination papers.
2. That so long as the life and conduct of a brother are in keeping therewith he is entitled to retain his parchments as an ordained minister of the Gospel.

WISCONSIN.

W. P. Stowe moved the adoption of the following:

Centenary of the Book Concern.

Whereas, The Methodist Book Concern will in the year 1889 complete a century of marvelous history, advancing from a borrowed capital of \$600 to nearly \$2,500,000 of net capital, and has grown in magnitude and usefulness until its possibilities for good are second only to the preaching of the Gospel, and in point of achievement stands in the front rank of the religious publishing houses of the world; and,

Whereas, We deem it fitting to commemorate its centennial with such services as shall best express our gratitude to God for his benediction upon our publishing interests, and more fully to call the attention of our people to the practical workings and benefits of this institution: therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Book Concern be instructed to report to the General Conference a plan for the celebration of the Book Concern during the year 1889.

A motion to refer to the Committee on Book Concern was laid on the table, and the resolution was adopted.

Committees announced.

Bishop Andrews announced the Committees on Laying the Corner-stone of the New Publishing and Mission House and on Chaplaincies in the Army. (See *Appendix I*, A, 28, 32.)

Army chaplains

On motion of A. J. Kynett it was ordered that all papers relating to army chaplains heretofore referred to the Committee on the State of the Church be returned to the Conference and referred to the Committee just appointed.

D. D. Whedon.

Under a question of privilege J. M. Buckley moved that the Committee on Memorial Services be requested to provide for a proper recognition of the life and services of Rev. D. D. Whedon, and the motion prevailed.

J. Miley's report.

John Miley presented his report as Fraternal Messenger to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It was received and ordered to be printed in the *Daily Advocate*. (See *Appendix II*, A, 11.)

I. W. Joyce's report.

I. W. Joyce presented his report as Fraternal Messenger to the Methodist Church in Canada, and on motion it was received and ordered to be printed in the *Daily Advocate*. (See *Appendix II*, A, 15.)

John A. Wright, Philadelphia, a reserve, was announced as present, and was permitted to occupy the seat of James Gillender, he having returned home.

The rules were, on motion of C. W. Smith, suspended for the purpose of presenting the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Episcopacy be, and they are hereby instructed to report to-morrow morning whether, in their judgment, the Conference can be ready to proceed with the election of Bishops and other officers so early as Thursday next.

May 14.
TWELFTH
DAY.
Morning.
John A.
Wright.

Elections.

It was read.

A motion to lay on the table was lost, and the resolution was adopted.

Under suspension of the rules W. H. Hunter presented the following:

Whereas, The General Conference has ordered the Committee on the Episcopacy to provide an order for the election of General Conference officers; and,

Election
Bishops.

Whereas, The election of suitable and competent men to the high office of Bishop, involving, as it does, responsibilities so far-reaching and weighty, is a matter of the greatest and most serious concern; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Episcopacy be instructed to so arrange the order of election as to provide for the balloting for one candidate at a time until the requisite number be elected.

T. B. Neely moved to strike out so much as refers to instructing the Committee on Episcopacy, and that the question of voting be referred to that Committee.

J. M. Buckley presented the following as a substitute for all that is before the house:

Whereas, In the language of the Bishops' Address, the constitutional provision for voting by orders "confers a right which is unsatisfiable upon any ground of law or expediency, and goes far toward equalizing the powers of the orders, notwithstanding the disparity of their numbers, besides serving as a check upon impulsive and inconsiderate action;" and,

To vote by
orders.

Whereas, Said address wisely recommends the "exercise of this right in all matters of importance concerning which there is divided sentiment in the Church;" and,

Whereas, The election of Bishops is a matter of great importance to the Church; and,

Whereas, "The sentiment of the Church is divided" as to what persons should be elected Bishops; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this General Conference, in the election of Bishops the vote should be taken by orders, the ministerial and lay delegates voting separately.

J. S. Smart moved to amend by adding, that in voting for Bishop we vote for one at a time.

Will Cumback called for the previous question, and the call was sustained.

May 14.TWELFTH
DAY.*Morning.*Mission Re-
ports
Nos. III. and
IV.Fraternal
Mes-sengers
introduced.Judiciary
Reports
Nos. 3 and 4.

Memoirs.

Adjourn-
ment.Sabbath
observance.North China
Mission.

Temperance.

The amendment to the substitute was not adopted; the substitute was not accepted; and the resolution presented by W. H. Hunter was not adopted.

The Committee on Missions presented Report No. IV.

Report No. III of the same Committee was read and adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 42.)

C. J. Little, chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Messengers, requested permission to introduce the Fraternal Messengers from the Maryland Association of Independent Methodists, which being granted, he presented the Rev. J. T. Wightman, D.D., and Charles J. Baker, Esq.

The Committee on Judiciary presented Report No. III, which was read, and on motion of W. J. Paxson was recommitted.

Report No. IV of the same Committee was presented and read.

J. M. Buckley moved that it be recommitted, and the motion prevailed.

J. M. Trimble, from the Committee on Memorial Services, announced that arrangements have been made for memorial addresses on the life and character of Dr. D. D. Whedon, Dr. C. J. Clark and Lemuel Bates.

On motion, the Conference adjourned. C. G. Trusdell was appointed to conduct the devotional services to-morrow. The doxology was sung, and Bishop Merrill pronounced the benediction.

The following MEMORIALS were presented to the Secretary, under Rule 22, and by him referred to the committees as indicated therein.

Bishop Andrews presented a memorial from the Sub-Committee of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod relating to the Sabbath, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

He also presented a memorial from the North China Mission concerning an enabling act and time of meeting, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

He also presented the report of a Committee on Temperance and Prohibition in England, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

CINCINNATI.

J. K. Pollard presented a memorial relating to the division of parsonage property, signed by John Pearson, Springfield, O., which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

J. E. Jones presented a memorial relating to neglect of means of grace and repeal of paragraph on Official Boards, signed by Rev. J. Pearson, of Springfield, O., which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

I. W. Joyce presented a memorial relating to a Missionary Bishop, signed by Rev. J. Pearson, of Springfield, O., which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

He also presented a memorial relating to the order of business and reports in Quarterly Conferences, signed by Rev. J. Pearson, of Springfield, O., which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented a memorial in relation to presiding elders inspecting church records and forms for reports to the Annual Conference, signed by Rev. John Pearson, of the Cincinnati Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented a memorial relating to holding service within the bounds of another charge, signed by Rev. J. Pearson, of Springfield, O., which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

May 11.
TWELFTH
DAY.
Morning.
Parsonage
property.

Means of
grace.

Missionary
Bishop.

Quarterly
Conference
business.

Church
records.

Public
services.

FOOCHOW.

Sia Sek Ong presented a memorial relating to Anglo Chinese College, Foochow, China, signed by Geo. B. Smythe and two others, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Chinese
College.

NEBRASKA.

C. F. Creighton presented a petition, signed by himself and four others, relating to eligibility of women as delegates to Lay Electoral Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Eligibility of
women
delegates.

NEW JERSEY.

The delegation presented a memorial relating to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which was re-

woman's
G. T. U.

May 14. ferred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.
 TWELFTH DAY.
Morning.

NORTH-WEST SWEDISH.

Boundaries. John Wigren presented a memorial of the North-west Swedish Conference, signed by John Wigren and another, relating to Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Time limit. He also presented a memorial from the Kansas-Nebraska District of the same Conference, signed by Oscar J. Swan and five others, relating to time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

PHILADELPHIA.

Presiding Elders. T. B. Neely presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Conference relating to the election to presiding eldership, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

WILMINGTON.

Appeal of W. E. Tomkinson. N. M. Browne presented the appeal of W. E. Tomkinson from the Wilmington Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

He also presented another appeal from the Wilmington Conference, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

WYOMING.

Epworth Hymnal. J. C. Leacock presented a memorial of the Wyoming Conference, signed by himself and another, relating to the *Epworth Hymnal*, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools.

May 15.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Morning.

Bishop Andrews presides.

Devotional services.

Minutes approved.

Education.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 15.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop Edward G. Andrews in the chair.

The devotional services were conducted by C. G. Trusdell, Rock River Conference.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

By consent D. A. Goodsell called attention to the

importance of educational institutions furnishing information to the Board of Education.

On motion of A. W. Pottle, a seat on the platform was granted to Rev. D. B. Randall, of the Maine Conference.

Bishop Walden, by consent, called the attention of the Conference to certain questions concerning boundaries.

J. M. Reid moved that all matters referring to boundaries in the home work be referred to the Committee on Boundaries, and all relating to the foreign work be referred to the Committee on Missions, and the motion prevailed.

C. D. Hammond, Troy Conference, was excused from further attendance, and Daniel Klock, Jr., a reserve, was granted his seat.

Frank H. Maynard, New England Southern, a reserve, was announced as present to fill the seat of Lemuel Bates, deceased.

Amos Shinkle moved that the further call of the Conferences for resolutions be dispensed with.

J. M. Reid moved to amend by adding, "after another call;" the amendment was accepted and the resolution was adopted.

May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Courtesy to
Dr. Randall.

Boundaries.

Daniel
Klock, Jr.

F. H. May-
nard.

Call for
resolutions.

ARKANSAS.

T. B. Ford presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Whereas, The subject of the organic union between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has been proposed by a memorial presented to this General Conference, and referred to the Committee on the State of the Church; and,

Whereas, There are other Methodist bodies in this country which hold to the episcopal form of government and are similar to the Methodist Episcopal Church in doctrine and practice; and

Whereas, There are the same, and even greater, reasons for the union of all branches of Episepal Methodism in this country in one body than there are for the union of any two of these; and,

Whereas, No proposed union would be just, complete, or satisfactory, that does not provide for all Episcopal Methodists in the United States on the same terms, whether their membership be white or black, great or small; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on the State of the Church be instructed to inquire into the propriety of the appointment of a commission by this General Conference of one from each General Conference district, whose duty shall be to confer with similar commissions which may be appointed by other branches of Episcopal Methodism, and with them to arrange a basis of union that will be

May 15. alike just and honorable to all, and report the same to the next ensuing General Conference for its action.

THIRTEENTH DAY.
Morning. 2. That in the event the appointment of a commission be thought wise the said Committee be requested to report to this General Conference a plan for the creation and government of such Commission.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid Society :

Freedmen's Aid Society. *Whereas,* The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South is of the greatest importance from the stand-points of religion, education and moral reform; and,

Whereas, The erection of school buildings and the maintenance of schools for preparatory and higher education, and especially for the training of preachers and teachers for our work, sustains such a vital relation to the successful prosecution of our mission in the South; and,

Whereas, The separation of this educational work on the color line, and the putting of it under two societies, both occupying the same ground and seeking to do the same kind of work for peoples whose conditions are essentially the same as to need, worthiness and promise, though they differ in color, would unnecessarily increase expense, tend to produce friction between administrations, and dignify and make permanent the policy of exclusion on account of race; and,

Whereas, The Freedmen's Aid Society has under authoritative interpretations of its charter, and the directions of the General Conference, successfully laid the foundations of a mighty educational system for the whole South, and has this entire work well in hand; therefore,

Resolved. 1. That, as far as practicable, all our educational work in the South should be Connectional, and, as far as Connectional, under one general management, with local boards to be appointed by the Annual Conferences, in whose bounds institutions have been, or may be located, with such powers as to the selecting of teachers and local management as may be agreed upon by such boards severally, and the parent Society.

2. That in view of the great success of the Freedmen's Aid Society in the past in raising funds and administering important trusts, and its hold upon the conscience and heart of the whole Church, no change should be made by a transfer of any part of its responsibility and work to any other society.

3. That new emphasis be given our work in the South by such legislation for increasing its efficiency and usefulness as the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South may judge necessary, provided no change of policy as to the rights of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church on account of race or color be implied.

A. C. Phillips presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Probationers.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to consider the propriety of preparing, and having inserted in the Discipline a brief form for the reception of probationers into our Church, for the purpose of making the reception of such person more impressive and the practice of our preachers more uniform.

CENTRAL OHIO.

Gershom Lease presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Vote by orders.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be respectfully requested to answer the following question of law, and report to this

Conference on Wednesday morning, May 16: "Can a vote by orders, as provided for by ¶ 69 of the Discipline, be demanded in an election for Bishops or other General Conference officers?"

May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

S. L. Roberts presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Whereas, Much time of this General Conference has been consumed, and large expense incurred, by unsuccessful contests for seats in this body; therefore,

Contested
seats.

Resolved, That hereafter the expenses of parties contesting the seats of certified members elect will not be paid by the General Conference, unless notice of manifest illegality of election with purpose to contest has been given such delegate in open Conference before its adjournment, and a copy of the notice sent to the Secretary of the General Conference, whose duty it is to make and call the roll of the General Conference.

Also the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be and it is hereby requested to recommend the General Conference to change § 3, ¶ 263, page 149 of the Discipline, so as to read:

Sunday-
school super-
intendents.

"The superintendent shall be nominated by the preacher in charge and elected by the Quarterly Conference, and in case of a vacancy the preacher in charge shall superintend or secure the superintendency of the school until such time as a superintendent shall be elected by the Quarterly Conference."

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

D. S. Monroe presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

In ¶ 88 strike out the words, "signed by the President and," so as to read, "signed by the Secretary."

Conference
Journals.

CINCINNATI.

J. H. Bayliss presented the following, and moved its adoption, and the motion prevailed:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of one from each General Conference District be appointed to consider, and, if possible, to mature a plan for the organization of the standing and all other committees of the General Conference, so that with desirable changes both orders of delegates shall be more fully and equitably represented on these committees.

Organization
of
Committees.

He also presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the editor of the *Daily Christian Advocate* be requested to publish in to-morrow's issue of the *Daily* the action of the General Missionary Committee concerning Bishop Taylor's Missions in South America, and that the Secretaries of the Missionary Society be requested to furnish the editor a copy of said action.

Action of the
Missionary
Committee.

May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

DETROIT.

J. S. Smart presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary :

Sundry expenses.

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be requested to inquire and report to this body as to whether or not it be lawful, under the Sixth Restrictive Rule, paragraph 350 of the Discipline, to pay the expenses of Judicial Conferences and of various commissions composed of both ministers and laymen, and the expenses of laymen as members of the General Conference, or any part of said expenses, from the profits of the Book Concern.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy :

Sundry expenses.

Resolved, That we are determined to prove ourselves worthy of the confidence expressed in the Episcopal Address, in which the Bishops say, "We need scarcely remind you of the importance of guarding sacredly the produce of the Book Concerns, so that no diversion shall be permitted that will conflict with the vested rights of the traveling ministers."

2. That the Committee on Temporal Economy be requested to inquire into the expediency of combining all the general expenses of the Church, such as the expenses of Judicial Conferences, the expenses of the General Conference, and of the various commissions appointed by the General Conference with the Episcopal Fund, so that we may have one common fund for all these purposes, to be called "The Episcopal and Incidental Fund," raised by an apportionment upon the churches according to their several ability, in order that the surplus profits of the Book Concerns may be securely guarded and sent forward to the Annual Conferences for the benefit of the Conference claimants, as the law in paragraph 350 of the Discipline directs.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

J. B. Green presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Lower California.

Whereas, The peninsula of Lower California now contains a large and rapidly-growing population of English-speaking people, furnishing ample material for the formation of numerous self-supporting churches, several being already organized and supplied with pastors from Southern California Conference; and,

Whereas, There is also a large population of Spanish-speaking people who are almost entirely without Protestant evangelizing influences; and,

Whereas, The resources of that country are now being so rapidly developed, the achievements of our ministry there are of great value, and there are immediate possibilities of securing immense religious and educational advantages if our work in that country be wisely cared for, and we think the best way to do this is by the organizing of a Lower California Mission; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby request the General Missionary Committee to provide such organization and assistance for that country as they may find expedient at the earliest possible day.

W. A. Spencer moved that the order of the day be taken up, and the motion prevailed.

The Committee on Consolidation of Benevolences presented report No. I, a part of which was read, as follows:

It appears, therefore, that the success of the various benevolent societies of the Church has thus far been increased by successive changes, and yet all vested rights have been carefully guarded and conserved.

It seems to your Commission to have been the judgment of the last General Conference that the time had come to make further modifications in our benevolent societies. As certain readjustments of charters will be necessary to accomplish this purpose, we therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church be and is hereby directed to obtain from the State of New York a new and amended act of incorporation, under the name of "The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church," preserving the identity of the corporation, or making the new corporation the legal successor of said Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

2. That the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church be and is hereby directed to secure a new and amended act of incorporation from the State of Pennsylvania, under the corporate name, "The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church," preserving the identity of the present corporation, or making the new the legal successor of the old corporation.

3. That the Sunday-School Union and Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church be and are hereby directed to obtain from the State of New York a new and amended act of incorporation, consolidating the two societies under the corporate name of "The Board of Sunday-School and Tract Publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church;" said act of incorporation to preserve the identity of the present societies in the new corporation, or to make the new corporation the legal successor of each and both the old corporations.

4. That a commission, to consist of one of the Bishops and one minister and one layman from each General Conference District, be appointed by the Bishops, whose duty it shall be to determine, at the earliest day possible, what property held for missionary purposes in this country, by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, shall be conveyed to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension; and also to make an equitable division of the assets of said Missionary Society; and further, to provide for a suitable division of moneys received in payment of bequests made in the name of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

5. That each of the above boards, when incorporated, shall assume and perform all obligations resting upon the corporation or corporations of which it has become the successor, so that the purpose of the donors of moneys shall be sacredly regarded, and every trust faithfully performed.

James Coote presented the following amendment:

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Consolidation of Benevolences be so amended as to consolidate the Board of Education and the Freedmen's Aid Society.

May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Consolidation
of Be-
nevolences.

Board of Ed-
ucation and
Freedmen's
Aid Society.

On motion of E. J. Gray, the previous question was ordered.

MAY 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Alexander Ashley moved a vote by orders; not sustained.

A call for the ayes and noes was not sustained.

The amendment was lost by a count vote of 156 for and 246 against.

The Report was then voted upon, but not adopted.

On motion of J. O. Peck, the rules were suspended, and he presented Report No. I of the Committee on the State of the Church.

It was read, and, on motion, adopted. (*Appendix I, B, 26.*)

W. H. Olin presented a report from the Committee on Episcopacy relating to the time of elections.

On motion of Arthur Edwards, the rules were suspended and the Report was read.

T. B. Neely moved the adoption of the Report.

J. L. Sooy presented the following as a substitute. It was laid on the table :

Whereas, This General Conference has fixed Thursday, the 17th inst., as the day for the election of Bishops and other General Conference officers; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we instruct the Committee on Episcopacy to prepare an order of election for that day.

2. That, since the Board of Bishops have signified four as the number of Bishops to be elected, we concur with the Bishops in this opinion, and elect four.

The previous question was ordered.

G. H. Foster moved a vote by orders, but the call was not sustained.

The Report was then voted upon and adopted. (*Appendix I, B, 1.*)

L. C. Queal, under a question of privilege, moved that when we adjourn it be to meet at 7:30 P. M., for the purpose of receiving Fraternal Messengers. The motion prevailed.

On motion, the Columbia River delegation was requested to prepare a memoir of J. H. Wilbur, and the Southern California to prepare a memoir of R. W. C. Farnsworth.

On motion, Conference adjourned.

Bennett Mitchell was appointed to conduct devotional services to-morrow morning. The doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Andrews.

Evening Session.

Memoir.

Adjournment.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary, under Rule 22, and by him referred to the committees as indicated thereon.

D. S. Monroe, Secretary of the General Conference, presented a memorial, signed by W. J. Starr and twenty-four others, asking for change in Discipline, paragraph 214, section 5, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

He also presented a memorial from W. Armstrong relating to ritual revision, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented a memorial from Omaha, signed by T. C. Glendenning, presiding elder of Omaha District, North Nebraska Conference, inviting the General Conference to hold its next session in Omaha, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

CALIFORNIA.

Robert Bentley presented a memorial from W. J. Sheldt and others asking an enabling act for the organization of a German Annual Conference in California, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

CINCINNATI.

A memorial from the Cincinnati Lay Electoral Conference was presented relating to baptized children, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

A. B. Leonard presented a memorial, signed by N. A. Fulton and others, on election of assistant superintendent, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented a memorial on the legal relation of prohibition to the Church, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

DES MOINES.

W. T. Smith presented a memorial, signed by himself and four others, relating to the abolishment of our probationary system, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

T. McK. Stuart presented a memorial from Villisca Charge, signed by A. W. Armstrong and P. D. Minick,

May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Public
services.

Ritual.

General
Conference
of 1892.

Enabling
act.

Baptized
children.

Sunday-
school super-
intendents.

Prohibition.

Probationary
system.

Church
membership.

MAY 15. relating to Church membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

THIRTEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Sunday-
school
officers.

H. H. Moore presented a memorial from the Townville Charge, Meadville District, Erie Conference, signed by T. P. Warner, relating to Sunday-school officers, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools.

ERIE.

Marriage.

G. N. Power presented a memorial on solemnizing marriage by unordained preachers, which was referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

LEXINGTON.

Training
school.

E. W. S. Hammond presented a memorial relating to a training-school for Africa, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South.

MAINE.

Trustees.

A. W. Pottle presented a memorial relating to proposed amendments of paragraphs 389 to 392 of the Discipline, concerning trustees, their duties and responsibilities, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

MICHIGAN.

Time limit.

The delegation presented a memorial from the Garland Street Official Board, signed by the secretary thereof, relating to the extension of the pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NEWARK.

General
Conference
officers.

Sanford Van Benschoten presented a memorial from the Newark Conference relating to the election of General Conference officers, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Clerical
representa-
tion.

H. C. Clark presented a memorial from the same body relating to inequality of clerical representation in the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Time limit.

J. I. Boswell presented a memorial from the Hackettstown Charge relating to non-extension of pastoral

terms, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

He also presented another memorial, signed by S. Parsons and one other, relating to the appropriation of the Book Concern profits, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

He also presented a memorial, signed by Rev. J. W. Young, relating to correction of errors in statistical tables, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

H. C. Clark presented a memorial from the Newark Lay Electoral Conference asking that the salary of Bishop Taylor be provided for from the Episcopal Fund, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

J. N. FitzGerald presented a memorial from the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society concerning candidates ordained under the missionary rule, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.

Morning.
Book
Concern
profits.

Statistics.

Bishop
Taylor.

Ordination
of
missionaries.

NEW YORK EAST.

J. O. Peck presented a memorial from the National Temperance Society, signed by Theodore L. Cuyler, President, and J. N. Stearns, Corresponding Secretary, relating to the liquor traffic with Africa, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

African
liquor traffic.

NORTH-WEST SWEDISH.

John Wigren presented a memorial signed by Albert Ericson and seven others, relating to extension of time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

He also presented a memorial, signed by John A. Gabridrau and eight others, relating to the time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

Time limit.

PHILADELPHIA.

T. B. Neely presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Preachers' Meeting, signed by G. T. Hurlock, President, and William D. Jones, Secretary, relating to

Time limit.

May 15. modification of pastoral time, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.
THIRTEENTH DAY.
Morning.

Conference paper.

M. M. Bovard presented a memorial of the Southern California Conference, signed by himself and John F. Green, relating to the establishment of a General Conference paper in their Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Boundaries.

A. J. Kynett presented a memorial, signed by William E. Wilson and nine others, relating to Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

UPPER IOWA.

Transfer.

E. W. S. Peck presented a memorial of the Warren Methodist Episcopal Church of Pittsburg, Pa., relating to a transfer, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

WASHINGTON.

Probation.

G. R. Townsen presented a memorial, signed by himself, relating to the six months' probation, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

May 15.

THIRTEENTH

DAY.

Evening.

Bishop

Bowman

presides.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 15.

Pursuant to adjournment Conference met and was called to order at eight o'clock P. M., Bishop Thomas Bowman presiding.

Hymn 797, beginning,

"Blest be the tie that binds,"

was sung.

Bishop Cyrus D. Foss led in prayer.

Hymn 438, beginning,

"Arise, my soul, arise,"

was then sung.

Rev. C. H.
Kelly.

The credentials of Charles H. Kelly, Fraternal Messenger from the British Conference, were presented and read by the Secretary. (See *Appendix II*, A, 4.)

Address of
British
Conference.

C. J. Little, chairman of the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Messengers, read the Address of

the British Conference of 1887 to this General Conference. (See *Appendix II*, A, 3.)

After reading the address he presented the Rev. Charles H. Kelly to the Bishop, who introduced him to the Conference. He was most cordially received, and addressed the Conference. (See *Appendix II*, A, 5.)

The Address of the Irish Methodist Conference was read by D. H. Moore. (See *Appendix II*, A, 7.)

After a few introductory remarks by Robert Bentley he presented the Rev. Wesley Guard, Fraternal Messenger from the Irish Conference.

Having been introduced by Bishop Bowman and very cordially received he addressed the Conference. (See *Appendix II*, A, 8.)

On motion, Conference adjourned. The doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Charles H. Kelly.

May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.

Evening.
Rev. Mr.
Kelly
introduced.

Address of
Irish
Methodist
Conference.
Rev. Wesley
Guard.

His address.

Adjourn-
ment.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 16.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop H. W. Warren in the chair.

The devotional services were led by Bennett Mitchell, of the North-west Iowa Conference.

The Minutes of yesterday's sessions were read and approved.

The Committee on Reception of Fraternal Messengers presented Report No. III, which was read and adopted. (*Appendix II*, A, 9.)

On motion of J. S. Tevis, the rules were suspended, and a resolution was adopted that all speeches hereafter shall be limited to five minutes.

Under suspension of the rules J. C. Jackson, Jr., moved that the further reading of resolutions be dispensed with, and the motion prevailed.

The call of Conferences for resolutions was resumed.

CALIFORNIA.

E. R. Dille presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to provide an appropriate ritual for the administration of the Lord's Supper to the sick.

May 16.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.

Morning.
Bishop
Warren
presides.

Devotional
services.

Minutes
approved.

Committee
on Fraternal
Messengers
Report
No. III.

Speeches
limited.

Reading res-
olutions dis-
pensed with.

Ritual.

May 16.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.

*Mornin' g.
Qualifica-
tions of
Bishops.*

W. S. Urmy presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, Our Book of Discipline contains no information whatever in regard to the qualifications of a Bishop; and

Whereas, This omission might lead to the introduction of improper persons into this sacred office; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Episcopacy take into consideration the propriety of inserting before paragraph 162 a paragraph reading somewhat as follows:

"A Bishop must be an elder who shall have traveled at least ten consecutive years after his admission into some Annual Conference, who shall be at least forty years of age, and who shall possess all those qualifications mentioned by the apostle Paul in his first epistle to Timothy."

CINCINNATI.

A. B. Leonard presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Tobacco.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be and is hereby instructed to consider the propriety of so amending the Discipline as to prohibit traveling ministers in our Church from cultivating, buying, or selling tobacco.

EAST OHIO.

E. A. Simons presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Conference
Treasurer.

Resolved, That paragraph 83 of the Discipline be so amended as to read as follows:

"¶ 83. § 1. Each Annual Conference shall appoint a Treasurer, who shall receive, receipt, and account for all moneys and vouchers from the several pastoral charges of the Conference, duly handing over to the Board of Stewards and to the various benevolent societies the funds belonging to them.

"§ 2. Each Annual Conference shall appoint an Auditing Committee, whose duty it shall be, 1. To examine the books of the Treasurer; 2. To compare the collections reported by the preachers with the receipts of the Conference Treasurer, that discrepancies, if any, may be corrected before the publication of the Minutes; 3. To report to the Conference.

"§ 3. The Conference Treasurer shall be the Treasurer of all the Conference benevolent societies connected with the Church at large."

2. That question 9 be dropped from the list of questions in the fourth Quarterly Conference, and that question 10, in the first Quarterly Conference, read, "What was raised for benevolent purposes last year?" when the receipt of the Conference Treasurer shall be presented and recorded in the minutes of that Quarterly Conference.

W. L. Dixon presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Pastor's
reports.

Whereas, Reporting the rental value of parsonages in the same column with the cash receipts on the pastor's salary is misleading; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals consider the importance of so changing the blanks for Pastors' Reports to Annual Confer-

ences as that the rental value of the parsonage property shall be reported in a column separate from the one in which the cash receipts of the pastor are reported.

May 16.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Louis Paine presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Whereas, By the adoption of the present plan of supporting the General Conference the expense of the same is thrown largely upon the Church at large; and

Whereas, The expense should be reduced as much as is consistent with the convenience of such Conference; and

Whereas, The holding of General Conferences in opera-houses is inconvenient, on account of the interrupted use of such houses; and

Whereas, Such place of meeting is objectionable, in view of the attitude and deliverances of our Church upon the subject of questionable amusements; therefore,

Resolved, That a commission, consisting of one representative from each General Conference District, with four at large, be appointed to take into consideration the selection of some central and convenient situation for the location of a building for General Conference purposes, and report thereon to the General Conference of A. D. 1892, together with plans and estimated cost of such building.

Building for
General
Conference
purposes.

GENESEE.

D. W. C. Huntington presented the following, and moved its adoption:

Whereas, The election of men to the office of General Superintendent in the Methodist Episcopäl Church is of vital importance in its bearing upon the highest interests of both ministers and churches; and

Whereas, The efficiency of the Episcopacy and the honor of the Church would be promoted by great care in the selection of men for this office and by the greatest possible degree of unanimity in their election; therefore,

Resolved, That in the election of Bishops at this General Conference it shall require a majority of two thirds of all the votes cast at any given ballot to constitute an election.

Election of
Bishops.

On a motion to refer to the Committee on Episcopacy the previous question was ordered, and the motion to refer did not prevail. The resolution was adopted by a count vote of 202 for and 131 against.

It was announced that D. L. Musselman, Illinois, having returned home, Philip G. Gillette, a reserve, was present, and he was allowed to fill the seat.

P. G. Gillette
present.

The order of the day, the report of the Commission on Lay Representation, was taken up.

On motion of J. I. Boswell the further consideration of the report was postponed and made the order of the day for Friday next at ten o'clock A. M.

The call of Conferences for resolutions was resumed.

May 16.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Bishops'
paper.

Corner-
stone.

Term of
Bishops.

The following was presented by J. B. Wentworth :

Whereas, The paper read by Bishop Bowman at the opening of this General Conference demands, both on account of the occasion of its issuance and the claims to Episcopal prerogative it contains, careful analysis and consideration by this Conference;

Resolved, That this paper be hereby referred to the Judiciary Committee, to be examined by said committee, and by it to be reported upon to this body.

A motion to lay it on the table did not prevail.

T. B. Neely moved to strike out "Judiciary" and insert "Episcopacy." Laid on the table by a count vote of 139 for and 115 against.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the resolution was laid on the table by a count vote of 158 for and 142 against.

Sandford Hunt moved that the Senior Bishop be requested to lay the corner-stone of the new Publishing and Mission House at such time as shall be decided upon. Carried.

On motion of J. O. Peck, certain papers were received from the Committee on the State of the Church and referred to other committees.

HOLSTON.

H. B. Case presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy:

Whereas, The Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church is silent upon the question of the length of time a Bishop shall hold his office; and

Whereas, A limitation of the time during which all officials shall hold office is in harmony with the general polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and

Whereas, It has been decided by the highest authority that the position of a Bishop is that of an office, elective by the General Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That all persons elected, or to be elected, including those elected at this session, by this General Conference, to the office of Bishop, shall hold such office for the term of eight years and no longer, unless re-elected by the General Conference. This resolution shall in no way affect the tenure of office of those Bishops heretofore elected.

ILLINOIS.

W. N. McElroy presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Whereas, The General Conference for many years has held its sessions in large cities, and mostly in the East; and

Whereas, It would be greatly to the comfort of the General Conference to assemble in smaller cities, and also to the advantage of the Church at large; and

Whereas, The city of Springfield, Ill., has, by the unanimous vote

General
Conference
of 1892.

of the Quarterly Conferences of its churches, invited the General Conference of 1892 to hold its session in that city : and

Whereas, We have assurances that the hall of the House of Representatives in that city will be secured for the purpose; and

Whereas, The hotel accommodations of Springfield are of the amplest and of the best, and its people most hospitable; and

Whereas, The expense of holding the session there will be greatly less than in a larger city; therefore,

Resolved, That we accept the invitation so kindly proffered and order that the General Conference of 1892 be held in the city of Springfield, Ill.

May 16.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

INDIANA.

H. J. Talbot presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Whereas, Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, is so located as to be within easy reach of our Methodism in all parts of the country, east, west, south, and north; therefore,

Episcopal residence.

Resolved, That Indianapolis be designated as a place of residence for one of our Bishops.

D. E. Beem presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy :

Resolved, That ¶¶ 371 and 372 of the Discipline relating to the methods for providing support for the ministers and preachers, and the Bishops and presiding elders, should be stricken out, and the following adopted instead thereof:

Financial plan.

¶ 371. Let these sums, with the amount apportioned for the support of the Bishops and the presiding elder, be entered by the recording steward in a book which he shall keep as treasurer of the Board of Stewards. If the total amount of these sums does not equal the amount needed monthly let the stewards apportion the deficiency among all the members, setting down to each person the additional amount which they think he ought to pay monthly.

¶ 372. Let the stewards then adopt and carry out a plan by which every one, except such as prefer to make weekly contributions through their class-leaders, shall have the opportunity of contributing monthly the sum which has been so pledged by and apportioned to him. Let these contributions be paid over to the recording steward or class-leader, and be brought up by him to the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting or Quarterly Conference, as the case may be; and let the stewards report to the first Quarterly Conference of each year the details of the financial plan. The recording steward shall keep an individual account of all these pledges and apportionments, and shall pay over all moneys collected, under the direction of the stewards, to the persons authorized to receive them. If any member shall fail or refuse to pay the amount so pledged by and apportioned to him for the period of three months the recording steward shall notify him to appear before a meeting of the Board of Stewards, and give his reasons for such non-payment, which shall be reported to the next Quarterly Conference. If such reasons are not satisfactory it shall be the duty of the Quarterly Conference to direct the recording steward to prepare a charge against such member for disobedience to the Discipline of the Church; and, if found guilty after due trial, let him be expelled from the Church.

May 16.**FOURTEENTH****DAY.****Morning.****JAPAN.**

J. O. Spencer presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Transfers.

Resolved. That the Discipline be amended by adding the following.

¶ 164, § 4:

Provided it shall be unlawful for any Bishop to transfer a traveling preacher from one Conference to another when said Bishop is in possession of any information against the moral character of said preacher; but it shall be the duty of the Bishop to place a statement of the nature and source of the damaging rumors in the hands of the proper presiding elder requesting the presiding elder to proceed with an investigation according to Discipline, paragraph 214, and following. Further, it shall be unlawful for a Bishop to transfer a traveling preacher in the interval of Annual Conference sessions without the consent of the presiding elder having charge of said traveling preacher.

LOUISIANA.

J. F. Marshall presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts:

Sunday-school work in the South.

Whereas, The Sunday-school work in the South is increasing in numbers and interest, and is in need of more and closer supervision; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Sunday-School Union be directed to look into the advisability of employing more field agents for the better development of the work.

A. E. P. Albert presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Episcopal supervision.

Whereas, In order to curtail the expenses, increase the efficiency of our Episcopacy, and to relieve our Bishops of extraordinary strain upon their physical endurance, therefore,

Resolved, That in their Plan of Episcopal Visitation the Bishops shall so arrange their work that each one shall preside successively over each of the General Conference Districts; provided that the foreign Conferences shall be considered as forming separate and distinct Episcopal districts, over which they shall successively preside. Provided further, that in case of any impediment to such an arrangement they shall exercise their discretion, so as to give the greatest possible prominence to these provisions.

J. C. Hartzell presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Consolidation of Benevolences:

Consolidation of Benevolences.

Resolved, That the Special Committee on the Consolidation of Benevolences be instructed to consider the relation of our benevolent collections to each other, and to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to secure a more equitable presentation of them to the churches; and also to inquire whether, in the reports of these collections to the Annual Conferences, each one is represented as its relative importance demands.

MINNESOTA.

J. N. Liscomb presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Removal of members.

Amendment to paragraph 184, section 9.

Add the following: "But when a member removes from a charge, and remains away two years without asking for a certificate of membership, and his place of residence is unknown to the preacher in charge, he shall be deemed as withdrawn from the church, and so recorded on the church records."

Robert Forbes presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, The exact meaning of the Third Restrictive Rule is not perfectly clear, there existing doubt in the minds of many ministers and laymen as to the constitutional limitations touching the following questions; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that changes in the usage of the Church should be made with great care, and to remove all doubt as to the constitutionality of the change, if a change should be made; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Superintendents be instructed to submit to the Annual Conferences, during the year 1891, the following questions:

1. Shall the Third Restrictive Rule be so changed as to allow the Annual Conferences to elect presiding elders?
2. Shall the Third Restrictive Rule be so changed as to make the presiding elders legally the Bishop's cabinet, giving them co-ordinate authority in fixing the appointments?
3. Shall the Third Restrictive Rule be so changed as to allow of the assigning of Bishops to districts by the General Conference?
4. Shall the Third Restrictive Rule be so changed as to allow of the election of Bishops for less than a life term?

Also the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Whereas, The cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis are the commercial and ecclesiastical center of a vast region of our country; and

Whereas, It is desirable that our Church be properly equipped in every respect for the great work that lies just before us in that great growing new North-west; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the agents of the Western Book Concern be authorized to establish a book depository in one of those cities.

2. That they may be authorized to purchase the *Methodist Herald*, a Methodist paper now published in Minneapolis, and conduct the same, making it one of the official papers of the Church.

G. H. Hazzard presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts:

Whereas, This General Conference has voted to keep the Sunday-school and Tract causes separate; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts present some plan that shall revive the Tract Society as an agency, and that said interest may be worked and presented to the Church by others than those over burdened with assembly and other work.

MISSISSIPPI.

J. M. Shumpert presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South:

Whereas, A proposition is made to change the name of the Freed-

Freedmen's
Aid Society.

MAY 16.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Third
Restrictive
Rule.

Book
depository.

Tract
Society.

May 16. men's Aid Society to the Southern Educational Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and

FOURTEENTH DAY. *Whereas*, There is considerable opposition to the name Southern; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the name shall be the Freedmen's Aid and Educational Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Henry Avant presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Election of Bishops. *Whereas*, It has been decided by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church that the position of Bishop is that of an office merely; and

Whereas, The time may come when our law should be definite as to the age of a person whom it is proposed to elect Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; therefore,

Resolved, That no person be elected to the bishopric of the Methodist Episcopal Church who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five (35) years preceding his election.

J. C. Eekles presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South:

Freedmen's Aid Society. *Whereas*, The Freedmen's Aid Society has done and is still doing a great work for the people of the South; and

Whereas, Any change in the policy of the said Society would be detrimental to the interests of the society and would seriously derange and embarrass our work in the South; therefore,

Resolved, That no change be made in the present policy of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

MONTANA.

W. A. Shannon presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions :

Utah. *Whereas*, The Utah Mission now has fifteen preachers who are members of Annual Conferences, with a probable increase of fifteen or more within two or three years; therefore,

Resolved, That it may organize into an Annual Conference during the quadrennium, provided it may have the required number of preachers, two thirds of whom request the same, and the Bishop in charge concurring.

NEBRASKA.

M. B. Reese presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Slavery. *Whereas*, Slave-holding, and the selling of slaves, is prohibited by the General Rules of the Church; and

Whereas, Slavery no longer exists in the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That paragraph 37 of the Discipline be amended by striking out the last sentence thereof.

NEW JERSEY.

J. L. Sooy presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Tobacco. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals be and is hereby instructed to consider the propriety of so amending the Discipline as

to prohibit traveling ministers in our Church from cultivating, buying, or selling tobacco.

J. B. Graw presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved. That paragraph 102, page 70, question 9, of the Discipline, be changed so as to read: "Have the directions of the Discipline for raising money for Missions in the Sunday-schools been carried out?" Also that question 10, paragraph 102, page 72, be changed so as to read: "What amounts have been raised in the Sunday-schools for Missions during the past year?"

May 16.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Funds for
missions.

NEW YORK EAST.

Joseph Pullman presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That paragraph 48, section 1, be amended by adding to it the words: "All persons shall be received on probation publicly in presence of the Church."

Probationers.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That we respectfully memorialize the General Conference to so change the language of the Discipline concerning supernumerary preachers as to correspond with the following:

Supernu-
merary
preachers.

"A supernumerary preacher is one who, while retaining all the privileges of membership in the Annual Conference, is by vote of the Conference temporarily excused from pastoral work."

Ichabod Simmons presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

Resolved, That we respectfully memorialize the General Conference to so change paragraph 160, section 1, of Discipline, that the recognition of such orders mentioned be relegated to the Annual Conference on the recommendation of a Quarterly Conference.

Recognition
of orders.

J. M. Buckley presented the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That under the operation of the previous question motions to divide, to lay on the table, or to recommit, may be made, but such motions must be taken without debate.

Rules of
order.

NORTH CAROLINA.

J. E. Champlin presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries :

Whereas, The East Tennessee Conference notified the last session of the North Carolina Conference that a change of boundary lines would be sought at the General Conference; and,

Boundaries.

Whereas, The North Carolina Conference unanimously opposed such changes; and,

Whereas, The North Carolina Conference appointed its delegation a committee to guard its lines against any change whatever; therefore,

Resolved, That the entire boundary lines of the North Carolina Conference remain intact.

May 16.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Mission in
 Lower
 California.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

J. B. Green presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions :

Whereas, The peninsula of Lower California now contains a large and very rapidly-growing English-speaking population, furnishing ample material for the formation of numerous self-supporting churches, several being already organized and supplied with pastors from Southern California Conference; and,

Whereas, There is also a large population of Spanish-speaking people who are almost entirely without Protestant evangelizing influences; and,

Whereas, The resources of that country are being so rapidly developed, and the achievements of our ministry there are of great value, and there are immediate possibilities to us of securing immense religious and educational advantages if our work in that country be properly cared for, and we think the best way to do this is by the organization of a Lower California Mission; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby request the General Missionary Committee to provide such organization and assistance for that country at the earliest possible day as they find expedient.

WILMINGTON.

J. A. B. Wilson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

GENERAL PLAN OF CHURCH FINANCE.

Financial
 plan.

1. At the beginning of each Conference year the charge shall be districted.

2. There shall be a complete census taken of each district, including all families, and members of the same, of all members and adherents, the same to be kept in the permanent records of the Church. There shall also be two books for each district containing a transcript of the permanent records for that district; one book to be in the hands of the stewards, the other to be in the hands of the pastor and Committee on Benevolence.

3. There shall be a Committee on Benevolence, of which the pastor shall be chairman *ex officio*, consisting of not less than nine nor more than forty-five, whose duty it shall be to inform themselves upon the interests to be served, to distribute information that may be furnished for the purpose, to make sentiment in their favor, and to aid in taking the collections, to the end that every one may be reached with information and opportunity to contribute to each cause to be served.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Missionary
 Bishops.

Resolved, 1. That the duties, limitations and responsibilities of Missionary Bishops should be clearly defined in a separate paragraph of the Discipline, as is now set forth for Bishops, Presiding Elders and pastors.

2. That the Committee on Missions be and are hereby instructed to prepare such a statement for the consideration of the General Conference.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions :

Aid to
 missions.

Whereas, Many missionary fields are but slowly developing self-support and render but little aid to the Benevolences of the Church; and,

Whereas, The necessity of going into new fields and of strengthening the most promising ones, is so much greater than the ability of the Board to occupy; and,

Whereas, The largest and earliest development of self-help and help for others on the part of missions is most desirable; therefore,

Resolved, That the method of "Grant in Aid" be adopted for all domestic missions of three years' standing, and in all foreign work when so requested by the missionaries, or when expedient in the judgment of the General Missionary Committee.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

Resolved, 1. That a permanent commission be appointed, which shall be known as the Commission on Methodist Unity.

Methodist unity.

2. That the Commission consist of the Board of Bishops and two from each General Conference district, who shall be empowered to communicate with any similar commission of any other Methodist body in this country, to consider plans for organic union and report the same to the next General Conference.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

Resolved, That no one shall be licensed to preach, or be admitted on trial into the traveling connection, who uses tobacco.

Tobacco.

He also presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

Whereas, Our Church classes have generally grown too large for pastoral attention on the part of the leaders; and,

Assistant class-leaders.

Whereas, The division of classes is often impracticable: therefore,

Resolved, 1. That there be one assistant leader for every fifteen members or less, whose duty it shall be to keep a list of the company committed to him, and to visit weekly the absentees from the weekly meetings, and to make weekly reports to the leaders.

2. That, when practicable, the teachers in the Sabbath-schools shall be assistant leaders, having in their companies the members of their Sabbath-school classes.

J. M. Trimble moved to take up the order of the day, the Memorial Services, and the motion prevailed.

Memorial services.

Bishop Bowman, by request of Bishop Warren, took the chair, and the following order of services was carried out :

Bishop Bowman presides.

Bishop Bowman announced Hymn 973, beginning,

Devotional services.

"Through sorrow's night and danger's path,"

which was sung.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Foss.

Bishop Simpson.

Jacob Todd read the memorial of Bishop Matthew Simpson. (See *Appendix II*, B, 1.)

Bishop Wiley.

I. W. Joyce read the memorial of Bishop Isaac W. Wiley. (See *Appendix II*, B, 2.)

Bishop Harris.

W. F. Whitlock read the memorial of Bishop William L. Harris. (See *Appendix II*, B, 3.)

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FOURTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

May 16.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Daniel
Curry.

M. W.
Taylor.

D. D.
Whedon.

R. W. C.
Farnsworth.

Adjourn-
ment.

Trustees.

Conference
claimants.

Bishop Warren announced Hymn 991, beginning,
“Servant of God, well done.”

Joseph Pullman read the memorial of Daniel Curry, D.D. (See *Appendix II*, B, 4.)

E. W. S. Hammond read the memorial of Marshall W. Taylor, D.D. (See *Appendix II*, B, 5.)

J. M. Buckley read the memorial of Daniel D. Whedon, D.D. (See *Appendix II*, B, 6.)

J. B. Green read the memorial of Robert W. C. Farnsworth, elected a delegate to this Conference. (See *Appendix II*, B, 7.)

During the services, on motion of J. H. Bayliss, the time was extended.

On motion, the further reading of memorials was postponed, and made the order of the day for to-morrow at twelve o'clock noon.

Oscar A. Oliver, a reserve from Rock River Conference, was announced as present, and was granted the seat of Frances E. Willard, declared ineligible.

On motion, Conference adjourned. J. O. Peck was appointed to conduct devotional services to-morrow morning. Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Bowman pronounced the benediction.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary, under Rule 22, and by him referred to committees as indicated thereon:

The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church presented a memorial, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Bishop Bowman presented papers to be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

CALIFORNIA.

A. J. Nelson presented a memorial, relating to superannuated ministers, widows and orphans, signed by himself and another, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

L. C. Queal presented a memorial relating to the districting of Bishops, signed by E. L. Talmadge and

Episcopal
Districts.

twenty-eight others, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

C. C. Wilbor presented a memorial relating to a change in the Discipline, signed by William Armstrong, of Canton, Pa. which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

COLORADO.

D. H. Moore presented a memorial against the rebaptism of converts, which was signed by Thomas Harwood, in behalf of nineteen elders and deacons of the New Mexico Mission, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Baptism.

EAST OHIO.

W. L. Dixon presented a memorial from W. D. Starkey relating to an appellate court, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Appeals.

ERIE.

Alfred Wheeler presented a memorial relating to supernumeraries, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Supernumerary preachers.

GENESEE.

J. E. Williams presented a memorial from the Frank Street Methodist Episcopal Church, signed by the pastor and official board, relating to Frank Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Frank Street Church.

He also presented a memorial from Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, signed by the pastor and secretary, relating to Frank Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

He also presented a memorial from the Cornhill Methodist Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y., signed by the pastor and official board, relating to Frank Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

He also presented a memorial, signed by the pastor and official board of Alexander Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y., relating to Frank Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

He also presented a memorial from the North Street

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Morning.
Change in the Discipline.

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Methodist Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y., signed by the pastor and official board, relating to Frank Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

He also presented a memorial from the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y., signed by the pastor and official board, relating to Frank Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

He also presented a memorial from First Methodist Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y., signed by the pastor and official board, relating to Frank Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

IOWA.

*Changes in
the
Discipline.*

J. C. W. Coxe presented two memorials, each signed by himself and two others, and relating to changes in Discipline, both of which were referred to the Committee on Revisals.

MAINE.

Bishop
Taylor's
status.

W. L. Daggett presented a memorial from the Maine Lay Electoral Conference, relating to the recognition of Bishop Taylor, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Term of
Bishops.

He also presented a memorial from the same body in favor of term service of Bishops, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Tobacco.

He also presented a memorial from the same body against the election of Bishops, etc., who use tobacco, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Time limit.

He also presented a memorial from the same body against the extension of pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

MINNESOTA.

Episcopal
administra-
tion.

Robert Forbes presented a memorial making complaint as to Episcopal administration, signed by A. W. Edwards, of Hamline, Minnesota, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NEW ENGLAND.

Course of
study.

S. F. Upham presented a memorial from the Annual Conference, relating to the course of ministerial

study, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

He also presented another memorial from the same body relating to mission appropriations among seamen, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

He also presented another memorial from the same body concerning the Chinese Treaty, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

He also presented another memorial from the same body concerning superfluity of dress, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented another memorial, signed by D. Dorchester and others, concerning effective ministers who are connected with literary institutions and living without the bounds of their respective Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

J. W. Hamilton presented a memorial, signed by W. S. Allen, concerning the formation of Quarterly Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented another memorial, signed by W. S. Allen, concerning the election of stewards, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented a memorial from W. F. Warren concerning theological schools and students, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

He also presented another memorial from W. F. Warren and seven others concerning a course of study for class-leaders, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

He also presented another memorial, signed by W. S. Allen, concerning certificates of church membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NEW YORK.

J. M. King presented a memorial relating to money willed to the Board of Church Extension by Susan H. Colborne, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

He also presented a memorial relating to changing the Conference relation of Saint Mark's Church from the New York to the Delaware Conference, signed by Cato

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DAY.

Missions
and seamen,

Chinese
treaty.

Dress.

Preachers.

Quarterly
Conferences.

Stewards.

Theological
Schools.

Class-
leaders.

Member-
ship.

Board of
Church
Ex'ension.

St. Mark's
Church.

May 16. Blackborne and nine others, members of the official board of Saint Mark's Church, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Local
preachers
and
evangelists.

Election of
editors, etc.

Adult
baptism.

Time limit.

Christian
Peace
Society.

Sunday-
school
unions.

Boundaries.

NEW YORK EAST.

Iehabod Simmons presented a memorial from the New York East Conference, relating to local preachers and evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

He also presented a memorial from the same Conference, relating to the election of editors and secretaries of benevolent societies, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

NORTH-WEST INDIANA.

W. H. Hickman presented a memorial, signed by Rev. W. B. Slutz and seventeen others, relating to change in paragraph 402 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NORTH-WEST SWEDISH.

John Wigren presented a memorial relating to time-limit, signed by A. R. Gustafson and five others, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

PHILADELPHIA.

William Swindells presented a memorial, signed by George Dana Boardman, relating to the Christian Peace Society, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

ROCK RIVER.

J. H. Vincent presented a memorial relating to Sunday-school and other unions, presented by himself and three others, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts.

SOUTH-WEST KANSAS.

B. C. Swarts presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others, relating to a change of boundary between the North-west and South-west Kansas Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

UPPER IOWA.

A. J. Kynett presented a memorial relating to army chaplaincies, signed by Orville J. Nave, of Omaha, Neb., which was referred to the special Committee on Army Chaplains.

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DAY.
Morning.
Army
chaplains.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 17.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop C. D. Foss in the chair.

J. O. Peck, New York East, conducted the devotional services.

The Minutes of yesterday's sessions were read and approved.

By consent the following changes were announced : Hampton P. Rich, a reserve, in place of R. R. Pealer, Michigan, excused, and Loranus E. Hitchcock, a reserve, in place of L. C. Smith, New England, excused, were allowed seats. W. T. Atkinson was excused on account of sickness. Daniel C. Knowles, a reserve, was, on motion, granted the seat of G. W. Norris, New Hampshire, excused.

S. F. Upham presented Report No. V of the Committee on Judiciary. A minority report was also presented. On motion of J. M. Buckley, they were both laid on the table.

C. J. Little moved that when we adjourn it be to meet at 7.30 P. M. for the purpose of receiving Fraternal Messengers, and the motion prevailed.

William Swindells presented the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Committee on the Episcopacy is hereby instructed to report on the subject of districting the Bishops, and in relation to Missionary Bishops, not later than Saturday immediately after reading the Journal.

Judiciary
Committee
Report
No. V.

Evening
session.

The following, presented by C. W. Smith, was adopted :

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be relieved from the consideration of all abstract questions of law referred to them, and that they shall report such matters only as are involved in actual cases submitted.

Abstract
questions.

On motion, the rules were suspended and Lewis Curts presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Bishops be respectfully requested to

Raymond's
*Systematic
Theology.*

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take into consideration the propriety of substituting the *Systematic Theology* of Miner Raymond, D.D., for the works of Pope and Watson in the course of study for traveling preachers.

Memorials
and resolu-
tions not to
be received.

Resolved, That all memorials and resolutions contemplating any thing more than merely formal action must be presented on or before Monday, the 21st inst., and that after that date no memorial or resolution will be received except such as are connected with or necessary to complete or perfect action upon other matters already before the Conference or in the hands of committees.

J. M. Buckley moved to strike out "21" and insert "28."

On motion of A. B. Leonard, this was laid on the table.

The previous question, on motion of Horace Reed, was ordered, and the resolution was adopted.

Will Cumback presented the following:

Constitution
of the
Church.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, three ministers and two laymen, to prepare and report a plan to the next General Conference for a commission to revise the Constitution of the Church and to put in clear and definite shape the organic law of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On motion of G. S. Hare, it was laid on the table.

On motion of L. C. Queal, the rules were suspended, and the following resolution was adopted:

Emancipa-
tion in
Brazil.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to report to this Conference a suitable expression of our approval of, gratitude and joy for, the banishment of slavery from Brazil.

Call of
Conferences.

The call of Conferences was resumed for the presentation of resolutions.

ARKANSAS.

A. C. Phillips presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Quarterly
Conference
attendance.

Whereas, There is great indifference manifested by the members of the Quarterly Conferences; and

Whereas, It is of the greatest importance to the Church that all official members should be present at each Quarterly Conference held in their respective stations or circuits, and especially the local preachers, exhorters, class-leaders, and Sunday-school superintendents; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That it shall be the duty of all local preachers, Sunday-school superintendents, class-leaders, and exhorters to attend each Quarterly Conference held in their respective circuits or stations, and make their reports, in writing, of all their work during the quarter.

2. It shall be their duty to send in their report, if they cannot attend, in writing, together with their excuse for non-attendance.

3. If any local preacher, class-leader, exhorter, or Sunday-school superintendent shall willfully neglect or refuse to attend each Quar-

terly Conference held on their respective stations or circuits in which they hold their membership and make their report as required by the above resolution, he shall be deemed guilty of neglect of duty, and it shall be the duty of the presiding elder to instruct the secretary of the Quarterly Conference to notify all who fail to comply with the above resolution to appear at the next Quarterly Conference and show why he did not attend or send in his report.

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CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

M. L. Ganoe presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, Instances of serious difficulty sometimes arise from the creation of improper church and parsonage charters through ignorant or indifferent methods of trustees and others; therefore,

Acts of incorporation.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be respectfully requested to consider the expediency of amending paragraph No. 395 of the Discipline (page 207) by adding the following to the last clause,

"Or in any way embarrass the property or membership by permitting articles of incorporation not in harmony with the provisions of the Discipline."

T. H. Murray presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, The representation of lay delegates in our General Conference has been helpful and promotive of better co-operation between the laity and the clergy in the work of the Church; therefore,

Lay representation.

Resolved, That the appropriate committee be directed to consider and mature a plan by which there may be such increase in the number of lay delegates as will make them equal in number to the clerical delegates.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Whereas, It is desirable that the *Christian Advocate* should be introduced into every Methodist family; in order to further this purpose, be it

Resolved, That the subscription price of the *Advocate* be reduced to the lowest figure at which its present standard of ability and efficiency can be maintained.

LEXINGTON.

Daniel Jones presented the following, which was read and laid on the table:

Whereas, We have in our midst a large number of brethren, members of this General Conference, who wore the blue and battled for human rights, and thus made it possible for us all to meet together here as Christian legislators in this the greatest ecclesiastical body in the world; and,

Union soldiers.

Whereas, No class of men anywhere, next to the ministers of our Lord Jesus Christ, deserve to be honored, loved and respected more than those who were willing to sacrifice all they held dear in the interest of human liberty; therefore,

Resolved, That we hail with unalloyed pleasure the advent among us of these loyal brethren who did so much to place this nation right on the record of a universal human brotherhood.

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MISSISSIPPI.

J. M. Shumpert presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries :

Division.

Whereas, It is believed by a majority of the members of the Mississippi Conference that the work can be better served by dividing the Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Conference pass an enabling act to allow the Mississippi Conference to divide into two or more Annual Conferences during the next four years.

NEW YORK.

C. C. McCabe presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary :

Preachers
on trial.

Resolved, That preachers on trial be required, before their admission to Conference, to repeat from memory to the proper Examining Committee of the second year the Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed, the General Confession, the Gloria in Excelsis, the Veni Creator Spiritus.

NORTH DAKOTA.

D. C. Planette presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Time limit.

Whereas. An effort is being made to extend the pastoral term; and
Whereas, The Lay Electoral and Annual Conferences of North Dakota expressed an opinion adverse to any such extension; therefore,

Resolved, That we do not deem a change of Discipline on the time limit either expedient or advisable.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Book
depository.

Whereas, There has been a considerable growth in the Territories of the North-west during the past quadrennium, with a corresponding growth in Methodism; and

Whereas, These Territories are from 500 to 1,000 miles and over from Chicago; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference authorize the location of a Depository either in St. Paul or Minneapolis, as may be deemed most expedient.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Class-
meetings.

Whereas, The class-meeting is an institution peculiarly Methodistic, and one which has proved helpful in the development of true piety and earnest Christian work; and

Whereas, There is a disposition among some of our people to ignore and neglect this service to their own hurt and diminution of the spiritual life of the Church; and

Whereas, Some of our preachers, for one cause and another, are not as earnest in the maintenance of class-meeting as the welfare of the Church demands; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the General Conference expresses its unfaltering faith in the class-meeting as a means of grace needed here and now, as much as in the past, for aid in self-examination, encouragement, instruction, and the development of gifts and Christian character.

2. That in order to present more clearly and forcibly the duties of members, leaders, and pastors upon this question changes in Discipline be made as follows:

1. Amend paragraph 58, section 1, by inserting the words, "let the membership of each church be divided into classes;" also, "the names and records of which shall be placed upon a book to be kept by the leader," so that said paragraph shall read: "Let the membership of each church be divided into classes composed, wherever practicable, of not more than twenty persons, the names and record of which shall be placed upon a book to be kept by the leader, who shall report at each Quarterly Conference the condition of his class."

3. Amend paragraph 183, section 2, by adding, "Whenever it shall be impracticable, from any cause, to procure a leader or leaders, it shall be the duty of the preacher in charge to meet the classes regularly each week at such time as is most convenient, keeping the record, and making report as leader to the Quarterly Conference."

4. Amend paragraph 171, section 5, by inserting the words, "The organization and maintenance of classes and the instruction of children have been faithfully observed, and to report to the Annual Conference the names of all traveling preachers within his District who shall neglect to observe these rules."

5. Amend paragraph 102, section 1, by inserting as question 15: "Have the rules respecting the organization and maintenance of classes been observed?"

Also, in section 2 of same paragraph, as question 13: "Have the rules respecting the organization and maintenance of classes been observed?"

And again, as question 23 in section 3, same paragraph: "Have the rules respecting the organization and maintenance of classes been observed?"

NORTH-WEST INDIANA.

S. P. Colvin presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church;

Resolved, That paragraph 256 of the Discipline be amended as follows: After the word "without," in the fourth line, strike out all that follows and insert: "unless recommended by the official board of the church with which he wishes to unite on probation." So that it shall read: "Paragraph 256. After a preacher shall have been regularly tried and expelled he shall have no privilege of society or sacraments in our Church, unless recommended by the official board of the church with which he wishes to unite on probation."

Trial of a
preacher.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Resolved, That paragraph 46 of the Discipline be amended as follows: After the word "adultery," in the first line, insert the words, "causeless and continued abandonment," so that the paragraph shall read:

"Paragraph 46. No divorce, except for adultery or causeless and continued abandonment, shall be regarded by the Church as lawful," etc.

NORWAY.

J. H. Johnson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

Whereas, The mission in Norway has for the last three years done every thing in its power in order to establish a theological school in Christiania;

Theological
school.

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Whereas, Such a school is of the greatest importance for the successful prosecution of the growing mission work in this field; and
Whereas, Such an establishment cannot be well founded without liberal aid; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Conference recommend this important work to the favorable consideration of the general Missionary Committee of our Church.

OHIO.

Public worship. J. C. Jackson, Jr., presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, Reverence and decorum are indispensable elements of true worship, and should be manifested outwardly as well as exist in the heart; and,

Whereas, All Protestant sects of other lands, as well as many of our own country, exhibit this spirit by the appropriate custom of bowing the head in prayer after entering the church pew; therefore,

Resolved, That we so amend paragraph 55 of the Discipline as to have it read, after the words, "the Lord's day," at the close of the first two lines, as follows:

"We earnestly recommend that all of our members, immediately after taking their seats in church, shall bow the head in silent invocation of God's blessing upon the services of the hour; and in order to secure this fully it shall be the duty of the pastor occasionally to call attention to this recommendation, as the case may require."

PHILADELPHIA.

William Swindells presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Missionary recording secretary.

Resolved, That paragraph 164, section 3, be amended by inserting after the words "secretaries," in the fifth and sixth line, the words, "and recording secretary," so that the section shall read, "To fix the appointments of the preachers, provided he shall not allow any preacher to remain in the same station more than three years successively, except the presiding elders, the corresponding secretaries and recording secretary of the Missionary Society; the corresponding secretary, assistant corresponding secretaries and recording secretary of the Board of Church Extension," &c.

ROCK RIVER.

Lewis Curts presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Organization of churches.

"*Whereas*, There is no definite plan presented in the Discipline for organizing a Methodist Episcopal Church, and electing members for a Quarterly Conference where no such an organization exists, the Committee on Revisals is hereby asked to present a plan to the General Conference for adoption that will meet the requirements of the case."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. B. Middleton presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

General Conference of 1892.

Whereas, South Carolina is one of the original thirteen States, and has taken an important part in shaping the policy of our country; and,

Whereas, Charleston is the metropolis of the region embracing the South Atlantic States; and,

Whereas, Charleston is beautifully located on a peninsula that is rich in historic incidents; and,

Whereas, The population of 60,000 is very largely Protestant and Methodistic; and,

Whereas, The growth of our Church in the South has been phenomenal, and a visit of the General Conference to this section of the South would be an incentive to increased development and a better understanding of our Southern work; therefore be it,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that the General Conference of 1892 shall be held in the city of Charleston, South Carolina.

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SOUTH-EAST INDIANA.

J. S. Tevis presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

The Methodist Episcopal churches of Indianapolis, Indiana, earnestly request that the next session of the General Conference be held in that city. The churches asked for this in 1876, and now renew the invitation.

General Conference of 1892.

Will Cumback presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Consolidation of Benevolences:

Resolved. That the Sunday-School Union and the Tract Society be consolidated.

Sunday-School Union and Tract Society.

SOUTH KANSAS.

Hugh McBirney presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That form of Statistics No. 2 be amended by making pastor's salary and house rent two separate items.

Statistics.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

"*Whereas*, The Discipline contains no form for making Sunday-school superintendents' reports; and,

Whereas, Such reports are called for quarterly; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the following form be inserted in paragraph 102, section 1, after the question, "From Sunday-school superintendent."

Sunday-school superintendents' reports.

1. Number of officers and teachers enrolled.
2. Average attendance of officers and teachers.
3. Number of scholars enrolled.
4. Average attendance of scholars.
5. Amount of collections.
6. Expenses of the school.
7. Number and kind of periodicals taken.
8. Spiritual condition of the school.

2. That any of the above items, except the last, appearing in the form for pastor's report, be stricken out.

SOUTH-WEST KANSAS.

J. D. Botkin presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Whereas, There is a vast area of beautiful and fertile land in south-

Mission work.

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western Louisiana, possessing many attractions of climate, healthfulness, and material resources; and,

Whereas, Large numbers of Northern people, including many members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are seeking permanent homes in that region, and promising its speedy development into a populous and wealthy community; and,

Whereas, These people are already pleading for the organization of our Church among them; and,

Whereas, The importance of this field has in a small measure been recognized by the appointment of a superintendent, and the appropriation of \$500, which is wholly inadequate to the pressing demands; therefore,

Resolved, That the proper authorities of the Church be and they are hereby requested to take this matter under consideration with the view of inaugurating at the earliest possible day an aggressive missionary work in the region of Lake Charles, South-western Louisiana.

SWITZERLAND.

H. J. Breiter presented the following, signed by himself, C. A. Achard, J. H. Johnson and M. F. Ahgren, and moved its adoption :

*Missionary
Bishop.*

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be instructed not to propose in their report a Missionary Bishop, or a resident Bishop for Europe.

On motion of T. B. Neely, it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

TEXAS.

J. B. McCulloch presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Education :

*Educational
institutions.*

Whereas, Names of institutions are changed without notifying the Board of Education; and

Whereas, The grade is sometimes changed without elevation of curriculum; and

Whereas, Some universities having preparatory departments give more aid than seminaries can which do equally good work of the same class; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to report a plan to obviate that trouble and others.

TROY.

William Griffin presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

*Appoint-
ments of
preachers.*

Whereas, We are informed by the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church that it appertains to the "duties of a Bishop to fix the appointments of the preachers;" and,

Whereas, Usage associates with the Bishop in fixing the appointments the presiding elders as an advisory council, which council or cabinet, as it is usually called, had its origin in the necessity of other and further information in regard to the condition and needs of the Church, and the qualifications and distinctive characteristics of the preachers, than could be obtained by the Bishop during the brief and infrequent visits to the Conference; and,

Whereas, It is understood that the appointments are to be fixed in accordance with the representations to the aforesaid cabinet by the presiding elders—the accredited representatives of the preachers and Churches—and not in pursuance of any chance information or upon the representation of some outside and irresponsible party; and

Whereas, It is in pursuance of this understanding—this tacit agreement—that the parties in interest, the preachers and churches, have consented to leave the determination of their cases to the aforesaid cabinet; and,

Whereas, This unique method of adjusting the pastoral relation, so replete with beneficial results, is liable to work disaster if not well understood and wisely handled—alienating and driving from us both ministers and members, and imposing a most serious strain upon the loyalty of others who, though aggrieved, still adhere to the Church—it is manifest from unmistakable signs that the time has come when the Church should make some deliverance which shall serve as a guide to the administration and a guarantee to the preachers and churches; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be requested to consider and report to this Conference,

1. Whether the association by long and established usage of the presiding elders with the Bishops, in fixing the appointments, and the common understanding of the churches and the preachers, that they are to be represented in the cabinet by and through the presiding elders, does not invest the representations of the presiding elders with authority which a Bishop should respect in making the appointments.

2. That the Committee consider and report whether a preacher has not a right to expect that his appointment will be fixed, so far as the circumstances will allow, in accordance with the regularly accredited representations of his case before the said cabinet in session. And if he has not just cause of complaint, if it shall appear that he was prejudiced in his reappointment by representations from without, of which he was apprised at the time and against which he was not given opportunity to protect himself.

3. That the Committee consider and report whether the power to fix the appointments of the preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church is vested in the Bishops exclusively, without limitation or law, expressed or implied, or in the Bishops with the advice and approval of the presiding elders.

Henry Graham presented the following and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the question of admitting women to the General Conference be submitted to a vote of the membership, both men and women, and that the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to present a plan for this purpose to this Conference at its earliest convenience.

Women delegates.

On motion, it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

UPPER IOWA.

A. J. Kynett presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Consolidation of Benevolences:

Resolved, That the Committee on Consolidation of Benevolences be instructed to consider and report what changes of Discipline, if any,

Benevolent work.

May 17.
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

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DAY.
Morning.

relating to the benevolent work of the Church proposed by the Commission on Consolidation of Benevolences should be made for the promotion of our benevolent work as now organized.

He also presented the following and moved it be laid over and printed, and the motion was adopted.

**Organic law
of the
Church.**

Whereas, The organic law of our Church is imperfectly defined, and important differences of opinion have therefore arisen concerning it; and,

Whereas, The present methods of constituting the General Conference, and of exercising the highest judicial functions are unsatisfactory; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That a commission on the Constitution of the Church be appointed by this General Conference, composed of one ministerial and one lay delegate from each General Conference District, with four delegates at large, and three of the Bishops, one of whom shall be the president of the Commission and shall fix the time and place of the first meeting.

2. That paragraph 63 to paragraph 72 of the Discipline be referred to said Commission with instructions to revise the same as the Commission shall deem wise, and to report such revision to the Bishops before the first day of October, 1890.

3. That the Bishops shall cause the proposed amended Constitution to be published in such manner as they shall deem wise, and shall submit the same to all the Annual and Electoral Conferences at the session last preceding the General Conference of 1892, and shall call upon all the members present to vote "For the New Constitution" or "Against the New Constitution," and shall report the result to the General Conference of 1892.

4. That if it shall be found that three fourths of all the members of the several Annual Conferences present and voting, and a majority of all the members of the several Electoral Conferences present and voting, shall have voted for the New Constitution, then the General Conference may, by a majority of two thirds of all the members thereof present and voting, ratify and confirm the same, and it shall be the properly ordained Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. A. Snyder presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

**Preacher's
salary.**

1. Every charge shall furnish the presiding elder at the fourth Quarterly Conference with a report of the amount it will pay for the ensuing year.

2. The presiding elder shall submit to the pastors he may have in view for the charges the amount such charges agree to pay, and no pastor shall be required to go to the charge unless satisfied with the amount proposed.

3. The amount pledged to be a legal claim on the charge.

VIRGINIA.

A. J. Porter presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries :

Boundaries.

Resolved, That the Committee on Boundaries be requested to so adjust the lines of the Baltimore and Virginia Conferences as that they shall not both embrace in their territory Hardy and Pendleton counties, W. Va., as they now appear in the Discipline of 1884, and say to which Conference they shall belong.

WEST NEBRASKA.

P. C. Johnson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary :

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary determine how much and what part of the Appendix is mandatory, and how much and what part is advisory and suggestive only.

Also, consider the advisability of putting the former part in the body of the Discipline, that great confusion may be avoided in the effort to distinguish between what has the force of law and what is only suggestion and advice.

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FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Appendix
to the
Discipline.

WEST TEXAS.

Henry Swann presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Whereas, Texas represents a large part of the great South-west; and,

Episcopal residence.

Whereas, There is an increasing demand for greater attention to the white and colored and German work; therefore,

Resolved, That it would greatly conduce to the prosperity and extension of our church work in that State to have an Episcopal residence within its bounds.

WILMINGTON.

Jacob Todd presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

Resolved, 1. That the Discipline be so amended as to require the Bishop to appoint the presiding elder to a charge, giving him supervision of a limited number of charges, with the same duties to perform as at present, excepting that he shall only be required to hold two Quarterly Conferences in a year.

Presiding
Elders.

2. That the presiding elders shall be elected annually by the Conference, and may be re-elected at the option of the Conference for four years.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That ¶ 29, § 29, be so changed, where it reads, "such a society is no other than a company of men having the form," etc., so that it will read, "such a company of men and women having the form," etc.

General
rules.

J. A. B. Wilson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That paragraph 571, in the Appendix to the Discipline, which now reads, "The pronouns *he*, *his*, and *him*, when used in the Discipline with reference to stewards, class-leaders, and Sunday-school superintendents, shall not be so construed as to exclude women from such offices," that it be so changed as to read: "The pronouns *he*, *his*, and *him*, when used in the Discipline, shall not be construed to exclude women from any Quarterly Conference office."

Pronouns
he, *his*, *him*.

May 17.

FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.Unsalable
books.

WISCONSIN.

W. P. Stowe moved the adoption of the following, and the motion prevailed:

Whereas, We have in the South and in our frontier work many schools which, while struggling in poverty, have already become useful, and give promise of becoming presently indispensable to our progress in those regions; and,

Whereas, Such institutions are, for the most part, destitute of libraries; and

Whereas, It must be that in the great business done by our Book Concern some books become, from various causes, so unsalable as to be practically dropped from the inventory; therefore,

Resolved, That the Agents be authorized to make grants of such unsalable books to such schools as those above named, filling applications in the order in which they are received, provided, that the Local Committee shall in every case inspect the books selected for this purpose and approve the donation of the same.

Clinton B. Fisk made a statement concerning the issuance of tickets for vacant seats, which, on motion of J. H. Bayliss, was approved.

Episcopacy
Report
No. I.

W. H. Olin presented Report No. I, Committee on Episcopacy, and moved it be adopted.

John Lanahan moved to amend by striking out "five" and inserting "four."

A call for the previous question was not sustained, and a motion to lay the report and amendment on the table was lost.

J. F. Spence moved as a substitute that we elect seven.

J. C. Jackson, Jr., moved as an amendment to the substitute that the number be six.

The previous question was called for and sustained.

The substitute and the proposed amendment thereto were laid on the table.

Adopted.

On motion, the amendment offered by John Lanahan was laid on the table and the report was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 2.)

General
Conference
committees.

Bishop Andrews announced the Committee on Organization of General Conference Committees. (See *Appendix I*, A, 23.)

Memorial
services.

On motion of J. M. Trimble, the order of the day—the conclusion of Memorial Services—was taken up.

Hymn 724, beginning,

Devotional
services.

"Nearer, My God, to Thee,"
was sung.

W. S. Turner read the memorial of James H. Wil-

bur, a delegate to this Conference. (See *Appendix II*, B, 8.)

A. W. Pottle read the memorial of Charles J. Clark, a delegate to this Conference. (See *Appendix II*, B, 9.)

D. A. Jordan read the memorial of Leavitt Bates, a lay delegate to this Conference. (See *Appendix II*, B, 10.)

On motion of J. M. Trimble, the report of the Committee was adopted.

J. M. Buckley moved that the Secretary of the Conference have leave to abbreviate as may be necessary in publishing these memorials in the Journal, in all cases, excepting the one which was extracted from the newspaper, conferring with the writer, to secure his assistance, if necessary. The motion prevailed.

On motion Conference adjourned. Bishop Mallalieu was appointed to conduct the devotional services this evening. The notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Foss pronounced the benediction.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary, under Rule 22, and by him referred to the Committees as indicated thereon.

BALTIMORE.

Alexander Ashley presented a memorial in reference to improvements in the *Epicworth Hymnal*, signed by George V. Leech and others, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Epicworth Hymnal.

CALIFORNIA.

W. S. Harrington presented a memorial from the Pacific coast delegates, and signed by E. R. Dille, Chairman, relating to the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Pacific Christian Advocate.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

E. M. Mills presented a memorial from the Oncida Methodist Episcopal Church, asking for removal of time limit, signed by C. T. Moss and nineteen others, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

D. S. Monroe presented a memorial, signed by James Reay, of Washington, D. C., relating to the state of the

State of the country.

May 17.
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Memoirs.

Adjourn-
ment.

May 17. FIFTEENTH DAY.
Morning.

country, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

ILLINOIS.

Reception of ministers.

M. A. Hewes presented a memorial, signed by himself, relating to the reception of ministers from other than Methodist Churches, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

INDIANA.

Boundaries.

W. R. Halstead presented a memorial praying that the boundaries between the Indiana and the North-west Indiana Conferences be more clearly defined, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

IOWA.

Church certificate.

G. N. Power presented a memorial from the Annual Conference, relating to a change in the form of Church certificate, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Eucharist.

J. C. W. Coxe presented a memorial, signed by himself and two others, relating to change in paragraph 404 of Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Reception of members.

He also presented a memorial from himself and two others concerning paragraph 403 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

MICHIGAN.

Time limit.

W. I. Cogshall presented a memorial, signed by James W. Reed, of the Michigan Conference, in relation to the time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NEW JERSEY.

Rev. G. C. Haddock.

J. L. Sooy presented a memorial, signed by G. G. Updike, relating to monument for Rev. George C. Haddock, who was murdered at Sioux City, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

Change of Discipline.

N. L. Stone presented a memorial of the Potsdam Sunday-school Board, Northern New York Conference,

relating to a change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools.

He also presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference of Northern New York relating to lay representation, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

He also presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference, signed by Warner Miller, on lay representation, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

NORTH GERMAN.

Frederick Kopp presented a memorial, signed by himself and another, relating to German Missions in Oregon and Washington Territories, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

German Missions.

NORTH-WEST IOWA.

H. S. Vaughn presented a memorial relating to a change in the Discipline, signed by S. P. Marsh and three others from Algona, Ia., which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Change in Discipline.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH.

Andrew Haagensen presented a memorial, signed by P. A. H. Franklin, relating to a Norwegian and Danish Mission District in Utah, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Norwegian and Danish Mission

OHIO.

J. C. Jackson, Jr., presented a memorial, signed by himself and two others, relating to Church letters, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Church certificate.

I. F. King presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others, relating to Episcopal support, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Episcopal support.

PHILADELPHIA.

J. F. Crouch presented a memorial from the Williamstown Quarterly Conference asking for a change in the time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

S. W. Thomas presented a petition, signed by T. S.

Missionary Bishops.

May 17.**FIFTEENTH
DAY.****Morning.
Financial
plan.**

Thomas, relating to a Missionary Bishop, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

He also presented a memorial relating to change of Discipline, paragraphs 371 and 372, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

ROCK RIVER.

**Sunday-
school
statistics.**

J. H. Vincent presented a memorial, signed by himself and J. M. Freeman, relating to the omission of certain items in the Report of Sunday-school Statistics, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

**Traveling
preachers.**

C. C. McLean presented a memorial of the St. John's River Conference relating to ministers and their relation to the Annual Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

**Freedmen's
Aid Society.**

He also presented a memorial of the St. John's River Conference relating to the Freedmen's Aid Society, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid Society.

TROY.

Statistics.

A. D. Heaxt presented a memorial relating to a change of paragraph 79 of the Discipline under the head of Statistics, signed by himself, and referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**Certificates
of removal.**

He also presented a memorial, signed by himself, relating to a change of section 5 of paragraph 48 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

May 17.**FIFTEENTH
DAY.****Evening.****Bishop
Merrill
presides.**

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 17.

The Conference was called to order at eight o'clock P. M., Bishop S. M. Merrill in the chair.

Hymn 770, beginning,

**Devotional
services.**

"I love thy kingdom, Lord,"

was sung, and prayer was offered by John Lanahan, of the Baltimore Conference.

Hymn 248, beginning,

"All hail the power of Jesus' name!"
was sung.

The Secretary of the Conference read the credentials of the Fraternal Messengers from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. (See *Appendix II*, A, 12.)

D. H. Moore presented to the Bishop, who introduced to the Conference, the Rev. Samuel A. Steel, D.D., who addressed the Conference. (See *Appendix II*, A, 13.)

The Fraternal Address from the Methodist Church of Canada and the credentials of the Rev. E. A. Stafford, Fraternal Messenger from that Church, were read.

C. F. Creighton presented to the Bishop, and he introduced to the Conference, the Rev. E. A. Stafford, M.A., who delivered an address. (See *Appendix II*, A, 16, 17, 18.)

The Secretary read the credentials of the Rev. J. F. Wightman, D.D., and Charles J. Baker, Esq., Fraternal Messengers from the Maryland Association of Independent Methodist Churches.

They were presented to the Bishop by C. J. Little, and introduced to the Conference, and Dr. Wightman delivered an address. (See *Appendix II*, A, 19, 20.)

On motion the Conference adjourned. The doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. S. A. Steel, D.D.

May 17.
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Evening.

Methodist
Episcopal
Church,
South.

Address of
Dr. S. A.
Steel.

Rev. E. A.
Stafford.

Independent
Methodist
Church.

Dr. J. F.
Wightman

Adjourn-
ment.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 18.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop John F. Hurst presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by W. F. Clayton, Missouri Conference.

The Minutes of yesterday's sessions were read and approved.

C. J. Little presented the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That one of our Bishops and the Committee on Fraternal Messengers be appointed to send to the General Presbyterian Assemblies now in session in Philadelphia and Baltimore the fraternal Christian greetings of this body.

May 18.
SIXTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Bishop
Hurst
presides.

Devotional
services.

Minutes
approved.

Presbyterian
Assemblies.

May 18.

SIXTEENTH

DAY.

Morning.

Presbyterian
Social
Union.Reports of
Committees.Mission
Report
No. IV.

On motion of Clinton B. Fisk, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a delegation of two Bishops, two ministerial, and two lay delegates be appointed to attend the Presbyterian Social Union, to be held at Dr. John Hall's Church.

The List of Committees was called for the presentation of reports, and the following were presented:

On Temporal Economy, Report No. I.

On Missions, Reports Nos. V, VI, and VII.

On Itinerancy, Report No. I.

Report No. IV of the Committee on Missions was taken up.

J. D. Walsh offered the following amendment:

That all that part providing for a Conference Board shall be stricken out, and the following inserted: That the deaconesses shall be brought into this office, and be regulated in it in the same way as provided for local preachers.

After considerable discussion it was, on motion, laid on the table.

Will Cumback moved to postpone the further consideration and take up the order of the day. Lost.

L. C. Queal moved the following as an amendment to the report:

Amend-
ment.

No person shall be licensed by the Board of Deaconesses except on the recommendation of a Quarterly Conference; and said Board of Deaconesses shall be appointed by the Annual Conference for such term of service as the Annual Conference shall decide; and said Board shall report the name and work of each deaconess annually to the Annual Conference. The approval of the Annual Conference shall be necessary to the continuance of any deaconesses in the work.

A call for the previous question was sustained.

A motion to recommit was lost.

A motion to lay the amendment of L. C. Queal on the table was lost, and, on motion, the amendment was adopted; and the report as amended was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 43.)

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table by a count vote of 163 for, 149 against.

Leave of
absence.

A. E. P. Albert and J. E. Wilson were granted leave of absence to attend to duties assigned them as Fraternal Messengers.

Emancipa-
tion.

Bishop Andrews announced the Committee on Emancipation in Brazil. (See *Appendix I*, A, 31.)

Lay repre-
sentation.

The order of the day was taken up, and the Secretary

read the Report of the Commission on Lay Representation.

L. C. Queal presented the following substitute:

That a commission of one minister and one layman from each General Conference District, to be presided over by one of the general superintendents, shall be appointed, which commission shall consider and report to the next General Conference a plan for equalizing the representation as now existing, and in connection therewith report on the increase of lay representation in the General Conference.

MAY 18.
SIXTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Lay representation.

The previous question was ordered.

William Swindells moved to lay the substitute on the table.

A call for the ayes and noes was not sustained.

F. A. Arter called for a vote by orders on the acceptance of the substitute. It was not sustained.

On the part of the laymen the ayes and noes were called for and sustained.

Sandford Hunt moved an extension of the time for the purpose of completing the business before the house. The motion prevailed.

The Secretary called the roll, with the following result, on the acceptance of the substitute:

Ministers.—AYES—Achard, Ahgren, Axtell, Bayliss, Beebe, Belcher, Bigelow, Borland, Boswell, Botkin, Bovard, Boyd, Breiter, Bridgman, Brindell, Bristol, Brown (N. M.), Buckley, Butler, Call, Carroll (D. H.), Carroll (H. A.), Chadbourne, Champlin, Chenoweth, Clayton, Coffey, Clithero, Cogshall, Colvin, Coote, Core, Cowan, Coxe, Crosthwaite, Danforth, Darnell, Davis, Day (J. R.), Day (J. W.), Dearborn, Deputie, Dietz, Dixon, Dobbins, Domer, Dorchester, Duncan, Durrell, Eaton (E. L.), Eaton (G. F.), Eaton (J. W.), Eaton (Homer), Eckles, Eckman, Edwards, Fisher, Fiske, Flood, Floyd, Forbes, Ford, Frost, Gallagher, Ganoe, Gardiner (J. H.), Gardner (W.), Gates (D. W.), Gates (M. L.), Gillies, Goucher, Graw, Gray, Green (J. B.), Griffin, Haagensen, Halsey, Hamilton, Hard, Harrington, Hawes, Hayes, Heaxt, Hedler, Hildreth, Hite, Horton, Hudson, Hunt, Hunter, Huntington, Hyden, Jewell, Johnson (J. H.), Jones, Jordan, Joyce, Kelley, King (I. F.), King (J. M.), Knowles, Koeneke, Kopp, Lanahan, Lathrop, Leacock, Lease, Leeper, Leidy, Leonard, Liebhart, Lisecomb, Locke, Lockwood, Loeber,

Vote.

MAY 18. SIXTEENTH DAY.
Morning. Lowrie, Maclay, Mansfield, Markham, Marshall, Marvin, McCabe, McCulloch, McFarland, McGerald, McKay, McLean, McNeil, Mendenhall, Miley, Miller, Mills, Monroe, Neely, Nelson, Olin, Olmstead, Payne (L.), Peck (J. O.), Persons, Planette, Pottle, Porter, Potts, Power, Pullman, Quattlander, Queal, Raymond, Reid (J. M.), Roberson, Roberts, Robins, Robinson, Rothweiler, Schneider, Schutz, Schultz, Scott, Shannon, Shumpert, Sia, Simmons, Simons, Smart, Smith (C. W.), Sooy, Speake, Spencer, Stephens, Stewart (J. W.), Stoltz, Stowe, Swann, Swarts, Tanner, Tevis, Thomas (D. W.), Thomas (W. H.), Todd, Truesdell, Upham, Upshaw, Urmy, Van Benschoten, Vernon, Vincent, Waller, Warden, Watkins, Webster, Whedon, Wheeler (Alfred), Wheeler (B. E.), Whitlock (W. F.), Wight, Wigren, Wilbor, Wilder, Williams—200.

NOES.—Adams, Baker, Barnes, Belt, Bentley, Boring, Bramley, Brown (W. H. H.), Brush, Buttz, Carter, Cool, Cozier, Cranston, Crippen, Crouch, Culver, Curts, Dille, Dryer, Eads, FitzGerald, Fry, Goodsell, Graham, Green (H. H.), Gue, Halstead, Hammond, Hare, Hartzell, Hewes, Hickman, Holdstock, Holmes, Hooker, Hughey, Johnson (P. C.), King (W. F.), Kynett, Lee, Le Sourd, Little, Lynch, Martin, Maxfield, McBirney, McElroy, McIntire, Middleton, Mitchell, Moore (D. H.), Moore (H. H.), Payne (C. H.), Paxson, Peck (E. W. S.), Pendleton, Pierce, Reed (Horace), Satterlee, Simpson, Smith (W. T.), Spence, Stewart (T. M.), Swindells, Talbott, Thomas (S. W.), Turner, Utter, Walsh, Weir, Whitfield, Whitlock (E. D.), Wilson (J. A. B.)—74.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.—Albert, Benton, Burch, Creighton, Jackson, McKinney, Pickett, Sims, Thoburn, Toland, Trimble, Wentworth, Wilson (J. E.), Worley—14.

Laymen.—**AYES**—Allen (W. G.), Atkinson, Bentley, Bird, Blumberg, Cannon, Doherty, Durston, Dwight, Graves, Guibord, Hartson, Heins, Hoyt, Jacobs, Jones (J. B.), Jones (J. L.), Jones (Thomas), Keller, Klock, Lyon, Melson, Meyer, Phillips (A. C.), Reynolds, Rich, Ritchie, Schultz, Skirm, Stout, Strickler, Striker, Taylor (S. N.), Velde, Wilson—35.

NOES.—Allen (R. N.), Alling, Arter, Ashley, Avant,

Bailey, Baker, Beem, Bell, Boyce, Briddell, Brown, Bryant, Bunn, Card, Case, Christian, Clark, Clayton, Colborn, Collins, Combs, Corner, Craig, Craver, Crawford, Crogman, Crowell, Cunbaek, Daggett, Diggs, Donnell, Doolittle, Easterling, Fisk, Fletcher, Fortson, Foster, Gaver, Gay, Gillette, Hazzard, Henry, Hetherington, Hill, Hitchcock (Horace), Hitchcock (L. E.), Hukill, Jacoby, Johnson (T. W.), Johnson (W. H.), Jones (C. D.), Jones (J. E.), Ketro, King, Knight, Knox, Kost, Lacey, Laidlaw, Lindgren, Lyman, Mahin, Maynard, McAdams, McCulloch, Michell, Mock, Moore, Murray (S. W.), Murray (T. H.), Oliver, Parrotte, Peck, Persinger, Phillips (W. H.), Pollard, Ridpath, Rieke, Riley, Ritter, Rogers, Sefrit, Seifeld, Shaw, Sheets, Shinkle, Sigler, Simms, Slayback, Snyder, Speare, Spencer, Stanton, St. John, Stone, Storm, Stubbs, Swackhamer, Taber, Taylor (Z. P.), Temple, Tibbitts, Townsen, Tyler, Vaughn, Webster, Wentworth, Wernli, Whitney, Wilkins, Williams (S. J.), Wright—113.

May 18.
SIXTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.—Andrews, Appleyard, Atkinson, Bardall (W. T.), Booth, Chestnut, Christy, Denny, Fuller, Heard, Hollinger, Hurst, Lounsbury, Martini, Miller, Murray, Paine, Pehrson, Reese, Super, Wadham, Walden, Williams (J. B.)—23.

On motion of T. B. Neely, Conference adjourned.

Notices were given. J. H. Potts was appointed to conduct devotional services to-morrow. The doxology was sung, and Bishop Hurst pronounced the benediction.

Adjourn-
ment.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary, under Rule 22, and by him referred to the committees as indicated thereon :

NORTH NEBRASKA.

N. R. Persinger, of Central City, presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That paragraph 187, beginning on the third line after the word member, now reading "shall have a seat in the Quarterly Conference and all the privileges of membership," etc., shall be amended by striking out the words "shall have a seat in the Quarterly Conference," so that the paragraph when amended shall read, "shall have all the privileges of membership," etc.

Quarterly
Conferences.

May 18.
SIXTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That paragraph 186 be amended by striking out the words "he shall have a seat in the Quarterly Conference," so the paragraph, when amended, shall read, "in case he be left without appointment he shall have all the privileges of membership," etc.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That paragraph 98, which now reads, "the Quarterly Conference shall be composed of all the traveling preachers, local preachers," etc., shall be amended so as to read, "the Quarterly Conference shall be composed of all the traveling preachers, the exhorters," etc.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

District Conferences.

Resolved, That paragraph 90, which now reads as follows: "The District Conference shall be composed of the traveling and local preachers," etc., be amended so as to read, "The District Conference shall be composed of the traveling preachers, the exhorters," etc.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary, under Rule 22, and by him referred to the committees as indicated thereon:

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

Stewards.

C. C. Wilbor presented a memorial, signed by R. L. Stillwell, relating to boards of stewards, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

GENESEE.

Sunday school officers.

J. E. Williams presented a memorial, signed by D. D. Cook, relating to a ritual to be used in the introduction of officers and teachers of the Sunday-school to their office.

NEW YORK EAST.

Vincenzo Ravi.

Ichabod Simmons presented a petition of Vincenzo Ravi, of the Italy Conference, to be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NORTH-WEST GERMAN.

German Conference.

Jacob Wernli presented a memorial of the Quarterly Conference of the German Methodist Episcopal Church of Le Mars, of the North-west German Conference, asking for an enabling act to form an Iowa German

Conference during the next quadrennium, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

May 18.
SIXTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

ROCK RIVER.

F. M. Bristol presented a memorial from the faculty, alumni, and students of the Garrett Biblical Institute relating to the educational qualifications of candidates for admission to Annual Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Admission
on trial.

VIRGINIA.

C. C. Gaver presented a memorial of G. W. Rounds, with four exhibits, relating to change of boundary, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 19.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop W. X. Ninde presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by J. H. Potts, of the Detroit Conference.

Sandford Hunt, by consent, presented a Report of the Committee on laying the corner-stone of the new Publishing and Mission House, recommending Wednesday, the 23d inst., at four o'clock P. M.

It was, on motion, adopted.

D. S. Monroe, by consent, presented the following, which was accepted :

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1888.

REV. DR. MONROE, *Secretary, etc.*

Dear Brother: In behalf of the Anniversary Committee of the Brooklyn Sunday-School Union an invitation is hereby extended to the members of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference now in session in New York city to witness the parade of the Prospect Park Division of the Brooklyn Sunday-schools at Prospect Park, Wednesday, May 23, 1888, at 3:15 P. M.

Sunday-
school
parade.

Please signify the pleasure of the Conference regarding the above by return mail, so that arrangements may be made to supply them with the requisite number of tickets to admit them within the reviewing lines. I remain,

Yours very truly,

JAMES S. CASE,
Chairman and Grand Marshal.

Amos Shinkle moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of completing the action under the previous question pending at adjournment yesterday.

Lay representation.

May 19.
SEVEN-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

The motion was adopted.

The Report of the Commission on Lay Representation was again taken up.

J. W. Eaton, minister, called for a vote by orders, and the call was sustained.

Amos Shinkle called for the ayes and noes, and the call was sustained.

The Secretary called the roll, with the following result :

Vote.

Ministers.—AYES—Achard, Adams, Ahgren, Axtell, Barnes, Bayliss, Beebe, Belcher, Bentley, Benton, Boreing, Boswell, Botkin, Boyd, Bramley, Breiter, Brush, Buckley, Burch, Butler, Buttz, Carroll (H. A.), Carter, Chadbourne, Champlin, Chenoweth, Clayton, Cool, Cozier, Cranston, Creighton, Crippen, Crouch, Culver, Curts, Darnell, Day (J. R.), Deputie, Dille, Dorchester, Duncan, Durrell, Eads, Eaton (G. F.), FitzGerald, Ford, Frost, Fry, Gallagher, Gardner (W.), Gates (M. L.), Gillies, Goodsell, Graham, Graw, Gue, Hamilton, Hammond, Hare, Harrington, Hartzell, Hayes, Hewes, Hickman, Hildreth, Holdstock, Holmes, Hooker, Hudson, Hughey, Hunt, Hunter, Huntington, Jewell, Johnson (P. C.), Jones, Joyce, King (I. F.), King (J. M.), King (W. F.), Koeneke, Kynett, Lease, Leonard, Le Sourd, Little, Locke, Lowrie, Lynch, Maclay, Mansfield, Marshall, Martin, McBirney, McElroy, McGerald, McIntire, McLean, Mendenhall, Middleton, Miley, Mitchell, Monroe, Moore (D. H.), Moore (H. H.), Payne (C. H.), Paxson, Peck (J. O.), Pendleton, Persons, Pierce, Pottle, Porter, Pullman, Raymond, Reed (Horace), Reid (J. M.), Robins, Robinson, Satterlee, Schutz, Shannon, Sia, Simmons, Sims, Simpson, Smith (W. T.), Sooy, Spence, Spencer, Stewart (J. W.), Stowe, Stuart (T. McK.), Swartz, Swindells, Talbott, Thoburn, Thomas (S. W.), Todd, Toland, Turner, Upham, Van Benschoten, Vernon, Vincent, Walsh, Webster, Weir, Whitfield, Whitlock (W. F.), Wight, Wigren, Wilbor (C. C.), Wilder, Williams, Wilson (J. A. B.), Worley—157.

NOES—Baker, Belt, Bigelow, Boreland, Bovard, Bridgman, Brindell, Browne (N. M.), Call, Coffee, Clithero, Cogshall, Colvip, Coote, Core, Cowan, Coxe,

Crosthwaite, Danforth, Davis, Day (J. W.), Dearborn, Dietz, Dixon, Dobbins, Domer, Eaton (E. L.), Eaton (J. W.), Eaton (Homer), Eckles, Eckman, Edwards, Fisher, Fiske, Flood, Floyd, Forbes, Ganoe, Gardner (J. H.), Gates (D. W.), Goucher, Gray, Green (H. H.), Green (J. B.), Griffin, Halsey, Hard, Hawes, Heaxt, Hedler, Horton, Hyden, Jackson, Johnson (J. H.), Jordan, Kelley, Kopp, Lanahan, Lathrop, Leacock, Lee, Leeper, Leidy, Liebhart, Liscomb, Lockwood, Loeber, Markham, Marvin, Maxfield, McCabe, McFarland, McKay, Miller, Mills, Nelson, Olin, Olmstead, Paine (Louis), Peck (E. W. S.), Pickett, Planette, Potts, Power, Quattlander, Queal, Roberson, Roberts, Rothweiler, Schneider, Schulz, Scott, Shumpert, Simons, Smart, Smith (C. W.), Speake, Stephens, Stoltz, Swann, Tanner, Thomas (D. W.), Thomas (W. H.), Trimble, Trusdell, Upshaw, Urmy, Utter, Waller, Warden, Wheedon, Wheeler (Alfred), Wheeler (B. E.), Whitlock (E. D.)—114.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.—Albert, Bristol, Brown (W. H. H.), Carroll (D. H.), Dryer, Haagensen, Halsheid, Ilite, Knowles, McCulloch, McKinney, McNeill, Neely, Tevis, Watkins, Wentworth, Wilson (J. E.)—17.

Laymen.—**AYES**—Allen (R. N.), Allen (W. G.), Alling, Andrews, Arter, Ashley, Atkinson (G. W.), Avant, Baker, Beem, Bell, Boyce, Briddell, Brown, Bryant, Bunn, Card, Chestnut, Christian, Clark, Clayton, Colborn, Collins, Combs, Corner, Craig, Crawford, Crogman, Cumback, Daggett, Diggs, Donnell, Durston, Easterling, Fisk, Fletcher, Fortson, Foster, Fuller, Gaver, Gay, Gillette, Graves, Hazzard, Heard, Henry, Hetherington, Hill, Hitchcock (H.), Hitchcock (L. E.), Hoyt, Hukill, Jacobs, Jacoby, Johnson (T. W.), Johnson (W. H.), Jones (C. D.), Jones (J. E.), Jones (J. L.), Ketron, King, Knight, Knox, Kost, Lacy, Laidlaw, Lyman, Mahin, Maynard, McAdams, McCulloch, Melson, Michell, Mock, Moore, Murray (S. W.), Oliver, Paine, Parrotte, Peck, Persinger, Pollard, Reese, Ridpath, Rieke, Riley, Ritter, Rogers, Sefrit, Shaw, Sheets, Shinkle, Sigler, Simms, Slayback, Snyder, Speare, Spencer, Stanton, St. John, Stone, Storm, Stout, Stubbs, Swackhamer, Taber, Taylor (S. N.),

MAY 19.
SEVEN-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

MAY 19. Taylor (Z. P.), Temple, Tibbits, Townsen, Tyler, Vaughn, Walden, Webster, Wentworth, Wermli, Wilkins, Wilson, Williams (S. J.), Wright—121.
 SEVEN-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

NOES—Bentley, Bird, Blumberg, Booth, Doherty, Dwight, Guibord, Heins, Hollinger, Jones (J. B.), Jones (Thomas), Klock, Lyon, Meyer, Phillips, (A. C.), Reynolds, Ritch, Ritchie, Schultz, Strickler, Striker, Velde, Wadhams, Williams (J. B.)—24.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.—Appleyard, Atkinson (W. T.), Bailey, Bardall, Cannon, Case, Christy, Craver, Crowell, Denny, Doolittle, Hartson, Hurst, Keller, Lindgren, Lounsbury, Martini, Miller, Murray (Stanley), Murray (T. H.), Pehrsson, Phillips (W. H.), Seifeld, Skirm, Super, Whitney—26.

Report adopted.

The Chair announced that the Report was adopted, which sends it down to the Annual Conference, but does not adopt it by this Conference. (*Appendix I, B*, 90.)

Organic law.

On motion of A. J. Kynett, the rules were suspended, and he moved that a paper on the organic law of the Church, presented by him May 17, be referred to a committee of seven.

Sandford Hunt moved as an amendment that the Committee report to the Conference a plan for the separation of the clerical and lay delegates of future General Conferences into separate houses.

The amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Episcopacy
Report
No. II.

W. H. Olin presented Report No. II of the Committee on Episcopacy, and moved that it be considered *seriatim*, beginning with item 1, and adopted.

Item 1 was read.

Jacob Todd moved to strike out “missionary” and insert “scriptural.”

Laid on the table.

The previous question on item 1 was ordered, and it was adopted.

Item 2 was read, and, the previous question being ordered, it was adopted.

Item 3 was read.

A. B. Leonard moved that the following be adopted : After the word “superintendents” strike out “or

any one of them," and insert, "but co-ordinate with them in authority in the field to which he is appointed."

J. C. Jackson, Jr., called for the previous question, and it was sustained.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table did not prevail, and it was adopted by a count vote of 197 for and 187 against.

The item as amended was adopted.

Item 4 was read and adopted.

Item 5 was read.

P. G. Gillette presented the following as a substitute: Amend so as to read, "A Missionary Bishop should receive his support from the Episcopal Fund."

The previous question was ordered, the amendment was adopted, and the item as amended was adopted.

On motion of Alexander Ashley, the time was extended.

Item 6 was read and laid on the table.

Items 7, 8, 9 and 10 were severally read and adopted.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the preamble was laid on the table.

On motion, the report was adopted as a whole. (*Appendix I, B, 3.*)

T. B. Neely moved to take the preamble from the table, and the motion prevailed, and on his motion it was recommitted.

Conference adjourned by expiration of time. Notices were given. Samuel Call was appointed to conduct devotional services to-morrow morning. The doxology was sung, and Bishop Ninde pronounced the benediction.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary, under Rule 22, and by him referred to Committees as indicated thereon:

ROCK RIVER.

J. H. Vincent presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts:

Resolved, That the Sunday-School and Tract Committee be requested to consider the propriety of making a German assistant secretary of the Sunday-School Union, also a German assistant secretary of the Tract Society.

May 19.
SEVEN-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Preamble
re-commi-
ted.

Adjourn-
ment.

German
secretary.

May 19.SEVEN-
TEEN-
THREE
DAY.
*Morning.*Business
disagree-
ment.

ST. LOUIS GERMAN.

H. H. Jacoby presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That paragraphs 236, 237 and 238 of the Discipline be amended as follows, namely:

1. By striking out the word "shall" in lines 4, 5, and 9 of paragraph 236, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "may," also after the word "Church," in the tenth line of said paragraph, insert the words: "If such arbitration be entered into," so that said paragraph as amended shall read:

¶ 236. On any disagreement between two or more members of our Church concerning business transactions, which cannot be settled by the parties, the preacher in charge may inquire into the circumstances of the case, and may recommend to the parties a reference consisting of two arbiters chosen by one party and two arbiters chosen by the other party, which four arbiters as chosen may nominate a fifth—the five arbiters being members of our Church. If such arbitration be entered into, the preacher in charge shall preside, and the disciplinary forms of trial shall be observed.

2. After the word "party," in the first line of paragraph 237, insert the words, "after submitting such transaction to arbitration shall," so that said paragraph as amended shall read:

¶ 237. If either party, after submitting such transaction to arbitration, shall refuse to abide the judgment of said arbiters, he shall be brought to trial, and if he fail to show sufficient cause for such refusal he shall be expelled from the Church.

3. Strike out all of paragraph 238, which reads as follows, to wit: "If any member of our Church shall refuse, in case of debt or other dispute, to refer the matter to arbitration when recommended so to do by the preacher in charge, or shall enter into a lawsuit with another member before these measures are taken, he shall be brought to trial, and if he fail to show that the case is of such a nature as to require and justify a process at law he shall be expelled," and insert in lieu thereof the following, so that said paragraph shall read:

¶ 238. Any member of our Church having a disagreement between one or more other members of our Church concerning business transactions shall be in honor bound to make all reasonable efforts to settle the same without resorting to process of law, and failure to do so shall be regarded as a breach of duty on his part.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary, under Rule 22, and by him referred to committees as indicated thereon.

DAKOTA.

Book
depository.

D. W. Diggs presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, relating to the establishment of a book depository at St. Paul, Minn., which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

MAINE.

Evangelists.

The delegation of Maine Conference presented a memorial relating to evangelists, signed by Rev.

C. Munger and six others, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

MAY 19.
SEVEN-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

MICHIGAN.

D. F. Barnes presented a memorial from W. I. Thompson relating to ministers coming from other churches, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Reception of
ministers.

He also presented another memorial, signed by the same person, relating to the law in case of ministers coming from other churches, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NEW ENGLAND.

J. H. Mansfield presented a memorial from a committee of the New England Annual Conference, to revise Chapter III of Part V of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Church
property.

NEW YORK.

A. M. Card presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference in relation to price of *The Christian Advocate*, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

*Christian
Advocate.*

NORTH OHIO.

J. W. Mendenhall presented a memorial from the Galion district association concerning changes in Discipline respecting trial of ministers; referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Changes in
Discipline.

SOUTH KANSAS.

Bernard Kelly presented a memorial relating to Episcopal districts, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal
districts.

TROY.

Homer Eaton presented the report of the Commission on General Conference Entertainment, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy. (See *Appendix III*, 16.)

General
Conference
Entertain-
ment.

D. S. Monroe, Secretary of the General Conference, presented a memorial relating to Conference Treasurers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

May 21.
EIGHTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 21.

Bishop
Walden
presides.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop J. M. Walden in the chair.

Devotional
services.

The devotional services were conducted by Samuel Call, of the Northern New York.

Minutes
approved.

The Minutes of Saturday's session were read and approved.

A. G. Patton.

Alexander G. Patton, a reserve, was granted the seat of S. H. Hurst, Ohio, excused.

Rev. Dr.
Williams.

On motion of G. H. Bridgman, Rev. John A. Williams, D.D., General Superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada, was invited to a seat on the platform.

Amos Shinkle presented the following, which was read and ordered to be printed:

Ratio of rep-
resentation.

Resolved, That the Bishops be instructed to submit to the Annual Conference for their approval or disapproval, during the year 1891, a proposal to change section 2 of paragraph 71 of the Discipline, so that it shall read as follows:

"The General Conference shall not allow of more than one ministerial representative for every fourteen members of an Annual Conference nor of a less number than one for every sixty, nor of more than two lay delegates for an Annual Conference; *provided*, nevertheless, that when there shall be in any Annual Conference a fraction of two thirds the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation such Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional delegate for such fraction; *and provided, also*, that no Conference shall be denied the privilege of one ministerial and one lay delegate."

J. W. Ray.

John W. Ray, a reserve, was granted the seat of Will Cumback, South-east Indiana, excused.

Leave of
absence.

W. H. H. Brown was excused on account of sickness. The following committees presented reports:

Reports
presented.

On Episcopacy, Nos. III, IV, and V.

On Itinerancy, No. II.

On Revisals, Nos. I, II, III, and IV.

On Education, Nos. I and II.

On Missions, Nos. IX and X.

On State of the Church, Nos. II, III, IV, and V.

On Book Concern, Nos. I, II, III, IV, and V.

On Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South, No. I.

On Sunday-schools and Tracts, Nos. I, II, and III.

Two Houses.

Sandford Hunt was, by consent, granted leave to present a resolution to allow the Report of the Committee

on the separation of the General Conference into two houses, which was made to the General Conference in 1880, and acted upon by that Conference, to be printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate* and referred to the committee to which the subject is assigned.

C. H. Payne presented report No. I of the Committee on Education, and moved its adoption.

S. F. Upham moved as an amendment that students of our theological seminaries having a diploma be excused from preliminary examinations on entering a Conference.

On motion of J. B. Maxfield, it was laid on the table, and the report was adopted. (*Appendix, I, B, 52.*)

The Committee on Judiciary presented Report No. III as revised; it was read, and, on motion, adopted. (*Appendix, I, B, 74.*)

The same Committee presented Report No. VI, which was read.

J. H. Bayliss moved to strike out all between the first and last clauses.

On motion of F. M. Bristol, the previous question was ordered.

R. D. Utter moved to lay the amendment of J. H. Bayliss on the table. Carried.

J. I. Boswell moved to recommit the Report. On motion of J. S. Smart, this was laid on the table, and the Report was then adopted. (See *Appendix, I, B, 75.*)

G. S. Hare moved a suspension of the rules, to present a paper. The motion did not prevail.

The Committee on the Ecumenical Conference presented Report No. II.

C. N. Sims moved its adoption.

J. D. Walsh moved to amend that no Annual Conference should have more than two representatives.

T. L. Flood moved to lay the amendment on the table. Lost.

Lewis Curts moved to amend the amendment by striking out "two" and inserting "one." Laid on the table.

On motion of D. H. Carroll, the previous question was ordered.

The amendment of J. D. Walsh was adopted, and the

May 21.
EIGHTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Education
Report
No. I.

Adopted.

Judiciary
Report
No. III.

No. VI.

Adopted.

Ecumenical
Conference
Report
No. II.

Adopted.

May 21. Report as amended was adopted by a count vote of 152 for, 146 against. (See *Appendix, I, B, 80.*)

EIGHTEENTH DAY.
Morning.

Sandford Hunt moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the General Conference, in its action in regard to the Ecumenical Conference, does not thereby assume any financial obligations in regard to it.

On motion of G. W. Gue, the previous question was ordered, and, on motion, the resolution was adopted.

Adopted.

D. S. Mouroe presented the following, which was adopted, by consent, as section 3 of the report of the Committee on Ecumenical Conference:

Section 3.—That the Bishop be requested to present this action to the Annual Conferences before July, 1890.

General Conference districts.

The Committee on plan of General Conference Districts presented their report, which, on motion of W. A. Spencer, was ordered to lie over and be printed.

Election of officers.

John Lanahan presented a paper on the order of Election of General Conference Officers.

W. H. Olin stated that the Committee on Episcopacy had before it a report on this subject. Thereupon W. J. Paxson moved that the Committee on Episcopacy be discharged from the consideration of the subject, and that the paper of John Lanahan be accepted. The motion prevailed.

John Lanahan then moved the adoption of the following Order of Elections:

Order of elections.

The elections shall be by ballot, and in the following order:

1. The Bishops,
2. Book Agents at New York.
3. Book Agents at Cincinnati.
4. Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society.
5. Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Church Extension.
6. Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society.
7. Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-School Union and Tract Society.
8. Editor of the *Methodist Review*.
9. Editor of *The Christian Advocate*.
10. Editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*.
11. Editor of the *North-western Christian Advocate*.
12. Editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*.
13. Editor of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*.
14. Editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*.
15. Editor of the *California Christian Advocate*.
16. Editor of the *South-western Christian Advocate*.
17. Editor of the *Christian Apologist*.
18. Editor of the *Haus und Herd*.

Rules to govern elections.

Nominations may be made in open Conference for all offices to be filled, excepting in the election of Bishops; but such nominations shall be confined to the simple announcements of names.

Two sections of tellers shall be appointed, each section consisting of one from each General Conference District, for the purpose of facilitating the work of election.

One section may carry forward its work in the absence of the other, but the tellers who may be out of the Conference engaged in canvassing a ballot may deposit their votes, in case a ballot is taken during their absence, in the presence of any two tellers and a Conference Secretary.

In case there are more names on a ballot than persons to be elected the first name or names shall be counted until the required number is reached. The Conferences shall be called in alphabetical order, and each delegation shall arise and deposit their ballots, and no member, excepting the tellers, shall be allowed to vote unless in his place in his delegation.

During the balloting the bar of the Conference shall be occupied by delegates only.

On motion of Arthur Edwards, the following was adopted :

No teller or secretary shall give information in regard to the results of a ballot until the same shall be announced by the presiding officer.

J. H. Bayliss moved that, where more than one person of the same name in this body is voted for, his initials shall be written on the ballot.

J. F. Crouch moved to amend by adding, "in every case." This was, on motion of J. H. Bayliss, laid on the table.

G. H. Hazzard moved the following as a substitute: That the persons voted for shall be identified either by their initials or by writing the name of their State or Conference.

J. S. Smart moved that the substitute be laid on the table. Lost.

J. H. Bayliss moved to recommit the paper, with instructions to present a plan in regard to form of ballot. Laid on the table.

A motion of A. B. Leonard to lay the substitute on the table did not prevail, and the paper as amended was adopted.

L. C. Queal moved to suspend the rules to offer a resolution. They were suspended, and on his motion the following was adopted :

Resolved, That the members of the Ecumenical Commission be appointed on the Ecumenical Conference and all the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church be *ex-officio* members of said Conference.

May 21.
EIGHTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Ecumenical
Commission.

E. J. Gray moved that the resolutions relating to Episcopal Districts, and published in the *Daily Advo-*

Episcopal
districts.

May 21.
EIGHTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Itinerancy
Report
No. I.

Fraternal
Messengers,
Report
No. IV.

Missions,
Reports
Nos. XI and
XII.

Adjourn-
ment.

cate of May 10, be referred to the Committee on Episcopacy with instructions to report on Wednesday next. The motion prevailed.

I. W. Joyce called up Report No. I of the Committee on Itinerancy and moved its adoption.

On motion of W. H. Olin, the words "other than foreign mission fields" were stricken out, and the Report as amended was adopted. (*Appendix I*, B, 8.)

Clinton B. Fisk moved that we adjourn at 12:30 P. M. Carried.

The Committee on Reception of Fraternal Messengers presented Reports Nos. IV and V, which were adopted. (*Appendix II*, A, 14.)

The Committee on Missions presented Reports Nos. XI and XII, the former to be put on its passage and the latter to be printed.

T. L. Flood moved that report No. XI be made the order of the day immediately after the reading of the Journal to-morrow morning.

A. J. Kynett moved as a substitute that it be referred to the Committee on Episcopacy, with instruction to report immediately after the reading of the Journal to-morrow morning.

S. L. Roberts moved that the substitute lie on the table, which, by a count vote, did not prevail.

The Chairman announced the Conference adjourned by expiration of time. Notices were given, D. C. Olmstead was appointed to conduct devotional services to-morrow morning, the doxology was sung, and Rev. Dr. Williams pronounced the benediction.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary, under Rule 22, and by him referred to committees as indicated thereon.

CENTRAL OHIO.

S. L. Roberts presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy :

Conference
claimants.

Whereas, The amount raised for the superannuated preachers, the widows and children of those who have died in the work, is inadequate to afford them a comfortable support; and,

Whereas, this fund is now subject to all the uncertainty of an annual collection too often neglected; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Temporal Economy be and it is hereby requested to recommend the General Conference to so change the Discipline as to make the amount apportioned to each pastoral charge for superannuates, a claim that shall be paid *pro-rata* with the claims of the stationed preachers, presiding elders and Bishops.

2. That the amount allowed to claimants on the fund for Superannuates shall be determined by their individual necessities and the number of years of effective service rendered.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Whereas, In many localities, in raising funds to meet the current expenses of the church after including the salary of the pastor, our people resort to methods and public entertainments which often grieve and afflict the more devout among us, and secularize and destroy the spirituality, and lower the dignity of the church in the eyes of the community; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on the State of the Church be and is hereby requested to recommend the General Conference to express its disapproval of raising money in the name of the Church by any methods or public entertainments of doubtful or misleading character.

2. That the boards of trustees of our churches be urgently admonished of the impropriety of admitting into our houses of worship "money changers" or any secular entertainments that tend to destroy the sacredness of God's holy temples and altars of worship.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary, under Rule 22, and by him referred to committees as indicated thereon:

NEW YORK EAST.

Ichabod Simmons presented a memorial, signed by himself and two others, relating to the spiritual interests of the Church, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Church.

NORTH INDIANA.

C. G. Hudson presented a memorial from the Kokomo Official Board asking to submit to the whole Church the admission of women to the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Women delegates.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop W. F. Mallalieu in the chair.

D. W. C. Olmstead, of the Wyoming Conference, led the devotions.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

May 21.
EIGHTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Public
entertain-
ment.

May 22.
NINETEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Bishop
Mallalieu
presides.
Devotional
services.

Minutes
approved.

May 22.
NINETEENTH
DAY.
Morning.
D. J. Smith.
John Evans.

**Local
 Preachers'
 Association.**

**Mission
 Report
 No. XI.**

**Order of
 the day.**

**Temperance
 meeting.**

**Election of
 Bishops.**

Rule.

**Votes
 necessary.**

J. M. Durrell asked that D. C. Knowles, of New Hampshire Conference, be excused, and that Daniel J. Smith, alternate, be seated in his place.

Earl Cranston stated that John Evans, of Colorado Conference, regular delegate, was now present, and that E. T. Alling, alternate, had returned home, and asked that he be allowed to take his seat. Consent was given.

J. F. Goucher moved that the order for twelve o'clock, noon, be the reception of representatives from the National Local Preachers' Association, and that the Committee be given seats on the platform, and the motion was adopted.

On motion of T. L. Flood, the consideration of Report No. XI of the Committee on Missions, pending at the time of adjournment yesterday, was resumed.

On motion of E. J. Gray, the motion to refer was laid on the table.

The hour for the order of the day having arrived, it was, on motion of J. M. Buckley, taken up.

Clinton B. Fisk, as a question of privilege, moved that the Conference hold a session on Thursday evening next, and that the Committee on Temperance and the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic be permitted to present their report as the order of the day at that time. The motion prevailed.

He also moved that before the order of the day be taken up the senior Bishop be asked to lead in prayer; and, being so requested, Bishop Bowman led the Conference in a fervent prayer.

T. B. Neely presented the following, on the order of the day :

Resolved, That where it was manifest for whom a ballot was intended the tellers shall count it for the person evidently intended; but where there is doubt, the ballot shall be reported for the decision of the Conference.

The resolution was adopted.

J. C. Jackson, Jr., offered the following amendment :

Resolved, That in the election of Bishops each ballot shall contain the names of as many persons as are to be elected.

A motion of W. J. Paxson to lay on the table did not prevail, and the resolution was adopted.

W. M. Graves moved a reconsideration of the vote

requiring a two-thirds majority in order to the election of a Bishop.

On motion of William Swindells, this was laid on the table.

Bishop Andrews announced the names of the tellers as follows, and they were assigned to their places, namely:

SECTION I.—G. S. Chadbourne, E. M. Mills, H. W. Knight. Tellers.

SECTION II.—M. L. Ganoe, J. H. Johnson, Alexander Ashley.

SECTION III.—W. H. Hickman, W. I. Cogshall, F. W. Hoyt.

SECTION IV.—A. C. Phillips, C. S. Walden, P. W. Kost.

ON THE PLATFORM.—J. B. Green.

It was ordered that when the ballots are received the tellers retire, the ballots be counted by sections, and then combined. Rules.

On motion of Sandford Hunt, the tellers were instructed that as each delegation voted they should respond, "voted."

W. H. Olin moved that the ballots, after the count, be placed in a box or envelope by themselves. The motion prevailed.

S. L. Roberts moved that ballots not having upon them the whole number of names be not counted.

The previous question having, on motion of John Lanahan, been ordered, the resolution was lost by a count vote of 202 for and 212 against.

The Secretary then called the roll of Conferences, and the vote was taken. Roll called.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, P. C. Lounsbury, who was absent when the roll was called, was permitted to vote.

The tellers then retired, accompanied by four of the assistant secretaries.

G. H. Foster, as a question of privilege, asked that Sabin Halsey, who had returned home sick, be excused for the balance of the session, and the request was granted.

A motion of J. M. Reid, that we proceed to the elec-

May 22.
NINETEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Sabin
Halsey.

MAY 22.
NINETEENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Episcopacy
Report
No. II.

tion of Book Agents, was, upon motion of J. M. Buckley, laid on the table.

W. H. Olin moved to suspend the rule to take up Report No. II of the Committee on the Episcopacy.

J. M. Buckley moved, as a substitute, to amend the rules so that regular business could proceed during the elections, and the motion prevailed.

Taken up.

On motion of W. H. Olin, Report No. II of the Committee on Episcopacy was taken up.

T. B. Neely read that part of the Report which was recommitted, and moved its adoption as amended.

C. L. Henry moved to amend by striking out item 6. Laid on the table.

J. M. Buckley moved the indefinite postponement of item 6.

On motion of C. G. Trusdell, the previous question was ordered.

The motion of J. M. Buckley was laid on the table, and the Report was adopted. (See Reports, *Appendix I*, B, 3.)

J. W. Eaton moved a suspension of the rules to consider a paper offered by him, but the motion did not prevail.

Episcopacy
Report
No. VI.

W. H. Olin moved to suspend the rules to consider Report No. VI of Committee on Episcopacy, which was carried.

He then presented the Report and moved its adoption.

E. J. Gray moved a substitute as follows :

Substituted.

Resolved. That the Bishops be instructed to submit to the Annual Conferences for their approval or disapproval, during the year 1891, a change of section 3, paragraph 71 of the Discipline, so it will read as follows: "The General Conference shall not change nor alter any part or rule of our government so as to do away with Episcopacy nor destroy the plan of our itinerant general superintendency; but may divide the Annual Conferences and Missions into Episcopal districts, and at each Quadrennial session assign the Bishops to the same respectively; and further, they may appoint a Missionary Bishop or Superintendent for any of our Foreign Missions, limiting his jurisdiction to the same respectively."

F. M. Bristol moved that the whole matter be laid on the table. The motion did not prevail.

Laid over.
Chartered
Fund
Committee
Reports.

On motion of G. S. Hare, the Report and the substitute were laid over and ordered to be printed.

J. F. Crouch presented the Report of the Committee

on the Chartered Fund, and, on motion of W. J. Paxson, it was read and adopted. (See Reports, *Appendix I*, B, 86.)

A. E. P. Albert, on a question of privilege, presented his Report as Fraternal Messenger to the A. M. E. Zion Church, and the Fraternal Address from that Church; the latter was read by the Secretary, and on motion of D. S. Monroe they were accepted and placed on file. (See *Appendix II*, A, 24, 25.)

J. O. Peck presented certain papers from the Committee on the State of the Church, which, upon his suggestion, were referred to other Committees.

Bishop Andrews announced the Committees on Constitutional Commission and on Presbyterian Social Union. (See *Appendix I*, A, 24, 27.)

Clinton B. Fisk moved that when we adjourn it be to meet at 7:30 P. M., and the motion prevailed.

On motion, the time was extended by a count vote of 204 for and 136 against.

Twelve o'clock having arrived, the order of the day—the reception of representatives from the National Local Preachers' Association—was taken up.

The Rev. C. C. Leigh, President of the Association, was introduced, and addressed the Conference.

His associates, Dr. William R. Monroe, of Baltimore city, and T. W. Evans, of Ocean Grove, were also introduced.

On motion of J. W. Eaton, so much of the Address as relates to a change in the status of local preachers was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

On motion of D. S. Monroe, it was ordered that the Address be printed in the Journal. (See *Appendix II*, A, 29.)

D. F. Barnes moved the suspension of the rules, to present a paper. The motion prevailed, and the paper was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

I. W. Joyee, of the Committee on Itinerancy, called up Report No. II, and moved its adoption.

G. H. Bridgman presented as a substitute a minority report, and moved its adoption.

E. R. Dille moved that the subject lie over and be

May 22.
NINETEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Committees
announced.

Evening
session.

Local
Preachers'
Association.

Rev. C. C.
Leigh, etc.

Address
referred.

Itinerancy
Report
No. II.

Minority
Report.

May 22. made a special order for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

NINETEENTH DAY.

Morning.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, this was laid on the table.

The tellers having returned, the result of the first ballot for Bishops was announced as follows :

	Whole number of votes cast.....	447
--	---------------------------------	-----

**First ballot
for Bishops.**

	Necessary to a choice.....	298
--	----------------------------	-----

(See *Appendix I*, D, 1.)

No one having received that number, the Bishop declared there was no election, and, on motion of F. A. Arter, another ballot was ordered, the votes received, and the tellers retired.

**Revisals,
Reports Nos.
V, VI, VII,
and VIII.
Adjourn-
ment.**

The Committee on Revisals presented Reports No. V, VI, VII, VIII.

On motion, Conference adjourned. The doxology was sung, and Bishop Mallalieu pronounced the benediction.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary, under Rule 22, and by him referred to Committees as indicated thereon.

MICHIGAN.

**Restrictive
rules.**

D. F. Barnes presented a memorial from the Albion ministerial district, regarding a change in the Second Restrictive Rule, which was referred to Committee on Revisals.

ST. LOUIS.

S. N. Taylor presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

**Accused
traveling
preachers.**

Resolved, That paragraph 188 of the Discipline be stricken out and the following inserted in its stead:

"¶ 188. Whenever a traveling preacher is accused of being so unacceptable, inefficient or secular as to be no longer useful in his work, through his own fault, it shall be the duty of the Presiding Elder to inquire into the case, and if there be found sufficient cause he shall admonish him; and if, in a reasonable time, he fail to show improvement, it shall then be the duty of the Presiding Elder to take with him two or three ministers of the Conference and in their presence admonish him; and if he shall not improve he shall be brought to trial before a committee of his Conference, and if found guilty he may be located; nevertheless, he shall have the right of appeal, as in other trials.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the same Committee :

Appeals.

Whereas, The Restrictive Rules guarantee to members of the Church the right of appeal; and,

Whereas, Paragraph 171, section 6, provides for an appeal on questions of law from the decisions of a presiding elder in the District or Quarterly Conference to the president of the Annual Conference; and,

Whereas, No method is provided by which the records of the District or Quarterly Conference are to be transmitted to the appellate tribunals; therefore,

Resolved. That there be inserted at the end of section 6, paragraph 171, the following: "It shall be the duty of the Presiding Elder to cause to be entered on the records of the District or Quarterly Conference the decision appealed from, and also a minute of the appeal taken, and the secretary of the District Conference or the recording steward of the circuit or station, as the case may be, shall furnish to the appellant certified copies of so much of the proceedings as concern the appeal, and the case shall be decided by the president of the Annual Conference upon the record and such argument as may be presented, and no testimony outside the record shall be admitted. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Annual Conference to forward the decisions of the president of the Annual Conference on said questions of law to the General Conference for review.

May 22.
NINETEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 22.

The Conference met pursuant to adjournment at 7:30 P. M., Bishop C. H. Fowler presiding.

G. F. Eaton, of the New England Conference, led the devotional services.

J. B. Graw moved that the reading of the Minutes be postponed, to hear the result of the second ballot for Bishops.

On motion of M. S. Hard, of Wyoming Conference, it was laid on the table.

The Minutes were read and approved.

Minutes
approved

The result of the second ballot for Bishops was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes cast..... 443

Second ballot
for Bishops.

Necessary to a choice..... 296

(See *Appendix I*, D, 2.)

No one having received the necessary number of votes the Bishop declared there was no election.

A third ballot was taken, the votes received, and the tellers retired.

Consideration of Report No. II was resumed.

Report No.
II resumed.

G. H. Bridgman was granted consent to insert in the minority report the words that section 3, paragraph 164, of the Discipline be so changed as to strike out "three" and insert "five."

May 22.NINETEENTH
DAY.

Evening.

Minority
report
accepted.

On motion of G. W. Gue, the previous question was ordered.

A motion to lay the minority report on the table was lost by a count vote of 167 for and 249 against.

The minority report was then accepted as a substitute by a count vote, 251 for and 159 against.

B. C. Christy moved a call for the ayes and noes, which was lost.

W. H. Mock called for a vote by orders, and the call was sustained.

The tellers returned, and the Bishop announced the result of the third ballot.

Third ballot
for Bishops.

Whole number of votes cast.....	459
Necessary to a choice.....	306

J. H. Vincent
and J. N.
FitzGerald
elected.

John H. Vincent having received 311 votes, and James N. FitzGerald having received 310 votes, were declared elected Bishops. (See *Appendix I, D, 3.*)

Another ballot was ordered, the votes received, and the tellers retired.

Report
No. II.

Consideration of Report No. II was resumed.

A motion to call for the ayes and noes upon the adoption of the substitute prevailed.

The tellers having returned, the Bishop announced the result of the fourth ballot :

Fourth ballot
for Bishops.

Whole number of votes cast.....	434
Necessary to a choice.....	290

(See *Appendix I, D, 4.*)

No one having received the necessary number of votes the Bishop declared there was no election.

Another ballot was ordered, the votes received, and the tellers retired.

The Secretary called the roll upon the motion to adopt the substitute for Report No. II, Committee on Itinerancy.

It was adopted by the following vote: (See *Appendix I, B, 9.*)

Vote on Re-
port No. II.

Ministers.—AYES—Achard, Ahgren, Albert, Axtell, Baker, Barnes, Bayliss, Beebe, Belcher, Belt, Bentley, Benton, Bigelow, Boreing, Borland, Boswell, Botkin, Bovard, Boyd, Bramley, Breiter, Bridgman, Brindell, Bristol, Browne (N. M.), Brush, Buckley, Burch, Butler,

Buttz, Call, Carroll (H. A.), Carter, Clayton, Coffey, Clithero, Cogshall, Cool, Coote, Cowan, Coxe, Cozier, Cranston, Crippen, Crouch, Curts, Danforth, Darnell, Davis, Day (J. R.), Dearborn, Deputie, Dietz, Dille, Domer, Dorchester, Dryer, Duncan, Durrell, Eads, Eaton (E. L.), Eaton (G. F.), Eaton (J. W.), Eaton (Homer), Eckles, Eckman, Edwards, Fisher, Fiske, Flood, Floyd, Forbes, Ford, Fry, Gallagher, Ganoe, Gardner (J. H.), Gardner (Wash.), Gates (D. W.), Gates (M. L.), Gillies, Goodsell, Green (H. H.), Griffin, Gue, Halstead, Hamilton, Hammond, Hard, Hare, Harrington, Hartzell, Hays, Hewes, Hickman, Hildreth, Hite, Horton, Hughey, Huntington, Hyden, Jackson, Johnson (P. C.), Jones, Jordan, Joyce, Kelley, King (I. F.), King (J. M.), King (W. F.), Koenike, Kopp, Kynett, Leacock, Lease, Leonard, Le Sourd, Liebhart, Liseomb, Little, Loeber, Lowrie, Maclay, Mansfield, Markham, Marshall, Martin, Marvin, McBirney, McCabe, McFarland, McGerald, NeIntire, McLean, McNeill, Mendenhall, Miley, Miller, Mills, Mitchell, Moore (D. H.), Moore (H. H.), Neely, Nelson, Olin, Payne (C. H.), Paxson, Peck (E. W. S.), Peck (J. O.), Pendleton, Persons, Pierce, Potts, Pullman, Quattlander, Queal, Raymond, Reed (Horace), Reid (J. M.), Roberson, Roberts, Robins, Robinson, Rothweiler, Satterlee, Schneider, Schutz, Shannon, Shumpert, Smart, Smith (C. W.), Smith (D. J.), Smith (W. T.), Spence, Spencer, Stewart (J. W.), Stoltz, Stowe, Swann, Swindells, Talbott, Tanner, Thoburn, Thomas (D. W.), Thomas (S. W.), Thomas (W. H.), Todd, Turner, Truesdell, Upham, Upshaw, Van Buren, Vernon, Vincent, Walsh, Warden, Watkins, Webster, Weir, Whedon, Wheeler (Alfred), Wheeler (B. E.), Whitfield, Whitlock (E. D.), Whitlock (W. F.), Wigren, Wilbor, Williams, Wilson (J. E.)—209.

May 22.
NINETEENTH
DAY.
Evening.

NOES—Adams, Carroll (D. H.), Chadbourne, Colvin, Core, Creighton, Crosthwaite, Culver, Day (J. W.), Dixon, Dobbins, FitzGerald, Frost, Goucher, Graham, Graw, Gray, Green (J. B.), Haagensen, Hawes, Heaxt, Holdstock, Hooker, Hudson, Hunt, Hunter, Johnson (J. H.), Lanahan, Lathrop, Lee, Leeper, Leidy, Locke, Lockwood, Maxfield, McCulloch, McKinney, Middleton,

MAY 22. Monroe, Olmstead, Paine (Louis), Pickett, Plannette, Pottle, Porter, Power, Schulz, Scott, Sia, Simmons, ^{NINETEENTH}
^{DAY.} ^{Evening.} Simons, Simpson, Sooy, Speake, Stephens, Stuart (T. McK.), Swarts, Tevis, Toland, Urmy, Utter, Waller, Wentworth, Wight, Wilder, Wilson (J. A. B.), Worley—67.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.—Brown (W. H. H.), Champlin, Chestnut, Halsey, Hedler, Holmes, Jewell, Lynch, McElroy, McKay, Siins, Trimble—12.

Laymen.—**AYES**—Andrews, Appleyard, Ashley, Atkinson (G. W.), Avant, Bailey, Bell, Bird, Blumberg, Boyce, Briddell, Brown, Bryant, Bunn, Card, Chestnut, Colborn, Combs, Craig, Crawford, Crogman, Crowell, Diggs, Doherty, Doolittle, Durston, Easterling, Fisk, Fletcher, Fortson, Foster, Fuller, Gay, Gillette, Graves, Guibord, Heard, Hitchcock (Horace), Hoyt, Hunkill, Jacoby, Johnson (T. W.), Jones (Thomas), Keller, King, Klock, Knight, Knox, Laidlaw, Lindgren, Lounsbury, Lyman, Maynard, Michell, Miller, Murray (S. W.), Oliver, Parrotte, Patton, Reese, Rich, Ridpath, Rieke, Riley, Ritchie, Ritter, Seifeld, Shinkle, Simms, Slayback, Snyder, Speare, Spencer, St. John, Stone, Stout, Strickler, Striker, Stubbs, Swackhamer, Tabor, Taylor (S. N.), Townsen, Tyler, Velde, Webster, Whitney, Wilson, Williams (J. B.)—89.

NOES—Allen (R. N.), Allen (W. G.), Arter, Baker, Beem, Bentley, Booth, Cannon, Case, Christian, Christy, Clark, Clayton, Collins, Corner, Craver, Daggett, Donnell, Dwight, Evans, Gaver, Hartson, Hazzard, Heins, Henry, Hetherington, Hill, Jacobs, Jones (C. D.), Jones (J. B.), Jones (J. E.), Ketron, Kost, Lacy, Lyon, Mahin, McCulloch, Melson, Meyer, Mock, Moore, Murray (T. H.), Peck, Persinger, Phillips (A. C.), Phillips (W. H.), Pollard, Ray, Reynolds, Rogers, Schultz, Sefrit, Sigler, Skirm, Stanton, Taylor (Z. P.), Temple, Wadham, Walden, Wentworth, Wernli, Wilkins, Williams (S. J.), Wright—64.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Atkinson (W. T.), Bardall, Denny, Hitchcock (L. E.), Hollinger, Johnson (W. H.), Jones (J. L.), Martini, McAdams, Murray (Stanley), Paine, Pehrsson, Shaw, Sheets, Storm, Super, Tibbitts, Vaughn—18.

On motion, Conference adjourned. J. W. Ray was appointed to conduct devotional services to-morrow morning. Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Fowler pronounced the benediction.

May 22.
NINETEENTH
DAY.
Evening.
Adjourn-
ment.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 23.

At the usual hour Conference was called to order, Bishop Thomas Bowman presiding.

John W. Ray, South-east Indiana Conference, conducted the devotional exercises.

The Minutes of yesterday evening's session were read and approved.

The tellers presented their report, and Bishop Bowman announced the result of the fifth ballot as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.....	449
Necessary to a choice... ..	300

Fifth ballot
for Bishops.

Isaac W. Joyce, having received 326 votes, was declared elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (See *Appendix I*, D, 5.)

I. W. Joyce
elected.

On motion, another ballot was ordered, and the tellers, having received the votes, retired.

S. N. Taylor moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing a resolution, but the motion was laid on the table.

The call for Reports from Committees was resumed.

The Committee on Boundaries presented Report No. 1 to be printed.

Report No. I, Committee on Revisals, was taken up.

P. J. Cool moved its adoption.

Boundaries,
Report
No. I.

Revisals,
Report
No. I.

W. F. Whitlock moved its consideration *seriatim*, and the motion prevailed.

J. W. Ray moved to amend item 1 by inserting, "The action of said committee shall in every respect be subject to the control of Quarterly Conference."

W. H. Craig moved to lay the amendment on the table, but the motion did not prevail.

James Coote called for the previous question, which was ordered, and, on motion, item 1 was adopted.

By consent, C. J. Little, as Chairman of the Committee on Reception of Fraternal Messengers, introduced the

R. H. Bos-
worth
introduced.

May 23. Rev. R. H. Bosworth, Fraternal Messenger from the Reformed Episcopal Church, and he was invited to a seat on the platform.

TWENTIETH
DAY.
Morning.

Revisals,
Report
No. I.

Consideration of Report No. I being resumed, items 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 were adopted.

C. W. Smith moved to reconsider the vote by which item 1 was adopted.

The motion was laid on the table.

Elvero Persons moved a reconsideration of the vote by which item 7 was adopted; but the motion was laid on the table.

Adopted.

The Report was then adopted as a whole. (See *Appendix I*, B, 20.)

Revisals,
Report
No. II.

Report No. II, same Committee, was taken up and read, and F. Whitlock moved its adoption.

J. S. Smart moved to amend item 1, by striking out all that part relating to confession to the Conference from which expelled.

On motion of J. C. Jackson, Jr., the proposed amendment was laid on the table.

The tellers having returned Bishop Bowman announced the result of the sixth ballot:

Sixth ballot
for Bishops.

Whole number of votes cast.....	437
Necessary to a choice.....	292

(See *Appendix I*, D, 6.)

No one having received the required number of votes the Bishop declared that there was no election.

Another ballot was ordered, and after the Conference voted the tellers retired.

No. II
resumed.

Consideration of Report No. II was resumed.

An amendment offered by S. L. Roberts was, on motion of A. B. Leonard, laid on the table.

Item No. 1 was then adopted.

Item No. 2 was read, and Joseph Pullman moved the adoption of the following amendment to Section 2:

Item 2
amended.

"And if withdrawn under complaints or charges of immorality, the relation to the Church of the preacher withdrawn shall be that of one who has been expelled."

The amendment was adopted, and the item as amended was also adopted.

On motion of C. C. Wilbor question 26 of paragraph

79 of the Discipline was amended by adding "or complaints," after "charges."

The following committees presented Reports:

On Sunday-schools and Tracts, Nos. IV, V, VI, VII.

On Revisals, No. IX.

On Missions, No. VIII.

On Itinerancy, Nos. IV and V.

J. H. Bayliss, as a question of privilege, moved to suspend the rules to offer a resolution. The motion prevailed. He then moved that each committee have the privilege of presenting two reports on each call at one time, and that the call proceed in that way. Carried.

Item 3 was then read.

Pending this the tellers returned, and the Bishop announced the result of the seventh ballot:

Whole number of votes cast.....	441	Seventh ballot for Bishops.
---------------------------------	-----	-----------------------------------

Necessary to a choice.....	294
----------------------------	-----

(See *Appendix I*, D, 7.)

No one having received the requisite number of votes another ballot was ordered.

The tellers presented two ballots from the former vote, which they did not count, and asked instructions.

On motion of G. H. Hazzard, the action of the tellers was approved, and, on motion of T. L. Flood, they were instructed to report any similar vote if such should occur.

The tellers received the votes of the eighth ballot and retired.

By consent, William Swindells, Ichabod Simmons, and A. P. Collins presented memorials, which were referred to appropriate committees.

Consideration of Report No. II was resumed.

On motion of L. C. Queal, item 3 was recommitted, and, excepting this item, the Report was adopted.

(See *Appendix I*, B, 21.)

Robert Bentley, by general consent, presented the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, There has been an unwavering conviction among us that the Chinese residents in this country should be brought into the Church of Christ; and

Whereas, Our successful Chinese Mission in San Francisco has no church edifice; therefore,

May 23.

TWENTIETH

DAY.

Morning.

Committees
Reported.

Action of
tellers
approved.

Memorials
presented.

Report No.
II adopted.

Chinese
church.

May 23.TWENTIETH
DAY
MorningTemporal
Economy
Report
No. I.Basis of
claims.Laid on
table.Expenses of
the General
Conference.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretaries be directed at the earliest possible date to bring before the General Missionary Committee the importance of securing such church edifice.

The Committee on Temporal Economy called for the reading of Report No. I.

James Coote moved the following amendment:

Resolved, That the claims for Bishops and presiding elders be apportioned to the charges on the following basis; namely, one half on membership, one half on amount raised for pastoral support the preceding year.

On motion of Lewis Curts, the Report and the proposed amendment were laid on the table.

Clinton B. Fisk, as a question of privilege, moved the adoption of the following:

Whereas, It appears from the Report of the Commission on Entertainment of the General Conference that the collections from the Annual Conferences for the entertainment of this General Conference, as provided by the action of the General Conference of 1884, have not been sufficient to meet the expense; therefore,

Resolved, That such deficiency shall now be met by a loan from the Book Concern—two thirds from New York and one third from Cincinnati—to the treasurer of the Commission, and the Book Committee be instructed to apportion the loan among the Annual Conferences to meet the deficiency, to be collected as soon as practicable, so that ultimately no item of the expenses of this General Conference shall become an item of charge upon the Book Concern. The apportionment for said deficiency shall be made upon the basis of deficit of each Annual Conference in responding to the apportionment hitherto made by the Commission on General Conference Entertainment.

William Koeneke offered the following amendment, which was accepted:

The amount to be apportioned among the Annual Conferences according to the deficit of the amount failed to be raised during the last quadrennium.

Pending discussion the tellers returned and Bishop Bowman announced as the result of the eighth ballot:

Eighth ballot
for Bishops.

Whole number of votes cast.....	441
---------------------------------	-----

Necessary to a choice.....	294
----------------------------	-----

(See *Appendix I*, D, 8.)

No person having received the number requisite to an election another ballot was ordered, and the tellers retired.

Consideration of the resolution offered by Clinton B. Fisk was resumed, and J. S. Smart presented the following, which was accepted:

Sundry
expenses.

Resolved, That the expenses of Judicial Conferences, the expenses of the various commissions, except such as are in the interest of the

Book Concern, ordered by the General Conference, and all the other general expenses, be apportioned on the Annual Conferences by the Book Committee, in order that no part of the Book Concern profits may be used for these purposes.

May 23.
TWENTIETH
DAY.
Morning.

James Coote move to lay that part of the resolution offered by J. S. Smart on the table; but the motion did not prevail.

E. R. Dille moved to indefinitely postpone all that part relating to commissions.

J. B. Maxfield moved to lay this on the table; but the motion did not prevail.

The tellers returned and the Bishop announced the result of the ninth ballot:

Whole number of votes cast.....	439
Necessary to a choice.....	293

Ninth ballot
for Bishops.

(See *Appendix I*, D, 9.)

No one having received the requisite number of votes the Bishop declared that there was no election.

The Conferences were again called, the votes received, and the tellers retired.

On motion, Conference adjourned. Dennis Osborne was appointed to conduct devotional services to-morrow, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Bowman pronounced the benediction.

Adjourn-
ment.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 24.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop R. S. Foster in the chair.

The devotional services were conducted by Dennis Osborne, of the Bengal Conference.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

Bishop Foster announced the result of the tenth ballot for Bishops, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.....	435
Necessary to a choice.....	290

Tenth ballot
for Bishops.

(See *Appendix I*, D, 10.)

No one having received the requisite number the Bishop declared that there was no election.

Another ballot was ordered, the votes were taken, and the tellers retired.

Bishop Bowman announced that Dr. William Nast

May 24.
TWENTY-
FIRST DAY.
Morning.
Bishop
Bowman
presides.
Devotional
services.

Minutes
approved.

Courtesy to
Dr. Wm
Nast.

May 24. was in the audience, and asked consent that he sit on the platform, and, on motion of J. M. Reid, this was granted by a rising vote.

Morning. The following reports were presented:

Reports presented. Committee on Consolidation of Benevolences, Nos. II, III, IV, and V.

Women delegates. Committee on Itinerancy, No. III.

Expenses of the General Conference. By consent, N. H. Axtell presented a memorial from Peotone Church concerning the admission of women into the General Conference.

The paper presented by Clinton B. Fisk and under consideration at adjournment yesterday was called up.

J. S. Smart withdrew his amendment, and the paper was adopted.

J. S. Smart offered the following, which was adopted:

Expenses of commissions, etc. *Resolved*, That an estimate be made by the Book Committee of the expenses of the General Conference of 1892, and the expenses of the Judicial Conferences, and the various commissions ordered by this General Conference, except such as are in the interest of the Book Concern, and that the amount be apportioned to the Annual Conferences in such manner as may be deemed wise and equitable, and that said Annual Conferences shall apportion said amount upon the churches according to their several ability, that our people may have an opportunity to pay the same without encroaching upon the profits of the Book Concern, which, according to paragraph 350 of the Discipline, should go the Annual Conferences for the benefit of Conference claimants.

On motion of Sandford Hunt, the rules were suspended, and he presented the following, which was adopted:

Reports of Committees. *Resolved*, That in receiving reports of committees precedence be given to those which involve changes in the number of officers of the different societies.

State of the Church, Report No. II. Report No. II of the Committee on the State of the Church was read and adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 27.)

The tellers returned and Bishop Foster announced the result of the eleventh ballot :

Eleventh ballot for Bishops.	Whole number of votes cast.....	433
	Necessary to a choice.....	289

(See *Appendix I*, D, 11.)

No one having received the requisite number the Bishop declared that there was no election.

Another ballot was ordered, the votes received, and the tellers retired.

Bishop Foster introduced Bishop A. W. Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

He briefly addressed the Conference, and, on motion, was invited to a seat on the platform.

Report No. III of the Committee on the State of the Church was read and laid on the table.

Report No. VI of the Committee on the Book Concern was read.

Amos Shinkle presented a minority report favoring the publication of a weekly Sunday-school paper and moved its adoption as a substitute.

The tellers returned, and Bishop Foster announced the result of the twelfth ballot:

Whole number of votes cast.....	441
Necessary to a choice	294

May 24.
TWENTY-
FIRST DAY.
Morning.
Bishop Wil-
son, M. E.
Church,
South.

State of the
Church, Re-
port No. III.

Book Con-
cern, Report
No. VI.

Minority
report.

(See *Appendix I, D, 12.*)

No one having received the requisite number of votes the Bishop declared that there was no election.

Another ballot was ordered, the votes received, and the tellers retired.

Consideration of Report No. VI was resumed.

Report
No. VI.

On motion of John Lanahan the minority report was laid on the table.

The tellers returned and Bishop Foster announced the result of the thirteenth ballot :

Whole number of votes cast.....	437
Necessary to a choice	292

Thirteenth
ballot for
Bishops.

(See *Appendix I, D, 13.*)

No one having received the requisite number of votes the Bishop declared that there was no election.

Another ballot was ordered, the votes received, and the tellers retired.

Consideration of Report No. VI was resumed.

Report
No. VI.

B. C. Christy moved to strike out that part which suspends the publication of the *Study.*

Laid on the table.

F. M. Bristol called for the previous question ; the call was sustained and the report was adopted. (See *Appendix I, B, 34.*)

Adopted.

May 24.
TWENTY-
FIRST DAY
Morning.
Book Con-
cern, Report
No. II.
Missions,
Report
No. XI.

Fourteenth
ballot for
Bishops.

J. P. New-
man elected.

Courtesy to
the Bishops-
elect.

Fifteenth
ballot for
Bishops.

Report
No. XI.

Sixteenth
ballot for
Bishops.

Report No. II, of the same Committee, was read and adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 32.)

On motion of A. B. Leonard, Report No. XI of the Committee on Missions was taken up and read.

The tellers returned and Bishop Foster announced the result of the fourteenth ballot:

Whole number of votes cast.....	438
Necessary to a choice.....	292

John P. Newman, having received 320 votes, was declared elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (See *Appendix I*, D, 14.)

Another ballot was ordered, the votes received, and the tellers retired.

M. M. Bovard moved that Bishop-elect Newman be invited to a seat on the platform.

S. L. Roberts moved to amend by adding, "and all the Bishops elected be seated on the platform."

W. A. Spencer moved to amend the amendment by adding, "and that their reserves take the vacated seats."

The amendment and the amendment to the amendment were laid on the table.

T. B. Neely offered the following substitute, which was adopted: "That each person as he is elected a Bishop take his place on the platform and, if he is a member of this General Conference, his reserve take his place."

The tellers returned and Bishop Foster announced the result of the fifteenth ballot:

Whole number of votes cast.....	436
Necessary to a choice.....	291

(See *Appendix I*, D, 15.)

No one having received the requisite number the Bishop declared that there was no election.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the time was extended.

Another ballot was ordered, the votes received, and the tellers retired.

Consideration of Report No. XI was resumed.

The tellers returned and Bishop Foster announced the result of the sixteenth ballot:

Whole number of votes cast.....	430
Necessary to a choice.....	287

Daniel A. Goodsell, having received 313 votes, was declared elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (See *Appendix I*, D, 16.)

Consent was given for the presentation of the following reports:

On Revisals Nos. X, XI, and XII.

May 24.
TWENTY-
FIRST DAY.
Morning.
D. A. Good-
sell elected.

On Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South No. II.

Reports
presented.

On motion Conference adjourned. J. B. Graw was appointed to conduct the devotional services to-morrow morning. Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Foster pronounced the benediction.

Adjourn-
ment.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 24.

Pursuant to the action of May 22 the Conference met at 7:30 P. M., Bishop S. M. Merrill in the chair.

May 24.

TWENTY-
FIRST DAY.
Evening.
Bishop
Merrill
presides.

J. B. Graw, of the New Jersey Conference, conducted the devotional services.

Devotional
services.

The Minutes of this morning's session were read and approved.

Minutes
approved.

On motion, the order of the day was taken up, and the Report on Temperance and the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic was read by the Chairman, Daniel Dorchester, who moved that it be adopted.

Temperance
and Prohibi-
tion of the
Liquor
Traffic
Report
No. I.

Lewis Curts moved to amend Section VI, by adding thereto: "While we do not presume to dictate to our people as to their political affiliations we do express the opinion that they should not permit themselves to be controlled by party organizations that are managed in the interest of the liquor traffic."

Section VI.

On motion of James Coote, it was laid on the table by a count vote of 211 for and 152 against.

J. C. Jackson, Jr., moved to insert the words "commercial patronage" before "suffrages" in Section V. It was accepted by the Committee.

Section V.

D. F. Barnes moved to amend Section X by striking out two lines after the words "saloon." D. H. Moore moved as an amendment thereto to strike out all after the word "saloon." It was accepted by D. F. Barnes.

Section X.

The amendment was, on motion of Bernard Kelly,

May 24.
TWENTY-
FIRST DAY.
Evening.

Preamble
amended.

Report
adopted.

Adjourn-
ment.

laid on the table by a count vote of 118 for and 111 against.

A. B. Leonard moved as a substitute for the preamble, the following:

"Re-affirming all our former deliverances on total abstinence and the prohibition of the liquor traffic we submit for your consideration the following:"

A call for the previous question was sustained.

Horace Reed moved to recommit the report. Laid on the table.

The report was adopted.

(See *Appendix I*, B, 78.)

On motion, Conference adjourned. George Leidy was appointed to conduct devotional services to-morrow morning. Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Merrill pronounced the benediction.

May 25.

TWENTY-
SECOND DAY.
Morning.

Bishop
Andrews
presides.

Devotional
services.

Minutes
approved.

Dr. Mar-
quette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 25.

Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop E. G. Andrews in the chair.

George Leidy, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, conducted the devotional exercises.

The Minutes of yesterday evening's session were read and approved.

J. B. Maxfield announced that William M. Worley, North Nebraska Conference, was called home, and moved that David Marquette, a reserve, be assigned his seat. The motion prevailed.

On motion of Lewis Curts, the rules were suspended, and he offered the following:

¶ 554, Appendix to the Discipline. That ¶ 554 in the Appendix to the Discipline of 1884 be retained in the Appendix to the Discipline of 1888.

G. S. Dearborn moved as a substitute that we publish so much of the Report of the Committee on Temperance and the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic in the Appendix to the Discipline as shall be agreed upon by the editor of the Discipline and the chairman of the said committee.

A call by L. C. Queal for the previous question was sustained and the substitute was laid on the table by a count vote of 164 for and 139 against.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost by a count vote of 125 for and 160 against.

L. M. Shaw moved that the vote be taken by ayes and noes. Lost.

The resolution was adopted by a count vote of 207 for and 140 against.

P. C. Lounsbury moved to suspend the rules to reconsider the Report adopted last evening. The motion did not prevail.

Consent was given G. W. Hughey to present and send a paper to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also to A. J. Kynett to present and refer a paper to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Also for the presentation of the following reports:

On Church Extension, Nos. V and VI.

Reports
presented.

On Sunday-schools and Tracts, No. VIII.

On Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South, No. III.

On State of the Church, Nos. VI, VII, VIII, IX and X.

On motion of F. A. Arter, the order of the day—the election of General Conference officers—was taken up.

Bishop Andrews announced the following as the second class of tellers :

J. M. Durrell,	L. P. Davis,
James Coote,	D. C. Plannette,
D. R. Lowrie,	A. W. McKinney,
G. F. Hite,	M. A. Hewes,
J. B. Williams,	H. H. Jacoby,
G. F. King,	William Michell,
W. R. Halstead.	

Second class
of tellers.

The following nominations were made for Book Agents at New York :

John M. Phillips,	Sandford Hunt,
Homer Eaton,	Thomas W. Durston.

Book Agents
at New
York.

One motion of J. M. Buckley, one regular second only was allowed to each nomination.

On motion, nominations were closed.

The Secretary called the roll of Conferences, the votes were received, and the tellers retired.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, Conference proceeded to vote for Book Agents at Cincinnati.

The following were placed in nomination: Earl Cranston, W. P. Stowe, D. S. Monroe, L. A. Belt, S.

Book Agents
at Cincin-
nati.

May 25. H. Pye, D. F. Barnes, W. S. Harrington, J. D. Hammond, Robert Forbes, William Koeneke.

TWENTY-
SECOND DAY.
Morning.

On motion, the nominations were closed. The Conferences were called, the first section of tellers received the votes and retired. Two of them went in charge of Bishop Warren to receive the votes of the second class of tellers.

Report re-
considered.

On motion of John Lanahan, the rules were suspended, and, on his motion, the Report of the Committee on Temperance and the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic was reconsidered.

John Lanahan moved to amend by striking out the following sentence: "To deny the people this privilege, said a committee of United States Senators, is the very essence of despotism, and to unreasonably refuse such demands is a just cause for revolution."

The amendment was adopted, and the Report as amended was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 78.)

Missions
Report
No. XI.

Report No. XI of the Committee on Missions was taken up.

G. S. Hare moved a suspension of the rules to present a memorial. Lost.

The tellers returned and Bishop Andrews announced the result of the ballot for Book Agents at New York:

Book Agents
at New
York.

Whole number of votes cast.....	423
Necessary to a choice.....	212

J. M. Phil-
lips and S.
Hunt
elected

John M. Phillips, having received 362 votes, and Sandford Hunt, having received 344 votes, were declared elected. (See *Appendix I*, D, 17.)

The consideration of Report No. XI was resumed.

The tellers returned and Bishop Andrews announced the result of the ballot for Agents of the Western Book Concern:

Western
Book
Agents.

Whole number of votes cast.....	362
Necessary to a choice.....	182

E. Cranston
and W. P.
Stowe
elected.

Earl Cranston, having received 333 votes, and W. P. Stowe, having received 183 votes, were declared elected. (See *Appendix I*, D, 18.)

Report
No. XI.

Consideration of Report No. XI was resumed.

C. C. Wilbor offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Bishops be requested to provide for an annual visitation to India, to spend as much time there as is necessary for the thorough examination of the work.

May 25.
TWENTY-
SECOND DAY.
Morning.

Sia Sek Ong was accorded the floor, and, on motion, Nathan Sites was permitted to interpret for him.

C. H. Payne moved that he be given an indefinite length of time. Carried.

T. L. Flood called for the previous question, and the call was sustained. A. B. Leonard moved to lay the substitute on the table.

A call by John Lanahan for a vote by orders was not sustained.

The substitute was laid on the table by a count vote of 265 for and 145 against.

Substitute
laid on the
table.

B. C. Christy, a layman, called for a vote by orders on the main question. It was not sustained, the count vote being 36 for and 88 against.

B. C. Swarts, a minister, called for a vote by orders. Lost.

B. C. Christy called for the ayes and noes. Lost.

The Report was then adopted by a count vote of 282 for and 151 against (See *Appendix I*, B, 47.)

Report
adopted.

By consent, Homer Eaton presented the Report of the Treasurer of the Commission on Entertainment of the General Conference, to be printed. (See *Appendix III*, 17.)

Report of
Committee
on Entertain-
ment.

On motion of Alfred Wheeler, the Conference proceeded to vote for a Missionary Bishop for India and Malaysia.

Missionary
Bishop.

The roll of Conferences was called, the votes received, and the tellers retired.

J. E. Stubbs moved that the rules be suspended and that we proceed to vote for the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Church Extension. Lost.

Report No. IX of the Committee on Missions was taken up.

Missions,
Report
No. IX.

Item 1 was read and adopted.

By consent, Clinton B. Fisk moved that we fix on twelve o'clock, noon, next Tuesday, as the hour for the consecration of the Bishops elected. So ordered.

Consecration
of Bishops.

G. S. Hare moved that the services take place in two

May 25. of the principal churches of this city. Laid on the table.

TWENTY-
SECOND DAY.

Morning.

Report
No. IX.

Consideration of Report No. IX resumed. Item 2 was read and adopted. Item 3 was read. J. M. Reid moved to strike out the words, "Recording Secretary." Laid on the table.

Adopted.

On motion, the Report was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B. 45.)

Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society.

Bernard Kelly moved that we proceed to vote for Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society. Carried.

On motion of Alexander Ashley, the time was extended.

The following nominations were then made for Corresponding Missionary Secretaries.

T. B. Neely,	C. C. McCabe,
J. O. Peck,	W. H. Olin,
J. W. Hamilton,	J. B. Graw,
A. B. Leonard,	W. A. Spencer,
Jacob Todd,	G. S. Hare,
J. M. Reid,	Robert Bentley,

Horace Reed.

On motion of N. G. Miller, nominations were closed.

The tellers having returned Bishop Andrews announced the result of the ballot:

Whole number of votes cast.....	410
Necessary to a choice.....	206

(See *Appendix I*, D, 19.)

James M. Thoburn, having received 286 votes, was declared elected Missionary Bishop for India and Malaysia.

The Conferences were called, the votes received for Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society, and the tellers retired.

On motion of J. M. Shumpert, the rules were suspended, and, on his motion, the following was adopted:

Color line.

Resolved, That the General Conference hereby confirms and reaffirms the opinion previously expressed that color is no bar to any right or privilege of office or membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Revisals,
Report
No. XIII.

By consent, the Committee on Revisals presented Report No. XIII.

On motion, Conference adjourned. W. F. Speake was appointed to conduct the devotional services tomorrow morning. Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Andrews pronounced the benediction.

May 25.
TWENTY-
SECOND DAY.
Morning.
Adjourn-
ment.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 26.

The Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop H. W. Warren presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by W. F. Speake, of the Baltimore Conference.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

Bishop Warren stated that the Bishops desired the Conference to join with them in requesting Bishop-elect Thoburn to occupy a seat on the platform.

On motion of L. C. Queal, the Conference joined in the request.

Bishop Warren then announced that Missionary Bishop-elect Thoburn having resigned his seat in the Conference, consent was asked that Dennis Osborne, the reserve delegate from the Bengal Conference, be allowed to take his place.

Courtesy to
Bishop-elect
Thoburn.

Dennis
Osborne.

W. A. Spencer moved that Dennis Osborne be seated in the place J. M. Thoburn, and the motion prevailed.

On motion, John H. Coleman, a reserve, was permitted to take the seat of William Griffin, Troy Conference, excused.

J. H.
Coleman.

J. S. Tevis moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing a resolution. Lost.

W. W. Satterlee, Minnesota, asked to be excused after this morning's session, and that Charles N. Stowers, a reserve, be seated. The request was granted.

W. W. Sat-
terlee
excused.

Bishop Warren announced the result of the ballot cast yesterday for Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society:

Whole number of votes cast.....	415
Necessary to a choice.....	208

Secretaries
Missionary
Society.

Charles C. McCabe, having received 355 votes, was declared elected. (See *Appendix I, D, 20.*)

C. C. Mc-
Cabe elected.

May 26. A ballot was ordered for the two remaining Secretaries. The Conferences were called, the votes received, and the tellers retired.

Reports presented. By consent, the Committee on Revisals presented Reports Nos. XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, and XX.

Excused. The following delegates were excused after to-day: S. J. Williams, East Ohio; C. S. Walden, Central Missouri; E. M. Tibbitts, East Maine; G. L. Knox, Lexington; Alexander Ashley, Baltimore. B. F. Bennett, a reserve, was given the seat of Alexander Ashley.

Secretary Board of Church Extension. T. L. Flood moved that we now proceed to vote for Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Church Extension. Carried.

The roll of Conferences was called, the votes received, and the tellers retired.

P. G. Gillette moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing a resolution. Lost.

Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South. On motion of J. H. Bayliss, Report No. II of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South was taken up.

Item 1 was read. G. H. Foster moved to amend by striking out the word "two" and inserting "one."

On motion of Amos Shinkle, it was laid on the table.

Minority report. A minority report was read and moved as a substitute.

The tellers returned and Bishop Warren announced the result of the second ballot for Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society:

Missionary Secretaries.	Whole number of votes cast.....	395
	Necessary to a choice.....	198

(See *Appendix I*, D, 21.)

No one having received the requisite number of votes the Bishop declared that there was no election.

Another ballot was taken and the tellers retired.

Consideration of Report No. II was resumed.

The tellers returned and Bishop Warren announced the result of the ballot for Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Church Extension:

Secretary Board of Church Extension.	Whole number of votes cast.....	383
	Necessary to a choice.....	192

A. J. Kynett elected. Alpha J. Kynett, having received 334 votes, was declared elected. (*Appendix I*, D, 23.)

On motion a ballot was ordered for Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-School Union and Tract Society.

William Swindells, J. M. Freeman, J. L. Hurlbut, J. C. W. Coxe, J. E. Gilbert and T. P. Marsh were placed in nomination.

The Conferences were called, the votes were received, and the tellers retired.

Bishop Warren announced the result of the third ballot for Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society:

Whole number of votes cast.....	357
Necessary to a choice.....	179

Secretaries
Missionary
Society.

J. Oramel Peck, having received 223 votes, and Adna B. Leonard, having received 184 votes, were declared elected. (See *Appendix I*, D, 22.)

J. O. Peck
and A. B.
Leonard
elected.

By consent, Clinton B. Fisk presented the following, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That Dr. John M. Reid be made honorary Secretary of the Missionary Society, taking the same place as that which was given to Dr. John P. Durbin.

Dr. J. M.
Reid.

By consent, Clinton B. Fisk was directed to have the above resolution put in form, properly engrossed, and presented to Dr. Reid.

John Lanahan moved a suspension of the rules, to introduce a resolution. Lost.

The order of elections was resumed, and the following placed in nomination for Editor of the *Methodist Review*: Charles J. Little, James W. Mendenhall, Homer H. Moore, Alfred Wheeler, Richard Wheatley, George Prentice, James H. Potts.

Methodist
Review.

The Conferences were called, the votes received, and the tellers retired.

S. L. Roberts offered the following:

Resolved, That the Journal contain only the final vote received by such officers as are elected.

Ballots.

On motion of M. S. Hard, it was laid on the table.

The tellers returned and Bishop Warren announced the first ballot for Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-School Union and Tract Society:

Whole number of votes cast.....	401
Necessary to a choice.....	201

Sunday-
School Union
and Tract
Society.

May 26.
TWENTY-
THIRD DAY.
Morning.

Defective
ballot.

Votes
received.

*Methodist
Review.*

Secretary
Sunday-
School
Union and
Tract
Society.

J. L. Hurl-
but elected.

Missionary
Treasurer.

No one having received the requisite number there was no election. (See *Appendix I*, D, 24.)

Another ballot was ordered, the votes received, and the tellers retired.

A ballot, obscure in writing and spelling, was returned by the tellers, who asked instructions from the Conference.

On motion of D. H. Carroll, it was returned, with instruction to use their judgment and decide as to its count.

R. D. Utter moved that the Secretary be instructed to record in the Journal the entire vote given each candidate in the elections.

John Lanahan moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost by a count vote of 144 for and 151 against.

R. S. Borland moved as a substitute that only the names of candidates receiving twenty votes and upward be published.

On motion of J. B. Graw, the previous question was ordered.

The substitute was laid on the table and the resolution was adopted.

The tellers returned and Bishop Warren announced the first ballot for Editor of the *Methodist Review*:

Whole number of votes cast.....	406
Necessary to a choice.....	204

(*Appendix I*, D, 26.)

No one having received the requisite number there was no election.

Another ballot was ordered, the votes were received, and the tellers retired.

Bishop Warren then announced the result of the second ballot for Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-School Union and Tract Society:

Whole number of votes cast.....	398
Necessary to a choice.....	200

J. L. Hurlbut, having received 234 votes, was declared elected. (See *Appendix I*, D, 25.)

J. M. Reid moved that John M. Phillips be elected Treasurer and Earl Cranston Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society. Carried.

J. B. Wentworth moved that Sandford Hunt be elected Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund. Carried.

T. C. Carter moved that W. P. Stowe be elected Assistant Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund. Carried.

It was ordered that a ballot be taken for Editor of the *Christian Advocate*.

J. M. Buckley and Miss Frances E. Willard were placed in nomination. The votes were received and the tellers retired.

The tellers having returned Bishop Warren announced the result of the second ballot for Editor of the *Methodist Review*.

Whole number of votes cast..... 362

*Methodist
Review.*

Necessary to a choice..... 182

James W. Mendenhall, having received 291 votes, was declared elected. (*Appendix I, D, 27.*)

J. W. Men-
denhall
elected
editor.
Boundaries
Report
No. I.

The Committee on Boundaries called up Report No. I which was read.

J. F. Crouch moved to strike out the item that gives to Mission Conferences a dividend from the Charter Fund.

Arthur Edwards moved as a substitute that the item be recommitted with instructions to report a paragraph preserving the rights of representation and of voting on constitutional questions of members of Mission Conferences. The substitute was accepted and the Report was recommitted.

Recom-
mitted.

The tellers returned and Bishop Warren announced the result of the ballot for Editor of the *Christian Advocate*:

Whole number of votes cast..... 395

Editor of
*Christian
Advocate.*

Necessary to a choice..... 198

James M. Buckley, having received 284 votes, was declared elected. (*See Appendix, I, D, 28.*)

J. M. Buck-
ley elected.

A ballot was ordered for Editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*. J. H. Bayliss and Miss Frances E. Willard were placed in nomination. The votes were received and the tellers retired.

*Western
Christian
Advocate.*

A ballot was ordered for Editor of the *North-western*

*North-
Western
Christian
Advocate.*

May 26. **Christian Advocate.* Arthur Edwards was nominated.
TWENTY-THIRD DAY.
Morning.
Reports presented.
 The votes were received and the tellers retired.

The Committee on Missions presented Reports Nos. XIII, XIV, and XV.

The Committee on Temporal Economy presented Reports Nos. III and IV.

G. S. Hare presented certain papers, which were referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

The tellers returned and Bishop Warren announced the following as the result of the ballot for Editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*:

<i>Western Christian Advocate.</i>	Whole number of votes cast.....	381
	Necessary to a choice.....	191

J. H. Bayliss, having received 341 votes, was declared elected. (See *Appendix I*, D, 29.)

Consideration of Report No. II was resumed.

The tellers returned and Bishop Warren announced the result of the ballot for Editor of the *North-western Christian Advocate*:

<i>North-Western Christian Advocate.</i>	Whole number of votes cast.....	359
	Necessary for a choice.....	180

A. Edwards, having received 333 votes, was declared elected. (See *Appendix I*, D, 30.)

A motion to adjourn was lost.

L. C. Queal moved to extend the time. Carried.

The Secretary presented the following, which was adopted, and, on motion of Arthur Edwards, that and a telegram were ordered to be sent to Brother Halsey:

Sympathy with S. Halsey. *Resolved,* That this General Conference has heard with deep sorrow of the serious illness of the Rev. Dr. Sabin Halsey, one of the secretaries of this body. We highly appreciate his courteous diligence as one of our officers, and follow him to his distant home with our sympathy and prayers for his speedy recovery. We sympathize with his family in their affliction and commend him and them to the loving care of Almighty God.

Reports presented. The Committee on Church Extension presented Report No. X.

The Committee on the State of the Church presented Report No. XI.

B. C. Swarts presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries :

Indian Territory Mission. *Resolved,* That the Mission in the Indian Territory be granted an

enabling act permitting it to organize a Mission Conference within the quadrennium under the usual conditions.

J. M. Buckley presented a paper concerning collections for Methodist Hospitals, and, on his motion, it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Alexander Martin presented the Quadrennial Report of the School of Theology connected with DePauw University, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

On motion, Conference adjourned.

L. R. Fiske was appointed to conduct devotional services to-morrow morning. Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Warren pronounced the benediction.

May 26.
TWENTY-
THIRD DAY.
Morning.
Methodist
Hospitals.

De Pauw
University.

Adjourn-
ment.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 28.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop C. D. Foss in the chair.

The devotional services were conducted by L. R. Fiske, of the Detroit Conference.

The Minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

W. A. Spencer moved a suspension of the rules; but the motion did not prevail.

On motion of J. H. Bayliss, consideration of Report No. II was resumed.

By consent, C. J. Little, Chairman of the Committee on Reception of Fraternal Messengers, was permitted to report to the Bishops fraternal letters for the British Conference and the Irish Methodist Conference.

G. E. Hite announced that J. F. Chenoweth, West Virginia, had returned home because of sickness, and moved that William R. White, a reserve, be allowed to take his place, and the motion was carried.

Consideration of Report No. II was resumed. J. S. Smart moved the previous question, and it was ordered.

The minority report was read.

W. H. Craig moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

The minority report was accepted as a substitute and

May 28.
TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY.
Morning.

Bishop Foss
presides.

Devotional
services.

Minutes
approved.

Report
No. II.

Fraternal
letters.

W. R. White.

Report
No. II.

Minority re-
port adopted.

MAY 28. adopted, and the Report, as amended, was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 70.)

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

Morning.

Freedmen's
Aid and
Southern
Education
Society.

Committee
on Missions.

B. F.
Bennett.

James Long.

Central
Christian
Advocate.

Education
Report
No. IV.

Corresponding
Secretary Freed-
men's Aid
and
Southern
Education
Society.

J. C. Hart-
zell elected.

R. S. Rust.

T. L. Flood moved that the Conference proceed to elect General Conference officers. Carried.

On motion of J. H. Bayliss the Conference balloted for Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

R. S. Rust, J. C. Hartzell, and J. A. B. Wilson were placed in nomination.

G. S. Chadbourne, having been elected Chairman of the Committee on Missions in place of Bishop Thoburn, resigned, was excused as teller, and G. F. Eaton was appointed in his place.

Alexander Ashley, another teller, having been excused from the Conference, B. F. Bennett was appointed in his place.

The Conferences were called, the votes received, and the tellers retired.

T. B. Neely announced that on account of sickness J. B. Storm, Philadelphia, had returned home, and James Long, a reserve, was present. By consent, he was given the seat.

J. H. Bayliss moved that the Conference proceed to elect an Editor for the *Central Christian Advocate*. Carried.

B. St. James Fry and W. T. Smith were placed in nomination.

The second class of tellers was called. S. J. Williams, having been excused from the Conference, W. St. John was appointed in his place. The votes were received and the tellers retired.

C. H. Payne presented Report No. IV of the Committee on Education.

The tellers returned and the Bishop announced the result of the ballot for Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society:

Whole number of votes cast.....	392
Necessary to a choice.....	197

J. C. Hartzell, having received 242 votes, was declared elected. (See *Appendix I*, D, 31.)

On motion of J. H. Bayliss, Richard S. Rust was, by

a rising vote, made honorary Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

The tellers returned and the Bishop announced the result of the ballot for Editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*:

Whole number of votes cast.....	372
Necessary to a choice.....	187

May 28.
TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY.
Morning

Editor of the
*Central
Christian
Advocate.*

B. St. James Fry, having received 246 votes, was declared elected. (See Appendix I, D, 32.)

Consideration of Report No. IV was resumed, and, on motion of W. H. Craig, it was laid upon the table to be printed.

On motion of G. W. Gue, Conference proceeded to elect the Editor of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*.

C. W. Smith was nominated.

Clinton B. Fisk moved that as there was but one nomination the vote by ballot be dispensed with. Laid on the table.

The votes were received and the tellers retired.

On motion, Conference proceeded to vote for Editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*.

*Northern
Christian
Advocate.*

E. M. Mills, O. H. Warren, and G. L. Taylor were nominated.

The votes were received and the tellers retired.

W. H. Craig moved to suspend the rules to present a report from the Committee on Temporal Economy. Laid on the table.

Temporal
Economy.

W. A. Spencer moved to suspend the rules to present a report from the Committee on the Consolidation of Benevolences. Lost.

Consolidation
of Benevolences.

On motion of C. H. Payne, Report No. II of the Committee on Education was called up.

Education
Report
No. II.

John Evans moved to postpone the consideration until Report No. IV was acted upon. Laid on the table.

W. J. Paxson moved that the previous question be ordered. Carried.

The Report was then adopted. (See Appendix I, B, 53.)

Adopted.

The tellers returned, and the Bishop announced the result of the ballot for Editor of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*:

Editor of the
*Pittsburg
Christian
Advocate.*

May 28.TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY.
*Morning.*C. W. Smith
elected.

Whole number of votes cast.....	366
Necessary to a choice.....	184

Charles W. Smith, having received 341 votes, was declared elected. (See *Appendix I*, D, 33.)

Bishop Foss also announced the result of the ballot for Editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*:

Editor of the
*Northern
Christian
Advocate.*O. H. Warren
elected.California
*Christian
Advocate.*South-
Western
*Christian
Advocate.*Reports
presented.Afternoon
session.Church
Extension
Report
No. VI.

Whole number of votes cast.....	382
Necessary to a choice.....	192

Otis H. Warren, having received 214 votes, was declared elected. (See *Appendix I*, D, 34.)

On motion of J. A. Clayton, the Conference proceeded to elect the Editor of the *California Christian Advocate*.

B. F. Crary was nominated.

The votes were received and the tellers retired.

On motion of J. C. Hartzell, the Conference proceeded to elect the Editor of the *South-western Christian Advocate*.

A. E. P. Albert was nominated.

The votes were received and the tellers retired.

The Committee on Missions presented Reports Nos. XVI, XVII, and XVIII.

The Committee on Church Extension presented Reports Nos. I, II, III, IV, V, VIII, and IX.

The Committee on Revisals presented Report No. XXI.

On motion of Clinton B. Fisk, it was ordered that when we adjourn it be to meet at three o'clock P. M.

J. B. Graw called up Report No. VI of the Committee on Church Extension.

On motion of William Swindells, that part of the Report amending paragraph 302 of the Discipline was adopted.

J. A. B. Wilson moved to strike out that part referring to paragraph 300 of the Discipline, relating to Treasurer.

On motion of G. E. Hite, the previous question was ordered.

W. J. Paxson moved to lay the amendment on the table. Lost.

The amendment was adopted, and the Report, as amended, was then adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 60.)

Adopted.

The tellers returned, and Bishop Foss announced the result of the ballot for editor of the *California Christian Advocate*:

Whole number of votes cast.....	309
Necessary to a choice.....	155

May 28.
TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.
Morning.

Benjamin F. Crary, having received 295 votes, was declared elected. (See *Appendix I*, D, 35.)

B. F. Crary
elected.

Bishop Foss also announced the result of the ballot for Editor of the *South-western Christian Advocate*:

Whole number of votes cast.....	286
Necessary to a choice.....	144

Editor of the
*South-Western
Christian
Advocate.*

Aristides E. P. Albert, having received 261 votes, was declared elected. (See *Appendix I*, D, 36.)

A. E. P. Al-
bert
elected.

The Committee on the State of the Church presented Report No. XII.

Report
presented.

On motion, Conference adjourned.

Robert Forbes was appointed to conduct devotional services to-morrow morning. Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Foss pronounced the benediction.

Adjourn-
ment.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 28.

May 28.
TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY.
Afternoon.

The Conference was called to order pursuant to adjournment at three P. M., Bishop J. M. Walden in the chair.

Bishop
Walden
presides

Robert Forbes, of the Minnesota Conference, conducted the devotional services.

Devotional
services.

The Minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

Minutes
approved.

On motion of G. F. Eaton, the rules were suspended, and he called up the Report of the Committee on Plan of General Conference Districts, which was read.

General
Conference
Districts.

G. F. Eaton moved that the North-west Kansas Conference be transferred from the 10th to the 12th District.

North-west
Kansas.

D. H. Moore moved as a substitute that the South-west Kansas be changed from the 12th to the 10th District.

South-west
Kansas.

May 28.TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY.
Afternoon.

On motion of J. H. Lockwood, the substitute was laid on the table.

John Lanahan moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the motion of G. F. Eaton was adopted.

North
Dakota.

D. C. Plannette moved that North Dakota be transferred from the 10th to the 9th District.

C. S. Dearborn moved to recommit the Report with instructions. Laid on the table.

On motion of S. L. Roberts, the previous question was ordered.

Japan.

The motion of D. C. Plannette was then adopted.

Mexico.

J. B. Green moved that the Japan Conference be transferred from the 14th to the 10th District. Carried.

J. W. Butler moved the transfer of the Mexico Conference from the 1st to the 11th District, and the motion prevailed.

The report as amended was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 85.)

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the rules were suspended, and he offered the following:

Presenting
reports.

Resolved, That a committee be allowed to continue the presentation of reports until discussion shall be introduced; then the privilege shall be given to another committee.

J. H. Bayliss moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

The resolution was adopted by a count vote of 137 for and 109 against.

Clinton B. Fisk offered the following, which was adopted:

Committee
to nominate.

Resolved, That the Bishops, together with the chairmen of the Standing Committees, on Missions, Church Extension, Sunday-schools and Tracts, Education, and Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South, be a Committee to nominate Managers of the societies.

Sandford Hunt offered the following:

Resolved. That it is the sense of the General Conference that the General Missionary Committee shall make an appropriation annually equal to the claims of the Missionary Bishops, and that said appropriation shall be paid by the treasurer of the Missionary Society to the Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund, and said amount shall be subject to the drafts of the Missionary Bishops.

J. M. Buckley presented the following as a substitute:

Bishop
Taylor.

Whereas, The General Missionary Committee has appropriated dur-

ing the past four years \$12,000 for the support of Bishop William Taylor, and placed the same subject to his draft; and,

Whereas, Bishop Taylor has not drawn the same; and

Whereas, The General Conference has decided to provide for the support of the Missionary Bishop from the Episcopal Fund; therefore,

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church be recommended to pay to the Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund the amount placed subject to the draft of Bishop Taylor, and immediately upon its receipt the Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund shall notify Bishop Taylor that it is subject to his order.'

MAY 28.
TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY.
Afternoon.

On motion of W. H. Craig, the previous question was ordered.

W. J. Paxson moved that the substitute be laid on the table. Lost.

The substitute was adopted.

J. M. Buckley moved to lay on the table that part of Sandford Hunt's resolution which relates to the future. The motion prevailed, and, on motion, the remainder of the resolution was adopted.

A motion of John Lanahan to suspend the rules to present a paper was, on motion of Jacob Rothweiler, laid on the table.

Earl Cranston stated that William Nast had been Editor of the *Christian Apologist* for forty-nine years, and as a token of respect he moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for his re-election. The motion was unanimously adopted. The Secretary cast the ballot, and Bishop Walden declared William Nast elected.

*Christian
Apologist.*
W. Nast
elected
editor.

John Lanahan moved a suspension of the rules so that H. J. Liebhart may be elected, *viva voce*, Editor of *Haus und Herd*. Lost.

*Haus und
Herd.*

A ballot was ordered for Editor of *Haus und Herd*. H. J. Liebhart was nominated. The votes were received and the tellers retired.

A. J. Kynett presented the report of the Committee on Constitutional Commission that it may be printed.

Constitu-
tional
Commission.

J. B. Graw called up Reports Nos. I, II, III, IV, and VII, of the Committee on Church Extension, each of which was read and adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 61.)

Reports
adopted.

Clinton B. Fisk presented Report No. X of the Committee on the Book Concern, which was read, and, on motion, adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 37.)

May 28.
TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY.
Afternoon.

Book Con-
cern Report
No. XI.

Chattanooga Christian Advocate.

A. J. Kynett presented a paper, which was referred to the Committee on the Consolidation of Benevolences.

Clinton B. Fisk presented Report No. XI of the Committee on Book Concern, which was read.

On motion of J. W. Eaton, the previous question was ordered, and the report was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 38.)

Alfred Wheeler moved to proceed to elect an Editor of the *Chattanooga Christian Advocate*.

G. S. Hare moved to reconsider the action by which Report No. XI of the Committee on the Book Concern was adopted. Laid on the table.

John Lanahan moved to order the previous question. This, on motion of S. L. Roberts, was laid on the table.

The tellers returned and the Bishop announced the result of the ballot for Editor of *Haus und Herd*:

Editor of the
Haus und
Herd.

Whole number of votes cast	298
Necessary to a choice	150

II J. Lieb-
hart elected.

Chattanooga Christian Advocate.

Henry J. Liebhart, having received 278 votes, was declared elected.

The following were placed in nomination for Editor of the *Chattanooga Christian Advocate*:

T. C. Carter, Lewis Curts, John Lanahan. The two latter declined.

The votes were received and the tellers retired.

Reports
presented.

The Committee on Missions presented Report No. XX.

The Committee on Itinerancy presented Report No. VI.

Sunday-
Schools,
Report
No. I.

J. W. Mendenhall called up Report No. I of the Committee on Sunday-schools and Traets, which was read.

Adopted.

S. L. Roberts moved to strike out all relating to other publications than our own. The motion prevailed, and the Report, as amended, was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 65.)

J. M. Buckley moved to adjourn. Lost.

Report
No. II.

J. M. King called up Report No. II of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South. Part second was read.

J. L. Jones moved to strike out the words "Freedmen's Aid and"—

May 28.
TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.
Afternoon.

J. M. King moved as a substitute that so much of the Report be adopted as does not refer to the name of the Society. Carried.

Lewis Curts moved that the Report and amendment lie on the table until Report No. I shall be considered.

The tellers returned and the Bishop announced the result of the ballot for Editor of the *Methodist Advocate*:

Editor of the
Methodist Advocate.

Whole number of votes cast	302
Necessary to a choice.....	152

T. C. Carter
elected.

Thomas C. Carter, having received 217 votes, was declared elected. (See *Appendix*, I, D, 38.)

The Committee on Boundaries presented Report No. II.

Reports
presented.

The Committee on the Book Concern presented Reports Nos. VII, VIII, and IX.

On motion, Conference adjourned.

Adjourn-
ment.

Notices were given. A. E. P. Albert was appointed to conduct the devotional services to-morrow morning, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Walden pronounced the benediction.

May 29.
TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.
Morning.
Bishop Hurst
presides.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 29.

The Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop J. F. Hurst in the chair.

Devotional
services.

The devotional services were conducted by A. E. P. Albert, of the Louisiana Conference.

Minutes
approved.

The Minutes of yesterday afternoon's session were read and approved.

Consolidation
of Benevolences.

W. A. Spencer moved to suspend the rules to consider Report No. IV of the Committee on the Consolidation of Benevolences. On motion of J. H. Bayliss, the motion was laid on the table.

Leave of absence for to-day was granted William Brush, to attend a funeral.

Leave of
absence.

On motion of T. L. Flood, Report No. II of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South was taken up.

Report
No. II.

May 29.
TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.
Morning.

J. H. Bayliss moved as an amendment that Report No. I of the same Committee be immediately acted upon. Carried.

The Minority Report was read, and a motion was made to adopt it as a substitute for the Report before the Conference.

Minority report.

On motion of John Lanahan, the previous question was ordered, and, on motion of J. E. Bryant, the Minority Report was laid on the table by a count vote of 186 for and 142 against.

J. H. Bayliss moved to adopt item 1 of Report No. I. Carried.

Item 2 was read, and J. H. Bayliss moved its adoption.

J. D. Walsh moved as an amendment to add all of second item, Report No. II to Report No. I except the words:

"At least once a year the preacher in charge, with the Sunday-school Superintendent, shall have this work presented to each Sunday-school in his charge. He shall report to the Annual Conference, at the same time he reports his missionary collection, the amount collected for this cause."

G. S. Hare moved the previous question on the whole subject.

T. A. Fortson, a layman, called for a vote by orders. The call was not sustained.

The amendment of J. D. Walsh was adopted, and the Reports, as amended, were then adopted. (See *Appendix, I, B, 69, 70.*)

L. C. Queal moved a suspension of the rules, to present a resolution. Lost.

On motion of C. H. Payne, Report No. VI of the Committee on Education was taken up by a count vote of 191 for and 84 against.

C. H. Payne moved its adoption.

F. M. Bristol moved to strike out all relating to the election of a Corresponding Secretary.

On motion of G. W. Gue, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of T. L. Flood, the amendment was laid on the table, and the motion to adopt the Report was carried. (See *Appendix, I, B, 55.*)

The following paper was presented under Rule 19.

Adopted.

Having called for a vote by orders on the adoption of Report No. I

Protest.

of the Freedmen's Aid Society and Work in the South, and the call not having been sustained, we wish to have our names recorded as voting against the change of the name of said Society.

T. A. FORTSON,
J. H. WILKINS,
C. C. RILEY

May 29.
TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.
Morning.

E. R. Dille moved to proceed to the election of a Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education.

J. W. Ray moved as a substitute that it be made the order of the day for to-morrow at ten A. M.

On motion of J. S. Tevis, the substitute was laid on the table and a ballot was ordered.

The following nominations were made:

C. H. Payne, T. B. Neely, L. R. Fiske, W. F. Whitlock, G. W. Gray, James Marvin, Alexander Martin, E. W. S. Peck, D. W. Hayes, E. J. Gray, G. S. Hare, G. Strawbridge.

Corresponding
Secretary
of the Board
of Education.

Nomina-
tions.

The votes were received and the tellers retired.

On motion of Clinton B. Fisk, it was ordered that a session be held at three P. M., and another at 7:30 P. M., and that when we adjourn it be to meet at three P. M.

Adjourned
sessions.

Warner Miller moved that the Conference unite in Decoration Day services to-morrow at three P. M., at the grave of General U. S. Grant.

Decoration
Day.

H. W. Knight offered the following as a substitute:

Whereas, The 30th of May is set apart as Memorial Day; therefore,

Resolved, That no session of this General Conference be held on that day.

On motion of M. L. Ganoe, it was laid on the table.

The motion of Warner Miller was then adopted.

D. S. Monroe moved that the order of the day be taken up and a recess of ten minutes be had, that the platform may be placed in order. Carried.

Order of the
day.

The following Reports were, by consent, presented.

Committee on Revisals, Reports Nos. XXII, XXIII, XXIV, and XXV.

Reports
presented.

Committee on Judiciary, Reports Nos. IX, X, and XI.

Committee on Itinerancy, Reports Nos. VII, VIII, and IX.

The order of the day, the consecration of the Bishops elect, was taken up and conducted in accordance

Consecration
of Bishops
elect.

May 29. with the Ritual, and the following programme arranged by the Bishops :

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.
Morning.

BISHOP BOWMAN, PRESIDING.

1. Hymn 808—Read by Bishop Bowman.
 2. Collect—Read by Bishop Foster.
 3. The Epistle—Read by Thomas H. Burch.
 4. The Gospel—Read by Alexander Martin.
 5. Presentation of Bishops elect.
 6. Call to prayer, by Bishop Merrill.
 7. Examination of those presented for consecration, by Bishop Bowman.
 - 8 Prayer by Bishop Bowman.
 9. *Veni, Creator Spiritus*, by Bishop Warren.
 10. Prayer, by Bishop Foss.
 11. Laying on of hands.
 - (a) JOHN HEYL VINCENT—Bishops Bowman and Foster, and the Presenters, C. G. Trusdell and G. H. Bridgman.
 - (b) JAMES NEWBURY FITZGERALD—Bishops Merrill and Andrews and the Presenters, H. A. Buttz and R. S. MacLay.
 - (c) ISAAC WILSON JOYCE—Bishops Warren and Foss and the Presenters, R. S. Rust and Sia Sek Ong.
 - (d) JOHN PHILIP NEWMAN.—Bishops Hurst and Ninde and the Presenters, William Griffin and J. F. Marshall.
 - (e) DANIEL AYRES GOODSELL.—Bishops Walden and Mallalieu and the Presenters, J. M. Buckley and C. A. Loeber.
 - (f) JAMES MILES THOBURN.—Bishops Fowler and Mallalieu and the Presenters, Dennis Osborne and J. M. Trimble.
- Bishops Bowman and Foster, as senior Bishops, assisted in each consecration.
12. Prayer, by Bishop Taylor.
 13. Hymn 815—Read by Bishop Hurst.

Adjournment.

On motion of T. L. Flood, Conference adjourned. Notices were given, and C. W. Smith was appointed to conduct devotional services at three o'clock P. M., the doxology was sung, and Bishop Bowman pronounced the benediction.

May 29.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.
Afternoon.

Bishop
Ninde
presides.
Devotional
services.

Minutes
approved.

F. W. Hoyt
excused.

J. M. Reid.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 29.

The Conference met pursuant to adjournment at three P. M., Bishop W. X. Ninde in the chair.

C. W. Smith, of the Pittsburg Conference, led the devotional services.

The Minutes of this morning's session were read and approved.

Robert Forbes announced that F. W. Hoyt had returned home on account of sickness, and he was, on motion, excused.

On motion of Sandford Hunt the salary of J. M. Reid

was ordered to be continued for three months, unless otherwise employed by the Church.

J. H. Bayliss moved as an amendment to add the name of R. S. Rust, which was accepted.

A motion to lay on the table was lost, and the resolution prevailed.

Bishop Ninde announced the result of the first ballot for Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education:

Whole number of votes cast..... 378

Necessary to a choice..... 190

Board of Education.

(See *Appendix, I, D, 39.*)

No one having received the requisite number of votes there was no election.

S. F. Upham, presented Report No. VIII of the Committee on Judiciary, which was read and adopted. (See *Appendix, I, B, 76.*)

Judiciary Reports Nos. VIII and IX adopted.

He also called up Report No. IX.

On motion of J. C. Ridpath, the previous question was ordered, and the Report was adopted. (See *Appendix, I, B, 77.*)

A second ballot was ordered for Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education. The places of absent tellers were filled, the votes received, and the tellers retired.

Board of Education.

On motion of W. P. Stowe, B. P. Raymond was excused from further attendance upon the Conference.

B. P. Raymond excused.

W. A. Spencer called up Report No. IV of the Committee on Benevolences.

Committee on Benevolences.

After discussion it was, on motion of Sandford Hunt, laid on the table.

G. P. Mains presented the following, which was adopted by a rising vote :

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having learned with sorrow of the dangerous illness of Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan, desires to place on record its high estimate of the ability, gallantry, and heroism with which he gave himself to the cause of the Union during the civil war; to express its grateful belief that he was one of those great captains whom God raised up to be a deliverer in a trying ordeal of his country's history; and it desires to express its sympathy with his family in their present anxious sorrow, and to assure them of its prayers that the husband and father may be spared, and that the illustrious soldier may long live to serve a peaceful country.

General Sheridan.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this General Conference be hereby

May 29.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

Afternoon.
American
Bible
Society.

instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the family of General Sheridan.

L. M. Vernon presented the Report of the Committee on the American Bible Society, which was read and adopted. (See *Appendix, I, B, 88.*)

The Bishop announced the result of the second ballot for Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education :

Board of
Education.

Whole number of votes cast.....	314
Necessary to a choice.....	158

(See *Appendix, I, D, 40.*)

No one having received the requisite number of votes there was no election.

Another ballot was ordered, the votes were received, and the tellers retired.

J. F. Core moved to suspend the rules to present a resolution. Lost.

Bennett Mitchell moved to suspend the rules to present a resolution. Lost.

The Committee on Plan of Organizing General Conference Committees presented their Report, which was read and adopted. (See *Appendix, I, B, 93.*)

J. E. Wilson presented his Report as Fraternal Messenger to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which was ordered to be printed. (See *Appendix, II, A, 22.*)

L. C. Queal presented the Report of the Committee on Emancipation of Slaves in Brazil, which was read and adopted. (See *Appendix, I, B, 89.*)

G. S. Hare presented the Report of the Committee on Army Chaplains, which was adopted. (See *Appendix, I, B, 94.*)

The Bishop announced the result of the third ballot for Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education :

Whole number of votes cast.....	307
Necessary to a choice.....	154

Charles H. Payne, having received 163 votes, was declared elected. (See *Appendix I, D, 41.*)

A. J. Kynett called up the Report on Constitutional Commission, and moved its adoption.

Joseph Pullman offered the following amendment : "Strike out the last paragraph of the report and add

General
Conference
Committees.

J. E. Wilson.

Brazilian
emancipa-
tion.Army
chaplains.Correspond-
ing Secretary
Board of
Education.C. H. Payne
elected.Constitu-
tional Com-
mission.

to the end of paragraph 2 the words ‘and report to the General Conference of 1892.’”

The previous question was ordered.

On motion the substitute was accepted and adopted, and the Report, as amended, was then adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 87.)

John Lanahan announced that the Preachers’ Meeting of Washington city has sent an invitation to the Conference to hold the next General Conference in that city.

J. B. Green presented the Report of the Committee to Nominate Trustees for various institutions under the control of this Conference. It was read and adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 91.)

W. H. Olin presented Report No. X of the Committee on Episcopacy, and it was read.

G. H. Hazzard moved to lay it on the table. The motion did not prevail, and on motion of W. H. Olin, it was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 6.)

Report No. XI of the same Committee was read, and, on motion of W. H. Olin, it was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 7.)

The same Committee was permitted to withdraw Report No. III.

Report No. IV of same Committee was taken up, read, and, on motion of W. H. Olin, it was adopted, (See *Appendix I*, B, 4.)

Report No. VII of the same Committee was presented and read, and W. H. Olin moved that the items be read in the order in which presented.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the motion of W. H. Olin was laid on the table.

T. B. Neely moved to amend by inserting Philadelphia in place of Portland, Ore.

L. R. Fiske moved to amend by substituting Detroit for Philadelphia.

G. W. Gue moved the previous question, which was lost.

After further discussion, on motion of G. S. Hare, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of N. G. Miller, the substitute of L. R. Fiske was laid on the table.

May 29.
TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.
Afternoon.

Report
adopted.

General
Conference
of 1892.

Committee
to Nominate
Trustees.

Episcopacy
Report
No. X.

Adopted.

Report
No. XI.
Adopted.

Report
No. III
withdrawn.

Report No.
IV adopted.

Report
No. VII.

May 29.TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.

Afternoon.

A motion to lay the amendment of T. B. Neely on the table was lost, and the amendment was adopted.

J. W. Toland moved to strike out Cincinnati and insert Cleveland.

J. W. Ray moved as a substitute that Greencastle be named instead of Cleveland.

On motion of D. H. Carroll, the previous question was ordered.

D. C. Planette moved to lay the substitute on the table, and the motion prevailed.

On motion, the amendment of J. W. Toland was laid on the table.

G. S. Hare moved to adjourn. Lost.

W. S. Harrington moved to substitute Portland for Texas.

On motion of E. J. Gray, Conference adjourned.

Adjourn-
ment.

B. W. Baker was appointed to conduct devotional services to-morrow morning. Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Ninde.

May 29.TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.

Evening.

Bishop
Mallalieu
presides.Devotional
services.Minutes
approved.Episcopacy,
Report
No. VII.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29.

The Conference met pursuant to adjournment at 7:30 o'clock P. M., Bishop W. F. Mallalieu presiding.

B. W. Baker, of the Central Illinois Conference, conducted the devotional services.

The Minutes of the afternoon session were read and approved.

Amos Shinkle moved a suspension of the rules to present a resolution. Lost.

J. M. Reid made a similar motion, which was also lost.

The consideration of Report No. VII of the Committee on Episcopacy was resumed.

F. A. Arter moved to amend the substitute by inserting Cleveland for Portland.

On motion of Horace Reed, the amendment was laid on the table.

I. B. Scott moved to lay the substitute on the table, and the motion prevailed.

G. S. Hare moved to adopt the report.

On motion of T. B. Ford the previous question was ordered and the report was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 5.)

The Committee on Episcopacy presented Report No. IX.

J. M. Buckley presented Reports Nos. XI, XII, and XIII of the Committee on Itinerancy, which were severally read, and, on his motion, were adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 15, 16, 17.)

Report No. III of same Committee was read, and J. M. Buckley moved its adoption.

G. R. Townsen presented a Minority Report, which was read.

T. B. Neely moved to substitute the Minority Report for that of the Committee.

A. B. Leonard moved to amend the substitute by inserting "five" instead of "four."

On motion of W. H. Craig, the previous question was ordered.

T. L. Flood moved to lay the Minority Report on the table, and the motion prevailed.

J. S. Tevis moved that the vote be taken by ayes and noes. Lost.

F. M. Bristol, a minister, called for the vote by orders. Not sustained.

John Evans, a layman, called for the vote by orders. Not sustained.

C. L. Henry moved that the report be recommitted.

T. L. Flood moved to lay this motion on the table. Carried.

The Report was then adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 10.)

W. J. Paxson, having voted for the Report, stated "that because of a misunderstanding upon the part of many of the brethren he moved its reconsideration," and the motion prevailed.

C. L. Henry renewed the motion to recommit, with certain instructions.

On motion of W. H. Olin, this was laid on the table.

T. B. Neely moved to amend by striking out the words "the same" and inserting "a."

May 29.
TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.
Evening.

Episcopacy,
Report
No. IX.

Itinerancy,
Reports Nos.
XI, XII, and
XIII
adopted.

Report
No. III.

Minority
Report.

Minority Re-
port laid on
the table.

Report No.
III adopted.

Reconsid-
ered.

May 29.

TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.
Evening.
Adopted.

Boundaries,
Report
No. II.

On motion of W. I. Cogshall, the previous question was ordered.

The amendment of T. B. Neely was laid on the table and the Report was adopted.

Bishop Walden, Chairman of the Committee on Boundaries, requested consideration of part 2 of Report No. II.

J. M. Buckley moved it be adopted without reading, and the motion prevailed.

Bishop Walden then presented part I of the same Report relating to the boundaries of the Annual Conferences, and, on motion of J. M. Buckley, it was also adopted without reading.

He then presented part 3, relating to enabling acts, which was read.

C. C. McCabe moved its adoption.

D. S. Monroe moved to amend by adding another section providing that they accept these provisions prior to July 1, 1891.

A motion to lay this on the table was lost.

On motion of R. S. Borland, the previous question was ordered, and the amendment was adopted.

Adopted.

The Report, as a whole, was then adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 19.)

The Committee on the Book Concern presented Report No. XII.

Sandford Hunt moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of electing members of the Book Committee and the General Committee on Missions and Church Extension.

Elected.

The rules were suspended, and, the Districts being called, the committees were elected. (See *Appendix I*, C, 6, 7.)

Book Con-
cern Report
No. VIII.

Clinton B. Fisk moved the consideration of Report No. VIII of the Committee on the Book Concern. The motion prevailed, the Report was read, and, on motion of Clinton B. Fisk, it was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 36.)

D. Denham.

On motion of Sandford Hunt, Daniel Denham was elected Treasurer of the Sunday-school Union.

S. Hunt.

On motion, Sandford Hunt was elected Treasurer of the Tract Society.

Final ad-
journment.

T. L. Flood moved that the final hour of adjourn-

ment be fixed as that of the close of to-morrow morning's session.

J. W. Ray moved to amend by inserting eleven o'clock P. M. Thursday.

On motion of J. H. Bayliss, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of E. J. Gray, the motion of T. L. Flood was laid on the table.

W. P. Stowe moved that the hour of final adjournment be one o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

E. J. Gray moved to amend by adding "if the business be completed."

On motion of B. C. Christy, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of F. M. Bristol, the previous question was ordered, and the motion of W. P. Stowe was then adopted.

J. M. Buckley moved that the chairman of each of the various committees, with a Bishop to preside, be appointed a special committee to select out of the reports presented for the action of the Conference such as are the most important. The motion prevailed.

On motion of L. A. Belt, the following was adopted:

Resolved. That the Committee in presenting reports shall begin with the Standing Committee next in order and continue until each committee has had its turn.

Bishop Andrews announced that Bishop Merrill was chosen to preside in the Committee just appointed.

J. M. Buckley moved a suspension of the rules to present a resolution. Carried.

J. M. Buckley moved that in further discussions each speaker be limited to three minutes.

A motion to amend by striking out "three" and inserting "two" was laid on the table, and the original motion prevailed.

On motion of C. J. Little, the regular order was resumed.

W. F. Whitlock called up Report No. III of the Committee on Revisals. The report was read.

On motion of W. J. Paxson, Conference adjourned.

Edward Lee was appointed to conduct the devotional services to-morrow morning. The doxology was sung, and Bishop Mallalieu pronounced the benediction.

May 29.
TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.
Evening.

Dispatch of
business.

Bishop
Merrill to
preside.

Speeches
limited.

Revisals, Re-
port No. III.

Adjourn-
ment.

MAY 30.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

Morning.

Bishop Fowler presides.

Devotional services.

Minutes approved.

David Decker.

Addition to Report No. II of Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

Revisals, Report No. III.

Laid on the table.

Explanatory resolution.

Revisals, Report No. XII.

Adopted.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 30.

The Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop C. H. Fowler in the chair.

Edward Lee, of the Texas Conference, conducted the devotional services.

The Minutes of last evening's session were read and approved.

L. C. Queal announced that T. W. Durston was called home on account of sickness, and moved that he be excused, and David Decker, a reserve, be seated. The motion prevailed.

The Secretary announced that a paper belonging to Report No. II of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South had been omitted by the Committee, and asked consent to insert the same. Consent was given.

Consideration of Report No. III of the Committee on Revisals was resumed.

S. L. Roberts presented a substitute, which, on motion of M. L. Ganoe, was laid on the table.

J. L. Sooy moved to strike out the last clause.

M. S. Hard moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and the motion prevailed.

Alfred Wheeler offered the following, and moved its adoption:

The new rule as to the term of pastoral service shall be applied as follows: At the session of any Annual Conference next following this General Conference a preacher may be appointed to a church which he has not served for three years preceding, and be continued thereafter in said charge for five years, and a preacher now serving a charge which he has not served for three years preceding his present pastorate may be continued in such charge to the full term of five years. In all other cases the rule of five years in ten shall be strictly applied.

On motion of L. A. Belt, the previous question was ordered.

G. E. Hite moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

The resolution was adopted.

Report No. XII of the Committee on Revisals was read.

C. C. Wilbor moved its adoption.

W. S. Urmy moved an amendment, which was ac-

cepted by the Committee, and the Report, as amended, was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 22.)

Report No. XXIII of the same Committee was read, and, on motion of W. F. Whitlock, it was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 23.)

W. H. Craig called up Report No. IV of the Committee on Temporal Economy and moved its adoption.

J. M. Durrell moved to lay the Report on the table. Lost.

S. L. Roberts presented the following, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Annual Conference shall divide among the presiding elders' districts according to membership and ability the sum necessary for a comfortable support of such superannuated preachers, and the widows and children of those who have died in the work, as may be designated as Conference claimants, which sum shall be apportioned to the charges by the district stewards, and shall be a *pro rata* claim, with the claim of the stationed preachers, presiding elders and Bishops, and in all cases the allowance shall be determined on the basis of individual necessities and number of years of service in the effective work.

D. S. Monroe presented the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Book Committee, during the quadrennial, prepare a plan by which the profits of the Book Concern, the Chartered Fund, and collections for Conference claimants may be made the basis of a Sustentation Fund, and report to the next General Conference.

L. A. Belt moved to lay the substitute on the table. Lost.

D. H. Carroll moved the previous question. The call was sustained.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the substitute was laid on the table.

He also moved to lay the amendment on the table. The motion prevailed.

J. M. Buckley moved to lay item 11 on the table, and the motion prevailed.

J. L. Waller moved to lay item 6 on the table. On motion of S. E. Pendleton, this motion was laid on the table.

The Report, as amended, was then adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 25.)

By consent, C. J. Little, Chairman of the Committee on Reception of Fraternal Messengers, presented the credentials of Rev. C. T. Shaffer, Fraternal Messenger

May 30.
TWENTY-
SIXTH DAY.
Morning.
Report No.
XXIII
adopted.

Temporal
Economy,
Report
No. IV.

Adopted.

Rev. C. T.
Shaffer.

May 30. from the African Methodist Episcopal Church. (See *Appendix II*, A, 23.)

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.
Morning.

J. M. Buckley moved that, owing to the lateness of his arrival, and the great press of business, he be granted five minutes in which to address the Conference.

J. E. Bryant moved to amend by making the time ten minutes. The amendment prevailed, and the motion, as amended, was adopted.

Bishop Fowler then introduced the Rev. Mr. Shaffer, and he addressed the Conference. (See *Appendix II*, A, 24.)

Conference claimants.

S. E. Pendleton moved that a committee of three, which W. H. Craig shall be chairman, be appointed to nominate and report a Board of Directors for the Board of Conference Claimants. Carried.

S. E. Pendleton nominated St. Louis as the place of business of said Board. C. G. Trusdell moved to amend by substituting Chicago for St. Louis. J. M. Buckley moved to lay both nominations on the table. Lost by a count vote of 75 for and 134 against.

D. H. Carroll nominated Baltimore. Robert Bentley nominated San Francisco. On motion, both nominations were laid on the table.

On motion of R. S. Boreland, the previous question was ordered.

The nomination of C. G. Trusdell was adopted, and Chicago was chosen.

On motion of C. J. Little, D. P. Kidder was elected Honorary Secretary of the Board of Education.

Report No. III of the Committee on Temporal Economy was presented and read, and W. H. Craig moved its adoption.

J. M. Buckley moved to amend by inserting "seven" instead of "five," and the motion prevailed.

Also, on his motion, the Bishops were requested to appoint the Commission. The Report was then adopted. See *Appendix I*, B, 24.)

Sandford Hunt moved that the expenses of the next General Conference, to be apportioned to the Annual Conferences, be referred to the Book Committee, with power to act. Carried.

T. B. Neely moved a reconsideration of the vote by

Dr. D. P. Kidder.

Temporal Economy, Report No. III.

Expenses of the General Conference of 1892.

Reconsideration of Report No. IV.

which Chicago was fixed as the place of business of the Board of Conference Claimants. May 30.
TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.
Morning.

On motion of C. G. Trusdell, this was laid on the table.

J. O. Peck called up Report No. IV of the Committee on the State of the Church, and moved its adoption. State of the Church, Report No. IV.

W. S. Urmy moved to insert after the words Methodist Episcopal Church, "in the United States." On motion of C. J. Little, this was laid on the table.

J. M. Buckley moved to amend so as to have notice given at least two Sabbaths before the expiration of the thirty days. Carried. Amended.

C. C. McLean moved to amend so that notice be given in every place of worship. Carried.

The Report, as amended, was then adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 28.) Adopted.

J. O. Peck called up Report No. VIII of the same Committee, and moved its adoption. The motion prevailed. (See *Appendix I*, B, 29.) Report No. VIII adopted.

Report No. XI of the same Committee was read, and, on motion of J. O. Peck, it was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 30.) Report No. XI adopted.

William Swindells moved that, as Bishop Taylor must leave the city this afternoon, the Report of the Committee on Missions referring to his work be taken up. Missions, Report No. XVI.

J. M. Buckley moved that this motion lie on the table. Carried.

Report No. XII of the same Committee was taken up and read. State of the Church, Report No. XII.

C. C. McCabe moved to amend by inserting the words "minister and" before people. Carried.

W. S. Urmy presented a substitute for the Report, and moved its adoption, including the amendment of C. C. McCabe, just adopted.

L. A. Belt moved that the matter be referred to the Bishops, to report to the next General Conference.

E. J. Gray moved, as a substitute, to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the time was extended.

May 30.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

Morning.

On motion of J. S. Smart, the amendment offered by L. A. Belt was laid on the table.

A. J. Kynett called for the previous question, and it was ordered.

Adopted.

The substitute was accepted and adopted and the Report, as amended, was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 31.)

Evening Session.

J. F. Crouch moved that when the Conference adjourn it be to meet in St. Paul's Church, at 7:30 P. M., and the motion prevailed.

A. J. Kynett asked that H. H. Green be excused after this morning's session, but the request was not granted.

Conference claimants.

Bishop Fowler named as the Committee to nominate the directors for the Board of Conference Claimants, W. H. Craig, chairman; C. G. Truesdell and Arthur Edwards.

Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

C. W. Smith presented nominations for the Publishing Committee of the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate*, and they were confirmed. (See *Appendix I*, C, 9.)

Decoration Day.

T. L. Flood moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions appropriate to Decoration Day. The motion prevailed, and the following were appointed: T. L. Flood, Clinton B. Fisk, and Bernard Kelly.

Ballots.

By consent, the Secretary was authorized to destroy all the ballots in his possession.

Adjournment.

On motion of M. L. Ganoe, Conference adjourned. M. L. Ganoe was appointed to conduct devotional services this evening. Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Fowler pronounced the benediction.

May 30.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

Evening.

Bishop Vincent presides.

Devotional services.

Minutes approved.

Book Concern Report No. III adopted.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 30.

The Conference met pursuant to adjournment, at 7:30 P. M., in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop J. H. Vincent in the chair.

The devotional services were conducted by M. L. Ganoe, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference.

The Minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

On motion of Clinton B. Fisk, Report No. III of

the Committee on Book Concern was taken up, read and adopted. See (*Appendix I*, B, 33.)

E. R. Dille presented nominations for the Publishing Committee of the *California Christian Advocate*, and they were confirmed. (See *Appendix I*, C, 10.)

Reports Nos. VII and XII of the Committee on the Book Concern were taken up and read. On motion of Clinton B. Fisk, they were adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 35, 39.)

On motion of J. H. Bayliss, the rules were suspended.

Alden Speare moved the adoption of the following :

Resolved, That the Book Agents be and are hereby directed to discontinue the publication of the *Manual*.

May 30.
TWENTY-
SIXTH DAY.
Evening.
*California
Christian
Advocate*.

Book Con-
cern, Reports
Nos. VII
and XII
adopted.

Manual.

On motion of W. J. Paxson, the previous question was ordered, and the resolution was adopted.

Report No. XVI of the Committee on Missions was taken up, and A. B. Leonard moved its adoption.

Missions,
Report
No. XVI.

G. W. Hughey offered the following amendment:

Whereas, The plan of self-supporting mission work which has been inaugurated in South America and Africa by Bishop Taylor has elicited much enthusiasm in the Church, and deserves an opportunity for full development under the fostering care of the whole Church; and

G. W.
Hughey's
substitute.

Whereas, There is no reason for antagonism between the two methods, if both are conducted under the same authorities; and

Whereas, The Missionary Board and the General Missionary Committee are sufficiently broad and flexible in their scope and purpose to embrace all departments and methods of missionary work, including, as auxiliary, Bishop Taylor's Transit and Building Fund Society, and all its resources, and all other young and genuine Methodist Episcopal churches, wheresoever and by whomsoever God may give them birth; and

Whereas, The principle of self-support has long been recognized and cultivated in the regular mission work of the Church; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the Missionary Bishop for Africa be and is hereby authorized to continue his efforts to extend the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa on the plan of self-supporting missions.

2. That we direct that all property acquired in the prosecution of the self-supporting missions plan be held by and for the Methodist Episcopal Church, as nearly as reliable Boards of Methodist Episcopal Trustees can be organized, and the laws of the different countries into which the work has been or may be carried will permit the legal holding of property by boards of trustees of our Church.

3. That the Missionary Board be advised to appoint a Standing Committee on Self-supporting missions, one half of the members of which shall be taken from the members of the Transit and Building Fund Society, who shall co-operate with Bishop Taylor in his self-supporting mission work.

Also, to further amend by striking out the sixth, seventh, and eighth resolutions.

May 30. W. H. Craig moved as an amendment thereto that "we assume all the debts of the Transit Fund."

Evening. J. S. Smart moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost.

On motion of J. H. Bayliss, the amendment of W. H. Craig was laid on the table.

J. H. Bayliss moved as an amendment to the amendment that all relating to property be stricken out.

J. F. Goucher moved to indefinitely postpone the whole subject. Laid on the table.

W. H. Olin moved to lay all on the table except the Report.

W. H. Olin called for the previous question. The call was not sustained.

J. M. Buckley moved the following as a substitute for every thing before the body:

Resolved, That we look with deepest interest upon, and with heartfelt hope for, the success of the self-supporting work of Bishop Taylor in Africa.

E. D. Whitlock moved to lay the substitute on the table. Lost.

On motion of T. C. Carter, the previous question was ordered.

W. S. Urmy moved to lay the substitute on the table. Carried by a count vote of 151 for and 75 against.

J. M. Buckley moved to consider the Report item by item. Carried.

Items adopted. Items 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 were severally read and adopted.

Item 6 was read. W. J. Paxson moved to amend as follows:

Enabling act. "*Resolved,* That the Missions in South America be authorized to form an Annual Conference within the next four years by a vote of two thirds of its members present and voting, and with the approval of the Bishop having Episcopal jurisdiction."

The motion prevailed, and the item, as amended, was adopted.

Report adopted. Items 7 and 8 were read and adopted. The Report, as amended, was then adopted. (See *Appendix I, B, 49.*)

Dispatch of business. On motion of J. M. Buckley, the Committee to arrange the order in which reports shall be considered

was designated as the Committee to Dispatch Business.

Report No. XV of the Committee on Missions was then taken up and read.

A Minority Report was presented and read.

Alfred Wheeler moved to adjourn. Lost.

Sia Sek Ong was accorded the floor, and, on motion, Nathan Sites was permitted to interpret for him. Also, he was, on motion, allowed six minutes.

Bishop Andrews presented the following nominations:

Boards of Managers of the Missionary Society, of the Board of Church Extension, of the Tract Society, of the Sunday-School Union, and of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

Managers.

On motion of William Swindells, the name of D. W. Hays was substituted for that of J. J. Manker on the last-named Board. The nominations were then confirmed. (See *Appendix I*, C, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.)

By consent, T. L. Flood presented the Report of the Committee on Decoration Day, and it was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 92.)

Decoration Day.

On motion, Conference adjourned.

J. H. Bayliss was appointed to conduct devotional services to-morrow morning. The doxology was sung, and Bishop Vincent pronounced the benediction.

Adjournment.

THURSDAY, MAY 31.

The Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop J. N. FitzGerald presiding.

May 31.

TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Bishop
FitzGeral
presides.

The devotional services were conducted by J. H. Bayliss, of the Cincinnati Conference.

Devotional
services.

The Minutes of Wednesday evening's session were read and approved.

Minutes
approved.

On motion of A. J. Kynett, the Bishops were requested to appoint members of Commissions not already provided for.

Commiss-
sions.

C. C. McCabe moved that the form for public wor-

Publie
worship.

May 31.TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Missions,

Report

No. XV.

Minority

report.

ship be published in the Hymnal and also in the Ritual. The motion prevailed.

Consideration of Report No. XV, from the Committee on Missions, was resumed.

The reading of the Minority Report was called for, and H. J. Talbott moved that it be substituted for the report of the majority.

On motion of C. C. McCabe, R. S. Maclay was awarded the floor, and on motion of C. W. Smith he was awarded ten minutes in which to speak.

J. O. Spencer having obtained the floor he was also allowed ten minutes in which to speak.

Bernard Kelly moved to lay the Minority Report on the table. Carried.

On motion of C. C. McCabe, the previous question was ordered and the Report was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 48.)

Boundaries.

Bishop Walden presented a paper from the Committee on Boundaries and asked the action of the Conference.

On motion of J. H. Bayliss, the paper was adopted, as follows :

Missions.

Section 20. A mission in the United States (Discipline, paragraphs 85, 86) may, by a majority of its members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into a Mission Conference.

Bishop Walden also presented Report No. I. of the same Committee, and asked the action of Conference.

D. C. Plannette moved a reconsideration of a similar paper acted upon heretofore. Carried.

G. W. Gue moved its adoption as now amended by the Committee, and the motion prevailed. (See *Appendix I*, B, 18.)

Conference claimants.

The Secretary read the Report of the Committee appointed to nominate members of the Board of Conference Claimants, and they were elected. (See *Appendix I*, C, 8.)

A motion by G. W. Gue to suspend the rules was lost by a count vote of 94 for and 98 against.

Report No. XX of the Committee on Missions was taken up and read:

Missions,
Report
No. XX.

C. C. McCabe moved its adoption.

On motion of J. B. Graw, the previous question was ordered and the Report was adopted. (See *Appendix I, B, 51.*)

Report No. X of the same Committee was taken up and read.

On motion of T. L. Flood, the previous question was ordered, and on motion of W. H. Craig, the Report was adopted. (See *Appendix I, B, 46.*)

Report No. VI of the same Committee was read.

S. L. Roberts moved the previous question. It was ordered, and, on motion of L. A. Belt, the Report was adopted. (See *Appendix I, B, 44.*)

Report No. XVIII of the same Committee was read, and, on motion of D. S. Monroe, was adopted. (See *Appendix I, B, 50.*)

William Swindells stated that as there was some misunderstanding concerning Bishop Taylor's Transit Fund, he moved a suspension of the rules in order to hear Bishop Taylor. Carried.

On motion, Bishop Taylor was allowed ten minutes, and he addressed the Conference.

By consent, Sandford Hunt made a statement concerning railroad fares.

On motion of A. J. Kynett, the rules were suspended, and he moved that paragraph 313 of the Discipline be so changed that in place of the words "in the city of Philadelphia" there be inserted, "in such place and."

On motion of E. J. Gray, the previous question was ordered, and the motion of A. J. Kynett prevailed.

C. H. Payne presented Report No. III of the Committee on Education, and moved its adoption.

R. D. Utter moved to amend by striking out so much as relates to expenses. This, on motion of S. N. Taylor, was laid on the table, and the Report was adopted. (See *Appendix I, B, 54.*)

C. J. Little presented the following, which was, on motion, adopted :

Resolved, That the Bishops be requested to appoint Fraternal Messengers

Fraternal
Messengers.

To the British Conference and Irish Methodist Conferences.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

May 31.
TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Adopted.

Report
No. X.

Adopted.

Report
No. VI.
Adopted.

Report No.
XVIII
adopted.

Bishop
Taylor.

Railroad
fares.

Church
Extension
Committee.

Education
Report
No. III.
Adopted.

- May 31.** To the Methodist Church of Canada.
 TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.
Morning. To the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.
 To the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and to such other Churches as are in fraternal relations to this body; also, that they provide for any fraternal correspondence made necessary by documents presented to this present General Conference.
- Church Extension, Report No. VIII adopted. Report No. IX. Report No. VIII of the Committee on Church Extension was taken up, read, and, on motion of J. B. Graw, adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 62.)
- Adopted. Report No. X of the same Committee was taken up. W. H. Craig moved to amend by inserting after the word "committee," "with power to act." G. W. Gue moved the previous question, and the call was sustained.
- On motion, the amendment was adopted, and also the Report, as amended, was adopted on motion of J. B. Graw. (See *Appendix I*, B, 63.)
- Report No. X adopted. Report No. X of the same Committee was taken up, read, and, on motion of J. B. Graw, adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 64.)
- Sunday-schools and Tracts, Report No. IV adopted. Report No. VI adopted. Report No. VIII adopted. Report No. IV. Report No. IV of the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts was taken up, read, and, on motion of J. B. Mendenhall, it was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 66.)
- Report No. VI of the same Committee was called up, read, and on motion adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 67.)
- Report No. VIII of the same Committee was taken up, read, and on motion of J. W. Mendenhall, adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 68.)
- J. C. W. Coxe moved that the Editor of the Discipline be directed to have Report No. IV of the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts inserted in the Appendix to the Discipline. The motion prevailed.
- Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South, Report No. III adopted. Report No. VI. Report No. III of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South was taken up, read, and, on motion of J. H. Bayliss, it was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 71.)
- Episcopacy, Report No. VI. Report No. VI of the Committee on Episcopacy was read, and E. J. Gray moved that the following paper be sent to the Annual Conferences for concurrence:
- The General Conference shall not change or alter any part or rule of our government so as to do away with Episcopacy or to destroy the plan of our Itinerant General Superintendency, but may divide the Annual Conferences and Missions into Episcopal districts, and at

each quadrennium session assign the Bishops to these districts respectively.

S. L. Roberts moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost.

Bernard Kelly offered the following as a substitute for both the amendment and the Report:

Resolved, 1. That the General Conference directs the Bishops to arrange the Annual and Mission Conferences in the United States and Mexico, at the beginning of each quadrennium, into groups for the purposes of their annual visitation, observing, so far as practicable, the following directions:

(1.) The groups to be of two classes—one of the Spring and one of the Fall Conferences—the number of groups in each class to be the same as the number of effective Bishops.

(2.) Each group to be composed of contiguous Conferences and the groups to be subject to such modifications only during the quadrennium, in number and arrangement, as may be found necessary.

(3.) The Bishops to arrange their plan of visitation by assigning one of their number to each group for one year, and that that order of holding the Conferences in each group be adopted which will require the least travel and secure to each Conference a full week for its session, if needed and desired.

(4.) During the absence of any one or more of the Bishops from the country on Episcopal duties the other Bishops to arrange for the visitation of the Conferences in the groups that would have been assigned to the absentees.

2. That the General Conference directs the Bishops to arrange, so far as practicable, for the visitation of the District Conference once a year, and that in order to facilitate this by saving time and travel they visit the District Conferences adjacent to their respective residences and arrange them into groups for this purpose at the beginning of each quadrennium, the groups to be subject to such modifications as may be found necessary.

On motion of W. H. Olin, the substitute was laid on the table.

Jacob Todd moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost by a count vote of 102 for and 135 against.

On motion of T. L. Flood, the previous question was ordered.

F. A. Arter moved to lay the amendment on the table. The motion prevailed and the Report was adopted by a count vote of 143 for and 105 against, as follows:

Your Committee report that we have carefully considered the papers referred to us on the subject of Episcopal Districts, and beg leave to report that this General Conference requests the Bishops to so arrange their work for the ensuing quadrennium that each Bishop shall have charge of the Conferences contiguous to his residence.

By consent, C. C. McCabe presented the Quadrennium Report of the Missionary Society, and it was or-

May 31.
TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Grouping
Conferences.

Report of
the Mission-
ary Society.

May 31.

TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Itinerancy,
Report No.
XIV
adopted.

Report
No. VII.

Adopted.

Episcopacy,
Report
No. VI.

Reconsid-
ered.

Laid on the
table.

Time
extended.

Itinerancy,
Report
No. VIII.

Adopted.

Itinerancy,
Report No.
X adopted.

Represen-
tation.

Call of the
house.

dered to be printed in the Journal. (See *Appendix III*, 6.)

Report No. XIV of the Committee on Itinerancy was presented. The last section only was read, and, on motion of John Lanahan, the Report was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 17.)

Report No. VII of the same Committee was taken up and read:

On motion of John Lanahan, the previous question was ordered and the Report was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 11.)

Bishop Merrill, as a question of privilege, asked information concerning Report No. VI of the Committee on Episcopacy.

On motion of Arthur Edwards, the vote by which the Report was adopted was reconsidered.

On motion of W. A. Spencer, the previous question was ordered, the motion to reconsider was adopted, and on motion of A. J. Kynett, the Report was laid on the table.

A. J. Kynett moved that the time be extended thirty minutes, and moved the previous question.

It was ordered, and the motion prevailed.

Report No. VIII of the Committee on Itinerancy was taken up and J. M. Buckley moved its adoption.

William Swindells moved to strike out "minister" and insert "lay" before the word "member" in paragraph 241 of the Discipline. The motion was laid on the table and the Report was adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 12.)

Report No. X of the same Committee was taken up, read, and, on motion of W. A. Spence, adopted. (See *Appendix I*, B, 13.)

Amos Shinkle moved to take from the table a paper presented by him May 21, concerning the ratio of representation, and the motion prevailed.

Alfred Wheeler moved to lay it on the table.

F. A. Arter, a layman, called for a vote by orders.

The call was not sustained, by a count vote of 20 for and 37 against.

On motion of G. S. Hare, a call of the house was ordered, with a view to a final adjournment.

The Secretary called the roll. By consent, the time was extended for its completion prior to the announcement of the result, and, by common consent the following resolution, offered by J. H. Bayliss, was adopted:

May 31.
TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Thanks.

Resolved, That this General Conference hereby expresses its sincere thanks to the railroad companies and other public conveyances which have favored us with special rates of transportation to and from the seat of this Conference; to all private families and hotels which have shown us favor in the matter of entertainment; to the postmaster of New York who has furnished us with special accommodations and polite service in the distribution of mail matter; to the daily papers, the Associated Press, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, which have shown us large and courteous attention; to the superintendent and other officials of the Metropolitan Opera House; and to our laborious and obliging secretaries for their faithful and accurate performance of their arduous duties.

John W. Ray offered a resolution relative to the attendance of delegates to the General Conference. It was laid on the table.

Attendance
of delegates.

A. B. Leonard presented a memorial from the Women's National Temperance Union, with the request that the senior Bishop and the Secretary of this General Conference sign it. On motion, the permission was given.

Women's
Temperance
Union.

By consent, the Secretary was authorized to return the proceedings of Judicial Conferences to the Annual Conferences interested, and to destroy other papers referred to committees; he was also authorized to make such verbal corrections in the phraseology of the Journal as may be necessary to correctness and uniformity, but so as not to destroy the meaning of any action of the Conference.

Judicial
Conference
Journal.

Clinton B. Fisk gave notice that Mrs. General Grant would be glad to receive any of the delegates or visitors this afternoon from three to four o'clock.

Mrs. General
Grant.

Arthur Edwards moved that after devotional services Conference adjourn *sine die*. The motion prevailed.

The Secretary having reported, the Bishop announced the result of the call of the roll as follows, to wit:

Ministerial delegates present:

Ahgren, Albert, Axtell, Barnes (C. R.), Barnes (D. F.), Bayliss, Beebe, Belt, Bentley, Benton, Boreing, Boreland, Boswell, Bovard, Boyd, Brindell, Bristol, Brush, Buckley,

Ministers
present.

May 31.
TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Burch, Butler, Buttz, Carroll (H. A.), Carter, Champlin, Coleman, Colvin, Cool, Coote, Core, Cowan, Coxe, Cozier, Crans顿, Crippen, Crouch, Curts, Darnell, Davis, Day (J. R.), Dearborn, Deputie, Dille, Dixon, Domer, Dryer, Duncan, Durrell, Eads, Eaton (G. F.), Eaton (J. W.), Eaton (Homer), Eckles, Eckman, Edwards, Fisher, Fiske, Flood, Forbes, Ford, Frost, Fry, Gallagher, Gates (M. L.), Gillies, Goucher, Graw, Gray, Green (J. B.), Gue, Hamilton, Hammond, Hard, Hare, Harrington, Hartzell, Hawes, Heaxt, Hewes, Hickman, Horton, Hudson, Hughey, Hunt, Hunter, Hyden, Jewell, Jones, Jordan, Kelley, King (I. F.), King (J. M.), King (W. F.), Kynett, Leacock, Lease, Lee, Leeper, Leonard, Le Sourd, Liebhart, Liscomb, Little, Lockwood, Loeber, Lowrie, Lynch, Maclay, Mains, Mansfield, Markham, Marquette, Marshall, Martin, Marvin, Maxfield, McBirney, McCabe, McElroy, McGerald, McIntire, McKinney, McLean, Mendenhall, Middleton, Miley, Miller, Mills, Mitchell, Monroe, Moore (D. H.), Neely, Nelson, Olin, Osborne, Paine (Louis), Payne (C. H.), Paxson, Peck (E. W. S.), Peck (J. O.), Pickett, Plannette, Pottle, Porter, Power, Pullman, Quattlander, Reed (Horace), Reid (J. M.), Roberson, Roberts, Robins, Robinson, Rothweiler, Rust, Schneider, Scott, Shannon, Shumpert, Sia, Simmons, Simons, Simpson, Smart, Smith (C. W.), Smith (D. J.), Sooy, Spencer, Stephens, Stowe, Stowers, Swann, Swindells, Tevis, Thomas (D. W.), Thomas (S. W.), Turner, Trimble, Truesdell, Upham, Urmy, Utter, Van Benschoten, Vernon, Walsh, Watkins, Whedon, Wheeler (Alfred), Wheeler (B. E.), White, Whitlock (E. D.), Whitlock (W. F.), Wight, Wigren, Wilbor (C. C.), Wilder, Williams, Wilson (J. A. B.), Wilson (J. E.)—Total, 199.

Ministerial delegates absent :

Ministers
absent.

Achard, Adams, Baker, Belcher, Bigelow, Botkin, Bramley, Breiter, Bridgman, Brown (W. H. H.), Browne (N. M.), Call, Carroll (D. H.), Chadbourne, Clayton, Coffey, Clithero, Cogshall, Creighton, Crosthwaite, Culver, Danforth, Day (J. W.), Dietz, Dobbins, Dorchester, Eaton (E. L.), Floyd, Ganoe, Gardner (J. H.), Gardner (W.), Gates (D. W.), Graham, Green (H. H.), Haagensen, Halsey, Halstead, Hays, Hedler, Hildreth, Hite, Holdstock, Holmes, Hooker, Huntington, Jackson, Jr., Johnson (J. H.), Johnson (P. C.), Koeneke, Kopp, Lanahan, Lathrop, Leidy, Locke, McCulloch, McFarland, McKay, McNeil, Moore (H. H.), Olmstead, Pendleton, Persons, Pierce, Potts, Queal, Raymond, Schutz, Schulz, Sims, Smith (W. T.), Speake, Spence, Stewart (J. W.), Stolz, Stuart (T. McK.), Swarts, Talbott, Tanner, Thomas (W. H.), Todd, Toland, Upshaw, Van Horne, Wallar, Warden, Webster, Weir, Wentworth, Whitfield—Total, 89.

Lay delegates present:

Allen (W. G.), Arter, Avant, Bailey, Bell, Bennett, Bryant, Card, Case, Chestnut, Christy, Clark, Colborn, Collins, Corner, Craig, Craver, Crawford, Crogman, Diggs, Doherty, Easterling, Evans, Fisk, Fletcher, Fuller, Gay, Graves, Hazzard, Henry, Hetherington, Hitchcock (L. E.), Hollinger, Jacoby, Johnson (T. W.), Johnson (W. H.), Jones (C. D.), Jones (J. E.), Keller, Ketron, Kost, Mahin, Melson, Michell, Mock, Murray (S. W.), Oliver, Parrotte, Persinger, Ray, Reese, Ridpath, Ritchie, Rogers, Sefrit, Shaw, Shinkle, Slayback, Speare, Spencer, St. John, Stone, Stout, Strickler, Swackhamer, Taber, Taylor (S. N.), Townsen, Tyler, Wadham, Wentworth, Wilson (D. E.), Williams (J. B.), Wright—Total, 74.

Lay delegates absent:

Allen (R. N.), Andrews, Appleyard, Atkinson (G. W.), Atkinson (W. T.), Baker (J. S.), Bardall, Bentley (E. E.), Bird, Blumberg, Booth, Boyce, Briddell, Brown (C. R.), Bunn, Cannon, Christian, Clayton (J. A.), Combs, Crowell, Daggett, Decker, Denny, De Pauw, Donnell, Doolittle, Durston, Dwight, Fortson, Foster, Gaver, Gillete, Guibord, Hartson, Heard, Heins, Hill, Hitchcock (Hor.), Hoyt, Hukill, Jacobs, Jones (J. B.), Jones (J. L.), Jones (T.), King (G. T.), Klock, Knight, Knox, Lacey, Laidlaw, Lindgren, Long, Lounsbury, Lyman, Lyon, Martini, Maynard, McAdams, McCulloch (J. B.), Meyer, Miller (Warner), Moore (E. W.), Murray (Stanley), Murray (T. H.), Paine (E. L.), Patton, Peck (A. D.), Pehrsson (Jons), Phillips (A. C.), Phillips (W. H.), Pollard, Reynolds, Rich, Rieke, Riley, Ritter, Schultz (J. F.), Seifeld, Sheets, Sigler, Simms (J. P.), Skirm, Snyder, Stanton, Striker, Stubbs, Super, Taylor (Z. P.), Temple, Tibbitts, Vaughn, Velde, Walden, Webster (E. A.), Wernli, Whitney, Wilkins, Williams (S. J.)—Total, 97.

The Minutes were read and approved.

Bishop Bowman, as senior Bishop, then took the chair and said:

I shall not occupy your time but a moment, but, in behalf of my colleagues, I wish to return thanks to the citizens generally here for their kindness and courtesy to us since we have been here, and also to the General Conference for their kindness and forbearance toward us. In all human probability we have tried to do our best. We aim to do that always; to do our very best for the Church and for God. We are liable to make mistakes, as all other people are. We may have made some, and if we have we hope you will forgive us, and our good Father will also forgive us. There is no possibility that all of us will ever meet again in General Conference. Before the next four years shall have passed, many who are present here, perhaps your speaker among them, will be in a better world. We most devoutly pray God's blessing upon this entire body, and upon all that

May 31.

TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Laymen
present.

Laymen
absent.

Minutes
approved.

May 31.
TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

you represent, and express the hope that when we do get on the other shore we may all have a happy meeting in the kingdom of God. May God's blessing be upon you and your families, and upon your work, and upon the great Church, and then may we be permitted all together to enjoy the glorious hereafter. My colleagues suggest that I should express thanks to you for giving us five such colleagues as you have, and for the two who, though not directly associated with us here, are yet in the same work elsewhere. God helping us, we will try to do our work in the next four years quite as well as we have done it in the past, if we do not do it a little better. Bishop Foster will conduct the religious services.

Bishop Foster announced Hymn 171, beginning,

"Guide me, O thou great Jehovah,"

which was sung, after which he offered prayer.

*Adjourn-
ment
sine die.*

The doxology was sung, the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Bowman, and the General Conference of 1888 adjourned without a day.

THOMAS BOWMAN,
RANDOLPH S. FOSTER,
STEPHEN M. MERRILL,
EDWARD G. ANDREWS,
HENRY W. WARREN,
CYRUS D. FOSS,
JOHN F. HURST,
WILLIAM X. NINDE,
JOHN M. WALDEN,
WILLARD F. MALLALIEU,
CHARLES H. FOWLER,
JOHN H. VINCENT,
JAMES N. FITZGERALD,
ISAAC W. JOYCE,
JOHN P. NEWMAN,
DANIEL A. GOODSELL,

Bishops.

DAVID S. MONROE, *Secretary.*

Assistant Secretaries.

SABIN HALSEY,	WILLIAM S. URMY.
CHARLES J. CLARK,	A. CLARK CROSTHWAITE,
MANLEY S. HARD,	ROBERT R. DOHERTY,
WILLIAM H. CROGMAN,	BERT E. WHEELER,
JACOB WERNLI,	CARLTON C. WILBOR,
ERNEST A. SIMONS.	

APPENDIX I.

A.—COMMITTEES.

B.—REPORTS.

C.—MANAGERS AND TRUSTEES.

D.—BALLOTS.

A.

COMMITTEES.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

1.—ON EPISCOPACY. JOURNAL, PAGE 94.

W. H. OLIN, *Chairman*; ARTHUR EDWARDS, *Secretary*.

CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.	CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.
Alabama.....	J. D. Pierce	Mexico.....	J. W. Butler
Arkansas.....	T. B. Ford	Michigan.....	D. F. Barnes
Austin.....	E. O. McIntire	Minnesota.....	Robert Forbes
Baltimore.....	John Lanahan	Mississippi.....	S. A. Cowan
Bengal.....	J. M. Thoburn	Missouri.....	John Gillies
Blue Ridge.....	J. D. Roberson	Montana.....	W. A. Shannon
California.....	Robt. Bentley	Nebraska.....	C. F. Creighton
Central Alabama.....	A. W. McKinney	Newark.....	J. N. Fitzgerald
Central German.....	Jacob Rothweiler	New England.....	S. F. Upham
Central Illinois.....	W. H. Hunter	New England Southern.....	C. W. Gallagher
Central Missouri.....	C. S. Walden	New Hampshire.....	J. M. Durrell
Central New York.....	L. C. Queal	New Jersey.....	J. L. Sooy
Central Ohio.....	E. D. Whitlock	New York.....	J. M. King
Central Pennsylvania.....	M. L. Ganoe	New York East.....	D. A. Goodsell
Central Tennessee	J. W. McNeill	North Carolina.....	J. E. Champlin
Chicago German.....	C. A. Loeber	North Dakota.....	D. C. Plannette
Cincinnati.....	C. H. Payne	Northern New York.....	H. M. Dauforth
Colorado.....	Earl Cranston	North German.....	Frederick Kopp
Columbia River.....	W. S. Turner	North India.....	D. W. Thomas
Dakota.....	William Brush	North Indiana.....	C. G. Hudson
Delaware.....	W. H. Coffey	North Nebraska.....	J. B. Maxfield
Des Moines.....	W. T. Smith	North Ohio.....	J. W. Mendenhall
Detroit.....	Arthur Edwards	North-west German.....	Christoph Schulz
East German.....	Paul Quattlander	North-west Indiana.....	S. P. Colvin
East Maine.....	J. W. Day	North-west Iowa.....	Bennett Mitchell
East Ohio.....	E. A. Simons	North-west Kansas.....	M. M. Stoltz
East Tennessee.....	D. W. Hays	North-west Swedish.....	John Wigren
Erie.....	T. L. Flood	Norway.....	J. H. Johnson
Florida.....	S. B. Darnell	Norweg'n & Danish.....	Andrew Haagensen
Foochow.....	Sia Sek Ong	Ohio.....	J. M. Trimble
Genesee.....	Sandford Hunt	Oregon.....	W. S. Harrington
Georgia.....	J. E. Bryant	Philadelphia.....	T. B. Neely
Germany.....	C. A. C. Achard	Pittsburg.....	C. W. Smith
Holston.....	J. F. Spence	Puget Sound.....	D. G. Le Sourd
Idaho.....	Abraham Eads	Rock River.....	C. G. Truesdell
Illinois.....	W. H. Webster	St. John's River.....	C. C. McLean
Indiana.....	W. R. Halstead	St. Louis.....	B. St. J. Fry
Iowa.....	J. F. McFarland	St. Louis German.....	William Koencke
Italy.....	L. M. Vernon	Savannah.....	C. O. Fisher
Japan.....	J. O. Spence	South Carolina.....	J. E. Wilson
Kansas.....	S. E. Pendleton	South-east Indiana.....	J. S. Tevis
Kentucky.....	Annon Boreing	Southern California.....	M. M. Bovard
Lexington.....	Daniel Jones	Southern German.....	Henry Dietz
Liberia.....	J. H. Deputie	Southern Illinois.....	J. L. Wallar
Little Rock.....	W. R. R. Duncan	South India.....	J. E. Robinson
Louisiana.....	J. C. Hartzell	South Kansas.....	Bernard Kelly
Maine.....	C. J. Clark	South-west Kansas.....	J. D. Botkin

CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.	CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.
Sweden.....	M. F. Ahlgren	West German.....	Jacob Tanner
Switzerland.....	H. J. Breiter	West Nebraska.....	R. C. Johnson
Tennessee.....	Calvin Pickett	West Texas.....	Henry Swann
Texas.....	Edward Lee	West Virginia.....	G. E. Hite
Troy.....	William Griffin	West Wisconsin.....	E. L. Eaton
Upper Iowa.....	A. J. Kynett	Wilmington.....	Jacob Todd
Vermont.....	T. P. Frost	Wisconsin.....	B. P. Raymond
Virginia.....	A. J. Porter	Wyoming.....	W. H. Olin
Washington.....	E. W. S. Peck		

2.—ON ITINERANCY. JOURNAL, PAGE 94.

J. M. BUCKLEY, *Chairman*; I. W. JOYCE, *Secretary*.JAMES COOTE,
G. W. HUGHEY, { *Assistant Secretaries*.

Alabama.....	Benijah Sheets	Minnesota.....	G. H. Bridgman
Arkansas.....	A. C. Phillips	Mississippi.....	J. C. Eekles
Austin.....	J. S. Hetherington	Missouri.....	John Gillies
Baltimore.....	W. F. Speake	Montana.....	W. A. Shannon
Bengal.....	J. M. Thoburn	Nebraska.....	J. W. Stewart
Blue Ridge.....	J. D. Roberson	Newark.....	D. R. Lowrie
California.....	E. R. Dille	New England.....	Alden Speare
Central Alabama.....	A. W. McKinney	New England Southern.....	S. O. Benton
Central German.....	H. J. Lieblhart	New Hampshire.....	J. E. Robins
Central Illinois.....	B. W. Baker	New Jersey.....	J. B. Graw
Central Missouri.....	W. H. H. Brown	New York.....	J. R. Day
Central New York.....	E. M. Mills	New York East.....	J. M. Buckley
Central Ohio.....	L. A. Belt	North Carolina.....	J. E. Champlin
Central Pennsylvania.....	E. J. Gray	North Dakota.....	D. C. Plannette
Central Tennessee.....	L. S. Doolittle	Northern New York.....	James Coote
Chicago German.....	Charles Hedler	North German.....	Frederick Kopp
Cincinnati.....	I. W. Joyce	North India.....	
Colorado.....	D. H. Moore	North Indiana.....	F. T. Simpson
Columbia River.....	William Michell	North Nebraska.....	W. M. Worley
Dakota.....	William Brush	North Ohio.....	T. F. Hildreth
Delaware.....	W. H. Thomas	North-west German.....	Jaeob Wernli
Des Moines.....	D. S. Sigler	North-west Indiana.....	R. D. Utter
Detroit.....	L. R. Fiske	North-west Iowa.....	Wilmet Whitfield
East German.....	Paul Quattlander	North-west Kansas.....	J. H. Lockwood
East Maine.....	W. T. Jewell	North-west Swedish.....	John Wigren
East Ohio.....	W. L. Dixon	Norway.....	J. H. Johnson
East Tennessee.....	D. W. Hayes	Norweg'n & Danish.....	O. B. Jacobs
Eric.....	H. H. Moore	Ohio.....	J. M. Weir
Florida.....	L. L. Chestnut	Oregon.....	W. S. Harrington
Foochow.....	Sia Seki Ong	Philadelphia.....	William Swindells
Genesee.....	D. W. C. Huntington	Pittsburg.....	J. F. Core
Georgia.....	Hugh Boyd	Puget Sound.....	D. T. Denny
Germany.....	C. A. C. Achard	Rock River.....	N. E. Lyman
Holston.....	W. M. Christian	St. John's River.....	C. C. McLean
Idaho.....	S. O. Swackhamer	St. Louis.....	G. W. Hughey
Illinois.....	W. H. Wilder	St. Louis German.....	Henry Schutz
Indiana.....	M. L. B. Sefrit	Savannah.....	S. C. Upshaw
Iowa.....	G. N. Power	South Carolina.....	J. E. Wilson
Italy.....	L. M. Vernon	South-east Indiana.....	W. R. Lathrop
Japan.....	R. S. Macay	Southern California.....	J. B. Green
Kansas.....	I. I. Taber	Southern German.....	Henry Dietz
Kentucky.....	J. D. Walsh	Southern Illinois.....	J. W. Locke
Lexington.....	E. W. S. Hammond	South India.....	J. E. Robinson
Liberia.....	J. H. Deputie	South Kansas.....	J. A. Hyden
Little Rock.....	C. C. Riley	South-west Kansas.....	M. L. Gates
Louisiana.....	J. F. Marshall	Sweden.....	M. F. Ahgren
Maine.....	E. T. Adams	Switzerland.....	H. J. Breiter
Mexico.....	J. W. Butler	Tennessee.....	T. W. Johnson
Michigan.....	Washington Gardner	Texas.....	I. B. Scott

CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.	CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.
Troy.....	J. W. Eaton	West Texas.....	G. R. Townsen
Upper Iowa.....	H. H. Green	West Virginia.....	G. W. Atkinson
Vermont.....	E. W. Culver	West Wisconsin.....	W. J. McKay
Virginia.....	A. J. Porter	Wilmington.....	J. A. B. Wilson
Washington.....	H. A. Carroll	Wisconsin.....	Thomas Clithero
West German.....	Jacob Tanner	Wyoming.....	M. S. Hard
West Nebraska.....	P. C. Johnson		

3.—ON BOUNDARIES. JOURNAL, PAGE 94.

BISHOP J. M. WALDEN, *Chairman*; B. E. WHEELER, *Secretary*.

Alabama.....	J. D. Pierce	Montana.....	
Arkansas.....	T. B. Ford	Nebraska.....	A. C. Crosthwaite
Austin.....	J. S. Hetherington	Newark.....	R. R. Doherty
Baltimore.....	G. W. Corner	New England.....	J. H. Mansfield
Bengal.....	Robert Laidlaw	New England Southern.....	Leavitt Bates
Blue Ridge.....	H. F. Ketron	New Hampshire.....	E. A. Crawford
California.....	J. A. Clayton	New Jersey.....	G. B. Wight
Central Alabama.....	W. G. Allen	New York.....	J. D. Slayback
Central German.....	Jacob Rothweiler	New York East.....	Iehabod Simmons
Central Illinois.....	G. W. Gue	North Carolina.....	J. E. Champlin
Central Missouri.....	W. H. H. Brown	North Dakota.....	S. J. Hill
Central New York.....	U. S. Beebe	Northern New York.....	Samuel Call
Central Ohio.....	Gershon Lease	North German.....	Frederick Kopp
Central Pennsylvania.....	W. A. Stephens	North India.....	D. W. Thomas
Central Tennessee.....	L. S. Doolittle	North Indiana.....	Enoch Holdstock
Chicago German.....	G. A. Seifeld	North Nebraska.....	J. B. Maxfield
Cincinnati.....	A. B. Leonard	North Ohio.....	Elvere Persons
Colorado.....	J. W. Lacey	North-west German.....	Christoph Schulz
Columbia River.....	W. S. Turner	North-west Indiana.....	S. P. Calvin
Dakota.....	D. W. Diggs	North-west Iowa.....	A. D. Peck
Delaware.....	W. H. Coffey	North-west Kansas.....	A. P. Collins
Des Moines.....	B. F. W. Cozier	North-west Swedish.....	John Wigren
Detroit.....	Jacob Horton	Norway.....	J. H. Johnson
East German.....	F. K. Keller	Norweg'n & Danish.....	Andrew Haagensen
East Maine.....	E. M. Tibbets	Ohio.....	I. F. King
East Ohio.....	J. W. Toland	Oregon.....	J. O. Booth
East Tennessee.....	D. W. Hays	Philadelphia.....	J. F. Crouch
Erie.....	R. S. Borland	Pittsburg.....	J. A. Strickler
Florida.....	S. B. Darwell	Puget Sound.....	D. G. Le Sourd
Foochow.....	Sia Sels Ong	Rock River.....	N. H. Axtell
Genesee.....	J. B. Wentworth	St. John's River.....	Geo. T. King
Georgia.....	J. E. Bryant	St. Louis.....	G. W. Hughey
Germany.....	C. A. C. Achard	St. Louis German.....	Henry Schutz
Holston.....	T. C. Carter	Savannah.....	C. R. Fisher
Idaho.....	Abraham Eads	South Carolina.....	J. E. Wilson
Illinois.....	M. D. Ilawes	South-east Indiana.....	E. F. Ritter
Indiana.....	W. R. Halstead	Southern California.....	J. B. Green
Iowa.....	C. F. Craver	Southern German.....	F. B. Blumberg
Italy.....		Southern Illinois.....	John Leeper
Japan.....	R. S. Maclay	South India.....	J. E. Robinson
Kansas.....	G. S. Dearborn	South Kansas.....	Hugh McBirney
Kentucky.....	Amos Shinkle	South-west Kansas.....	B. C. Swarts
Lexington.....	T. R. Fletcher	Sweden.....	M. F. Ahlgren
Liberia.....	J. L. Fuller	Switzerland.....	H. J. Breiter
Little Rock.....	W. R. R. Duncan	Tennessee.....	T. W. Johnson
Louisiana.....	Graham Bell	Texas.....	I. B. Scott
Maine.....	C. J. Clark	Troy.....	A. D. Heaxt
Mexico.....	J. W. Butler	Upper Iowa.....	J. P. Farley
Michigan.....	W. I. Cogshall	Vermont.....	Chauncey Temple
Minnesota.....	W. W. Satterlee	Virginia.....	C. C. Gaver
Mississippi.....	Henry Avant	Washington.....	J. A. Holmes
Missouri.....	J. M. Davis	West German.....	Jacob Tanner

CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.	CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.
West Nebraska.....	J. L. Parrotte	Wilmington.....	N. M. Browne
West Texas.....	Henry Swann	Wisconsin.....	
West Virginia.....	J. M. Warden	Wyoming.....	J. G. Eckman
West Wisconsin.....	E. L. Eaton		

4.—ON REVISALS.**JOURNAL, PAGE 94.**W. F. WHITLOCK, *Chairman*; C. C. WILBOR, *Secretary*.T. McK. STUART, }
LEWIS CURTS, } *Assistant Secretaries.*

Alabama.....	Benijah Sheets	New England Southern.....	D. A. Jordan
Arkansas.....	T. B. Ford	New Hampshire.....	
Austin.....	E. O. McIntire	New Jersey.....	G. L. Dobbins
Baltimore.....	J. F. Goucher	New York.....	F. J. Belcher
Bengal.....	J. M. Thoburn	New York East.....	Joseph Pullman
Blue Ridge.....	H. F. Keton	North Carolina.....	W. M. Graves
California.....	W. S. Urny	North Dakota.....	S. J. Hill
Central Alabama.....	A. W. McKenney	Northern New York.....	W. F. Markham
Central German.....	P. F. Schneider	North German.....	H. H. Heins
Central Illinois.....	P. A. Cool	North India.....	
Central Missouri.....	C. S. Waldeen	North Indiana.....	C. W. Lynéh
Central New York.....	C. C. Wilbor	North Nebraska.....	N. R. Persinger
Central Ohio.....	S. L. Roberts	North Ohio.....	W. F. Whitlock
Central Pennsylvania.....	T. H. Murray	North-west German.....	Jacob Wernli
Central Tennessee.....	J. W. McNeill	North-west Indiana.....	R. D. Utter
Chicago German.....	Charles Hedler	North-west Iowa.....	H. S. Vaughn
Cincinnati.....	J. K. Pollard	North-west Kansas.....	M. M. Stoltz
Colorado.....	E. T. Alling	North-west Swedish.....	John Wigren
Columbia River.....	William Michell	Norway.....	J. H. Johnson
Dakota.....	William Brush	Norweg'n & Danish.....	Andrew Haagensen
Delaware.....	W. H. Thomas	Ohio.....	J. C. Jackson
Des Moines.....	T. McK. Stuart	Oregon.....	J. O. Booth
Detroit.....	L. P. Davis	Philadelphia.....	S. W. Thomas
East German.....	Paul Quattlander	Pittsburg.....	W. B. Watkins
East Maine.....	T. H. Wentworth	Puget Sound.....	D. T. Denny
East Ohio.....	A. H. Domer	Rock River.....	Lewis Curts
East Tennessee.....	J. P. Andrews	St. John's River.....	C. C. McLean
Erie.....	G. P. Hullik	St. Louis.....	B. St. J. Fry
Florida.....	L. L. Chestnut	St. Louis German.....	Habbe Velde
Fooehow.....	Sia Sek Ong	Savannah.....	T. A. Fortson
Genesee.....	Samuel McGerald	South Carolina.....	E. A. Webster
Georgia.....	Hugh Boyd	South-east Indiana.....	J. S. Tevis
Germany.....	C. A. C. Achard	Southern California.....	J. B. Green
Holston.....	H. B. Case	Southern German.....	Henry Dietz
Idaho.....	S. O. Swackhamer	Southern Illinois.....	J. L. Wallar
Illinois.....	M. A. Illews	South India.....	J. E. Robinson
Indiana.....	H. J. Talbott	South Kansas.....	R. N. Allen
Iowa.....	G. N. Power	South-west Kansas.....	H. H. McAdams
Italy.....		Sweden.....	M. F. Ahgren
Japan.....	R. S. Maclay	Switzerland.....	H. J. Breiter
Kansas.....	James Marvin	Tennessee.....	Calvin Pickett
Kentucky.....	Amon Boreing	Texas.....	J. H. Wilkins
Lexington.....	G. L. Knox	Troy.....	Henry Graham
Liberia.....	J. L. Fuller	Upper Iowa.....	J. T. Crippin
Little Rock.....	W. R. R. Duncan	Vermont.....	T. P. Frost
Louisiana.....	Graham Bell	Virginia.....	C. C. Gaver
Maine.....	J. B. Donnell	Washington.....	G. W. Hollinger
Mexico.....		West German.....	P. W. Kost
Michigan.....	J. H. Potts	West Nebraska.....	J. L. Parrotte
Minnesota.....	J. N. Lisecomb	West Texas.....	G. R. Townsen
Mississippi.....	J. M. Shumpert	West Virginia.....	G. E. Hite
Missouri.....	W. F. Clayton	West Wisconsin.....	B. E. Wheeler
Montana.....	W. A. Shannon	Wilmington.....	H. P. Cannon
Nebraska.....	A. C. Crosthwaite	Wisconsin.....	Sabin Halsey
Newark.....	J. I. Boswell	Wyoming.....	D. W. C. Olmstead
New England.....	Daniel Dorchester		

5.—ON TEMPORAL ECONOMY. JOURNAL, PAGE 94.

Wm. H. CRAIG, *Chairman*; N. G. MILLER, *Secretary*.

CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.	CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.
Alabama	J. D. Pierce	New England Southern	W. H. Phillips
Arkansas	A. C. Phillips	New Hampshire	G. W. Norris
Austin	J. S. Hetherington	New Jersey	W. H. Skirm
Baltimore	Alexander Ashley	New York	A. M. Card
Bengal	Robert Laidlaw	New York East	H. H. Bureh
Blue Ridge	H. T. Ketron	North Carolina	W. M. Graves
California	Chancellor Hartson	North Dakota	S. J. Hill
Central Alabama	W. G. Allen	Northern New York	N. L. Stone
Central German	J. F. Schultz	North German	H. H. Heins
Central Illinois	J. H. Bunn	North India	D. W. Thomas
Central Missouri	W. H. H. Brown	North Indiana	J. S. Baker
Central New York	Thomas Jones	North Nebraska	L. H. Rogers
Central Ohio	William St. John	North Ohio	Calvin Whitney
Central Pennsylvania	S. W. Murray	North-west German	Christoph Schulz
Central Tennessee	L. S. Doolittle	North-west Indiana	A. R. Colborn
Chicago German	Henry Rieke	North west Iowa	Bennett Mitchell
Cincinnati	J. E. Jones	North-west Kansas	A. P. Collins
Colorado	J. W. Lacey	North-west Swedish	J. R. Lindgren
Columbia River	William Michell	Norway	J. H. Johnson
Dakota	D. W. Diggs	Norwegian and Danish	O. R. Jacobs
Delaware	E. L. Bridgell	Ohio	C. W. Super
Des Moines	L. M. Shaw	Oregon	W. S. Harrington
Detroit	Horace Hitchcock	Philadelphia	James Gillender
East German	F. K. Kelter	Pittsburg	N. G. Miller
East Maine	E. M. Tibbitts	Puget Sound	D. T. Denny
East Ohio	Louis Paine	Rock River	W. A. Spencer
East Tennessee	J. P. Andrews	St. John's River	Geo. T. King
Erie	Edward Appleyard	St. Louis	W. H. Craig
Florida	L. L. Chestnut	St. Louis German	H. H. Jacoby
Foochow	Sia Sek Ong	Savannah	W. H. Croghan
Genesee	J. I. Stanton	South Carolina	Silas Easterling
Georgia	Hugh Boyd	South-east Indiana	Will Cumback
Germany	C. A. C. Achard	Southern California	W. H. Johnson
Holston	W. M. Christian	Southern German	F. B. Blumberg
Idaho	Abraham Eads	Southern Illinois	S. L. Dwight
Illinois	E. W. Moore	South India	J. E. Robinson
Indiana	D. E. Beem	South Kansas	Bernard Kelly
Iowa	C. F. Craver	South-west Kansas	J. D. Botkin
Italy		Sweden	M. F. Ahgren
Japan	J. O. Spencer	Switzerland	H. J. Breiter
Kansas	S. E. Pendleton	Tennessee	T. W. Johnson
Kentucky	Amon Boreing	Texas	Edward Lee
Lexington	Daniel Jones	Troy	D. H. Gates
Liberia	J. L. Fuller	Upper Iowa	G. W. Brindell
Little Rock	C. C. Riley	Vermont	W. A. Boyce
Louisiana	A. E. P. Albert	Virginia	A. J. Porter
Maine	W. L. Daggett	Washington	Samuel Tyler
Mexico	J. W. Butler	West German	P. W. Kost
Michigan	J. C. Floyd	West Nebraska	P. C. Johnson
Minnesota	G. H. Hazzard	West Texas	Henry Swann
Mississippi	J. P. Simms	West Virginia	J. C. Bardall
Missouri	C. R. Combs	West Wisconsin	J. B. Jones
Montana		Wilmington	L. S. Nelson
Nebraska	J. W. Stewart	Wisconsin	
Newark	H. A. Buttz	Wyoming	George Reynolds
New England	L. C. Smith		

6.—ON STATE OF THE CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGES 94, 95.

J. O. PECK, *Chairman*; A. E. P. ALBERT, *Secretary*.

Alabama	Benijah Sheets	Bengal	J. M. Thoburn
Arkansas	A. C. Phillips	Blue Ridge	J. D. Roberson
Austin	E. O. McIntire	California	A. J. Nelson
Baltimore	Alexander Ashley	Central Alabama	W. G. Allen

CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.	CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.
Central German.....	D. B. Meyer	New York East.....	J. O. Peck
Central Illinois.....	C. O. McCulloch	North Carolina.....	J. E. Champlin
Central Missouri.....	C. S. Walden	North Dakota.....	S. J. Hill
Central New York.....	E. M. Mills	Northern New York.....	Alex. Bramley
Central Ohio.....	J. B. Williamis	North German.....	H. H. Heins
Central Pennsylvania.....	M. L. Ganoe	North India.....	
Central Tennessee.....	L. S. Doolittle	North Indiana.....	C. L. Henry
Chicago German.....	G. A. Seifeld	North Nebraska.....	N. R. Persinger
Cincinnati.....	J. H. Bayliss	North Ohio.....	J. E. Stubbs
Colorado.....	Earl Cranston	North-west German.....	Jacob Wernli
Columbia River.....	W. S. Turner	North-west Indiana.....	J. C. Ridpath
Dakota.....	William Brush	North-west Iowa.....	Bennett Mitchell
Delaware.....	B. O. Bird	North-west Kansas.....	C. D. Jones
Des Moines.....	W. S. Hooker	North-west Swedish.....	John Wigren
Detroit.....	J. S. Smart	Norway.....	J. H. Johnson
East German.....	F. K. Keller	Norwegian and Danish.....	O. B. Jacobs
East Maine.....	W. T. Jewell	Ohio	S. H. Hurst
East Ohio.....	F. A. Arter	Oregon.....	J. O. Booth
East Tennessee.....	J. P. Andrews	Philadelphia.....	J. B. Storm
Erie.....	H. H. Moore	Pittsburg.....	B. C. Christy
Florida.....	L. L. Chestnut	Puget Sound.....	D. G. Le Sourd
Foochow.....	Sia Sek Ong	Rock River.....	F. M. Bristol
Genesee.....	Z. P. Taylor	St. John's River.....	C. C. McLean
Georgia.....	Hugh Boyd	St. Louis.....	S. N. Taylor
Germany.....	C. A. C. Achard	St. Louis German.....	William Koencke
Holston.....	H. B. Case	Savannah.....	C. O. Fisher
Idaho.....	S. O. Swackhamer	South Carolina	E. A. Webster
Illinois.....	M. D. Hawes	South-east Indiana.....	W. R. Lathrop
Indiana.....	D. E. Beem	Southern California.....	W. H. Johnson
Iowa.....	John Mahin	Southern German.....	F. B. Blumberg
Italy.....	L. M. Vernon	Southern Illinois.....	R. W. Lyon
Japan.....	J. O. Spencer	South India.....	J. E. Robinson
Kansas.....	G. S. Dearborn	South Kansas.....	W. H. Stout
Kentucky.....	J. D. Walsh	South-west Kansas.....	W. H. Mock
Lexington.....	E. W. S. Hammond	Sweden.....	M. F. Ahgren
Liberia.....	J. H. Deputie	Switzerland.....	H. J. Breiter
Little Rock.....	W. R. R. Duncan	Tennessee.....	Calvin Pickett
Louisiana.....	A. E. P. Albert	Texas.....	J. H. Wilkins
Maine.....	E. T. Adams	Troy	Alfred Guibord
Mexico.....		Upper Iowa.....	W. F. King
Michigan.....	Daniel Striker	Vermont.....	Chauncey Temple
Minnesota.....		Virginia.....	C. C. Gaver
Mississippi.....	S. A. Cowan	Washington.....	H. A. Carroll
Missouri.....	J. M. Davis	West German.....	P. W. Kost
Montana.....	W. A. Shannon	West Nebraska.....	J. L. Parrotte
Nebraska.....	M. B. Reese	West Texas.....	G. R. Townsen
Newark.....	J. I. Boswell	West Virginia.....	J. F. Chenoweth
New England.....	J. W. Hamilton	West Wisconsin.....	E. E. Bentley
New England Southern.....	Edward Edson	Wilmington.....	Jacob Todd
New Hampshire.....	W. A. Heard	Wisconsin.....	G. H. Foster
New Jersey.....	Clinton B. Fisk	Wyoming.....	E. C. Wadham
New York.....	John Miley		

7.—ON BOOK CONCERN.

CLINTON B. FISK, *Chairman;*

JOURNAL, PAGES 94, 95.

A. W. MCKINNEY, *Secretary.*

Alabama.....	J. D. Pierce	Central Missouri.....	C. S. Walden
Arkansas.....	A. C. Phillips	Central New York.....	T. W. Durston
Austin.....	J. S. Hetherington	Central Ohio.....	L. A. Belt
Baltimore.....	D. H. Carroll	Central Pennsylvania.....	D. S. Monroe
Bengal.....	Robert Laidlaw	Central Tennessee.....	J. W. McNeill
Blue Ridge.....	H. F. Ketron	Chicago German.....	C. A. Loeber
California.....	J. A. Clayton	Cincinnati.....	J. K. Pollard
Central Alabama.....	A. W. McKinney	Colorado	D. H. Moore
Central German.....	D. B. Meyer	Columbia River.....	William Michell
Central Illinois.....	Isaac Bailey	Dakota.....	D. W. Diggs

CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.	CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.
Delaware	B. O. Bird	North Indiana.....	C. G. Hudson
Des Moines.....	D. S. Sigler	North Nebraska.....	L. H. Rogers
Detroit	C. R. Brown	North Ohio.....	W. F. Whitlock
East German.....	F. K. Keller	North-west German.....	Christoph Schulz
East Maine.....	T. H. Wentworth	North-west Indiana.....	W. H. Hickman
East Ohio.....	S. J. Williams	North-west Iowa.....	A. D. Peck
East Tennessee.....	D. W. Hayes	North-west Kansas.....	C. D. Jones
Erie	Alfred Wheeler	North-west Swedish.....	J. R. Lindgren
Florida.....	S. B. Darnell	Norway.....	J. H. Johnson
Foochow.....	Sia Sek Ong	Norweg'n & Danish.....	Andrew Haagensen
Genesee.....	J. B. Wentworth	Ohio.....	J. H. Gardner
Georgia.....	J. E. Bryant	Oregon.....	J. O. Booth
Germany.....	C. A. C. Achard	Philadelphia.....	S. W. Thomas
Holston.....	T. C. Carter	Pittsburg.....	C. W. Smith
Idaho.....	Abraham Eads	Puget Sound.....	D. T. Denny
Illinois.....	Horace Reed	Rock River.....	J. H. Vincent
Indiana.....	D. E. Beem	St. John's River.....	G. T. King
Iowa.....	J. C. W. Coxe	St. Louis.....	S. N. Taylor
Italy.....		St. Louis German.....	H. H. Jacoby
Japan.....	R. S. Maclay	Savannah.....	W. H. Crogman
Kansas.....	I. I. Taber	South Carolina.....	E. A. Webster
Kentucky.....	Amos Shinkle	South-east Indiana.....	Will Cumback
Lexington.....	T. R. Fletcher	Southern California.....	M. M. Bovard
Liberia.....	J. H. Deputie	Southern German.....	F. B. Bumberg
Little Rock.....	W. R. R. Duncan	Southern Illinois.....	S. L. Dwight
Louisiana.....	A. E. P. Albert	South India.....	J. E. Robinson
Maine.....	C. J. Clark	South Kansas.....	W. H. Stout
Mexico.....	J. W. Butler	South-west Kansas.....	W. H. Mock
Michigan.....	D. F. Barnes	Sweden.....	M. F. Ahgren
Minnesota.....	G. H. Hazzard	Switzerland.....	H. J. Breiter
Mississippi.....	J. C. Eckles	Tennessee.....	T. W. Johnson
Missouri.....	W. F. Clayton	Texas.....	I. B. Scott
Montana.....		Troy.....	Homer Eaton
Nebraska.....	M. B. Reese	Upper Iowa.....	E. A. Snyder
Newark	H. C. Clark	Vermont.....	W. A. Boyce
New England.....	Alden Speare	Virginia.....	A. J. Porter
New England Southern.....	Leavitt Bates	Washington.....	J. A. Holmes
New Hampshire.....	W. A. Heard	West German.....	P. W. Kost
New Jersey.....	Clinton B. Fisk	West Nebraska.....	P. C. Johnson
New York.....	G. S. Hare	West Texas.....	Henry Swann
New York East.....	P. C. Lounsbury	West Virginia.....	G. W. Atkinson
North Carolina.....	W. M. Graves	West Wisconsin.....	E. E. Bentley
North Dakota.....	D. C. Plannette	Wilmington.....	H. P. Cannon
Northern New York.....	Warner Miller	Wisconsin.....	E. L. Paine
North German.....	Frederick Kopp	Wyoming.....	E. C. Wadham
North India.....	D. W. Thomas		

8.—ON MISSIONS. JOURNAL, PAGES 94, 95.

J. M. THOBURN, G. S. CHADBOURNE, *Chairmen*; A. B. LEONARD, *Secretary*.

Alabama	J. D. Pierce	Chicago German.....	Charles Hedler
Arkansas.....	T. B. Ford	Cincinnati.....	A. B. Leonard
Austin.....	E. O. McIntire	Colorado.....	Earl Cranston
Baltimore.....	W. F. Speake	Columbia River.....	W. S. Turner
Bengal.....	J. M. Thoburn	Dakota	D. W. Diggs
Blue Ridge.....	J. D. Roberson	Delaware.....	W. H. Thomas
California.....	A. J. Nelson	Des Moines.....	W. S. Hooker
Central Alabama.....	W. G. Allen	Detroit	A. J. Bigelow
Central German.....	Jacob Rothweiler	East German.....	Paul Quattlander
Central Illinois.....	C. O. McCulloch	East Maine	J. W. Day
Central Missouri.....	W. H. H. Brown	East Ohio.....	J. W. Toland
Central New York.....	U. S. Beebe	East Tennessee.....	D. W. Hayes
Central Ohio	Gershoni Lease	Erie.....	T. L. Flood
Central Pennsylvania.....	W. A. Stephens	Florida.....	S. B. Darnell
Central Tennessee.....	J. W. McNeill	Foochow.....	Sia Sek Ong

CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.	CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.
Genesee.....	J. E. Williams	North-west Iowa.....	Wilmot Whitfield
Georgia.....	Hugh Boyd	North-west Kansas.....	J. H. Lockwood
Germany.....	C. A. C. Aehard	North-west Swedish.....	John Wigren
Holston.....	T. C. Carter	Norway.....	J. H. Johnson
Idaho.....	S. O. Swackhamer	Norweg'n & Danish.....	Andrew Haagensen
Illinois.....	W. N. McElroy	Ohio.....	I. F. King
Indiana.....	H. J. Talbott	Oregon.....	W. S. Harrington
Iowa.....	C. F. Craver	Philadelphia.....	J. F. Crouch
Italy.....	L. M. Vernon	Pittsburg.....	N. G. Miller
Japan.....	R. S. Mackay	Puget Sound.....	D. T. Denny
Kansas.....	G. S. Dearborn	Rock River.....	N. H. Axtell
Kentucky.....	Amon Boreing	St. John's River.....	G. T. King
Lexington.....	G. L. Knox	St. Louis.....	W. H. Craig
Liberia.....	J. H. Deputie	St. Louis German.....	William Koeneke
Little Rock.....	C. C. Riley	Savannah.....	S. C. Upshaw
Louisiana.....	J. F. Marshall	South Carolina.....	J. B. Middleton
Maine.....	E. T. Adams	South-east Indiana.....	E. F. Ritter
Mexico.....		Southern California.....	J. B. Green
Michigan.....	J. M. Reid	Southern German.....	Henry Dietz
Minnesota.....		Southern Illinois.....	J. W. Locke
Mississippi.....	Henry Avant	South India.....	J. E. Robinson
Missouri.....	C. R. Combs	South Kansas.....	Bernard Kelly
Montana.....	W. A. Shannon	South-west Kansas.....	M. L. Gates
Nebraska.....		Sweden.....	M. F. Ahgren
Newark.....	S. Van Benschoten	Switzerland.....	H. J. Breiter
New England.....	G. S. Chadbourne	Tennessee.....	Calvin Pickett
New England Southern.....	D. A. Jordan	Texas.....	J. B. McCulloch
New Hampshire.....	J. M. Durrell	Troy.....	C. D. Hammond
New Jersey.....	J. L. Sooy	Upper Iowa.....	J. T. Crippen
New York.....	C. C. McCabe	Vermont.....	E. W. Culver
New York East.....	H. W. Knight	Virginia.....	C. C. Gaver
North Carolina.....	J. E. Champlin	Washington.....	E. W. S. Peek
North Dakota.....	D. C. Plannette	West German.....	Jacob Tanner
Northern New York.....	Samuel Call	West Nebraska.....	J. L. Parrotte
North German.....	H. H. Heins	West Texas.....	G. R. Townsen
North India.....	D. W. Thomas	West Virginia.....	J. M. Warden
North Indiana.....	F. T. Simpson	West Wisconsin.....	B. E. Wheeler
North Nebraska.....	W. M. Worley	Wilmington.....	J. A. B. Wilson
North Ohio.....	Elviro Persons	Wisconsin.....	G. H. Foster
North-west German.....	Christoph Schulz	Wyoming.....	J. G. Eckman
North-west Indiana.....	R. D. Utter		

9.—ON EDUCATION. JOURNAL, PAGES 94, 95.

C. H. PAYNE, *Chairman*; B. ST. J. FRY, *Secretary*.

Alabama.....	Benijah Sheets	Des Moines.....	T. McK. Stnart
Arkansas.....	A. C. Phillips	Detroit.....	L. R. Fiske
Austin.....	E. O. McIntire	East German.....	Paul Quattlander
Baltimore.....	John Lanahan	East Maine.....	W. T. Jewell
Bengal.....	Robert Laidlaw	East Ohio.....	Louis Paine
Blue Ridge.....	H. F. Ketro	East Tennessee.....	J. P. Andrews
California.....	Chancellor Hartson	Erie.....	R. S. Borland
Central Alabama.....	A. W. McKinney	Florida.....	S. B. Darnell
Central German.....	P. F. Schneider	Foochow.....	Sia Sek Ong
Central Illinois.....	B. W. Baker	Genesee.....	G. H. Dryer
Central Missouri.....	C. S. Walden	Georgia.....	J. E. Bryant
Central New York.....	C. N. Sims	Germany.....	C. A. C. Aehard
Central Ohio.....	E. D. Whitlock	Holston.....	J. S. Spence
Central Pennsylvania.....	E. J. Gray	Idaho.....	Abraham Eads
Central Tennessee.....	L. S. Doolittle	Illinois.....	D. L. Musselman
Chicago German.....	Henry Rieke	Indiana.....	Alexander Martin
Cincinnati.....	C. H. Payne	Iowa.....	J. T. McFarland
Colorado.....	D. H. Moore	Italy.....	
Columbia River.....	William Michell	Japan.....	J. O. Spence
Dakota.....	William Brush	Kansas.....	James Marvin
Delaware.....	E. L. Briddell	Kentucky.....	J. D. Walsh

CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.	CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.
Lexington.....	Daniel Jones	Oregon.....	
Liberia.....	J. L. Fuller	Philadelphia.....	C. J. Little
Little Rock.....	C. C. Riley	Pittsburg.....	B. C. Christy
Louisiana.....	J. L. Jones	Puget Sound.....	D. G. Le Sourd
Maine.....	W. L. Daggett	Rock River.....	
Mexico.....	J. W. Butler	St. John's River.....	C. C. McLean
Michigan.....	Washington Gardner	St. Louis.....	B. St. J. Fry
Minnesota.....	G. H. Bridgman	St. Louis German.....	Habbe Velde
Mississippi.....	J. P. Simms	Savannah.....	T. A. Fortson
Missouri.....	W. F. Clayton	South Carolina.....	J. B. Middleton
Montana.....		South-east Indiana.....	E. F. Ritter
Nebraska.....	C. F. Creighton	Southern California.....	M. M. Bovard
Newark.....	H. A. Buttz	Southern German.....	F. B. Blumberg
New England.....	S. F. Upham	Southern Illinois.....	J. W. Locke
New England Southern.....	C. W. Gallagher	South India.....	J. E. Robinson
New Hampshire.....	J. E. Robins	South Kansas.....	R. N. Allen
New Jersey.....	G. B. Wight	South-west Kansas.....	H. H. McAdams
New York.....	J. R. Dwy	Sweden.....	M. F. Ahgren
New York East.....	D. A. Goodsell	Switzerland.....	H. J. Breiter
North Carolina.....	W. M. Graves	Tennessee.....	T. W. Johnson
North Dakota.....	S. J. Hill	Texas.....	J. B. McCulloch
Northern New York.....	W. F. Markham	Troy.....	Henry Graham
North German.....	Frederick Kopp	Upper Iowa.....	W. F. King
North India.....		Vermont.....	E. W. Culver
North Indiana.....	C. W. Lynch	Virginia.....	A. J. Porter
North Nebraska.....	L. H. Rogers	Washington.....	G. W. Hollinger
North Ohio.....	J. E. Stubbs	West German.....	P. W. Kost
North-west German.....	Jacob Wernli	West Nebraska.....	P. C. Johnson
North-west Indiana.....	J. C. Ridpath	West Texas.....	Henry Swann
North-west Iowa.....	H. S. Vaughn	West Virginia.....	J. F. Chenoweth
North-west Kansas.....	A. P. Collins	West Wisconsin.....	W. J. McKay
North-west Swedish.....	J. R. Lindgren	Wilmington.....	N. M. Brown
Norway.....	J. H. Johnson	Wisconsin.....	B. P. Raymond
Norwegian & Danish.....	O. B. Jacobs	Wyoming.....	J. C. Leacock
Ohio.....	C. W. Super		

10.—ON CHURCH EXTENSION. JOURNAL, PAGES 94, 95.

J. B. GRAW, *Chairman*; J. C. JACKSON JR., *Secretary*.

Alabama.....	J. D. Pierce	Erie.....	G. P. Ilukill
Arkansas.....	T. B. Ford	Florida.....	L. L. Chestnut
Austin.....	J. S. Hetherington	Foochow.....	Sia Sek Ong
Baltimore.....	J. F. Goucher	Genesee.....	J. I. Stanton
Bengal.....	Robert Laidlaw	Georgia.....	J. E. Bryant
Blue Ridge.....	J. D. Roberson	Germany.....	C. A. C. Achard
California.....	Robert Bentley	Holston.....	H. B. Case
Central Alabama.....	W. G. Allen	Idaho.....	S. O. Swackhamer
Central German.....	J. F. Schultz	Illinois.....	W. H. Wilder
Central Illinois.....	G. W. Gue	Indiana.....	M. L. B. Sefrit
Central Missouri.....	W. H. H. Brown	Iowa.....	John Mahin
Central New York.....	T. W. Durston	Italy.....	L. M. Vernon
Central Ohio.....	William St. John	Japan.....	J. O. Spencer
Central Pennsylvania.....	George Leidy	Kansas.....	
Central Tennessee.....	J. W. McNeill	Kentucky.....	Amos Shinkle
Chicago German.....	C. A. Loebner	Lexington.....	G. L. Knox
Cincinnati.....	J. W. Joyee	Liberia.....	J. H. Deputie
Colorado.....	J. W. Laeey	Little Rock.....	W. R. R. Duncan
Columbia River.....	W. S. Turner	Louisiana.....	J. L. Jones
Dakota.....	D. W. Diggs	Maine.....	J. B. Donnell
Delaware.....	W. H. Coffey	Mexico.....	
Des Moines.....	L. M. Shaw	Michigan.....	R. R. Pealer
Detroit.....	Jacob Horton	Minnesota.....	J. N. Liscomb
East German.....	F. K. Keller	Mississippi.....	J. C. Eckles
East Maine.....	T. H. Wentworth	Missouri.....	John Gillies
East Ohio.....	W. L. Dixon	Montana.....	W. A. Shannon
East Tennessee.....	J. P. Andrews	Nebraska.....	A. C. Crosthwaite

CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.	CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.
Newark.....	J. N. FitzGerald	St. Louis	S. N. Taylor
New England.....	G. S. Chadbourne	St. Louis German.....	Henry Schutz
New England Southern.....	W. H. Phillips	Savannah.....	S. C. Upshaw
New Hampshire.....	E. A. Crawford	South Carolina.....	Silas Easterling
New Jersey.....	J. B. Graw	South-east Indiana.....	W. R. Lathrop
New York.....	J. D. Slayback	Southern California.....	J. B. Green
New York East.....	T. H. Burell	Southern German.....	Henry Dietz
North Carolina.....	W. M. Graves	Southern Illinois.....	John Leeper
North Dakota.....	D. C. Plannette	South India.....	J. E. Robinson
Northern New York.....	Alex. Bramley	South Kansas.....	Hugh Mc Birney
North German.....	Frederick Kopp	South-west Kansas.....	B. C. Swarts
North India.....		Sweden.....	M. F. Ahgren
North Indiana.....	Enoch Holdstock	Switzerland.....	H. J. Breiter
North Nebraska.....	N. R. Persinger	Tennessee.....	Calvin Pickett
North Ohio.....	Colvin Whitney	Texas.....	Edward Lee
North-west German.....	Christoph Schiulz	Troy.....	A. D. Heaxt
North-west Indiana.....	A. R. Colborn	Upper Iowa.....	A. J. Kynett
North-west Iowa.....	H. S. Vaughn	Vermont.....	W. A. Boyce
North-west Kansas.....	M. M. Stoiz	Virginia.....	C. C. Gaver
North-west Swedish.....	J. R. Lindgren	Washington.....	Samuel Tyler
Norway.....	J. H. Johnson	West German.....	Jacob Tanner
Norweg'n & Danish.....	Andrew Haugensen	West Nebraska.....	P. C. Johnson
Ohio	J. C. Jackson	West Texas.....	G. R. Townsen
Oregon.....	W. S. Harrington	West Virginia.....	G. E. Hite
Philadelphia.....	W. J. Paxson	West Wisconsin.....	E. L. Eaton
Pittsburg.....	J. A. Strickler	Wilmington.....	L. S. Nelson
Puget Sound.....	D. G. Le Sourd	Wisconsin.....	E. L. Paine
Rock River.....	C. G. Truesdell	Wyoming.....	George Reynolds
St. John's River.....	Geo. T. King		

11.—ON SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND TRACTS. JOURNAL, PAGES 94, 95.

J. W. MENDENHALL, *Chairman*; ROBERT FORBES, *Secretary*.

Alabama.....	Benijah Sheets	Holston.....	W. M. Christian
Arkansas.....	A. C. Phillips	Idaho.....	Abraham Eads
Austin.....	E. O. McIntire	Illinois.....	D. L. Musselman
Baltimore.....	G. W. Corner	Indiana.....	W. R. Halstead
Bengal.....	J. M. Thoburn	Iowa.....	J. C. W. Coxe
Blue Ridge.....	H. F. Ketron	Italy	
California.....	W. S. Urmy	Japan	R. S. MacLay
Central Alabama.....	W. G. Allen	Kansas.....	
Central German.....	H. J. Liebhart	Kentucky.....	J. D. Walsh
Central Illinois.....	J. H. Bunn	Lexington.....	T. R. Fletcher
Central Missouri.....	W. H. H. Brown	Liberia.....	J. L. Fuller
Central New York.....	Thomas Jones	Little Rock.....	C. C. Riley
Central Ohio.....	J. B. Williams	Louisiana.....	J. C. Hartzell
Central Pennsylvania.....	S. W. Murray	Maine.....	W. L. Daggett
Central Tennessee.....	L. S. Doolittle	Mexico	J. W. Butler
Chicago German.....	G. A. Seifeld	Michigan.....	W. I. Cogshall
Cincinnati.....	J. E. Jones	Minnesota.....	Robert Forbes
Colorado.....	E. T. Alling	Mississippi.....	S. A. Cowan
Columbia River.....	William Michel	Missouri.....	C. R. Combs
Dakota.....	D. W. Diggs	Montana.....	
Delaware.....	E. L. Bridgell	Nebraska	
Des Moines.....	B. W. F. Cozier	Newark	R. R. Doherty
Detroit.....	Horace Hiteheeck	New England.....	J. W. Hamilton
East German.....	F. K. Keller	New England Southern.....	Edward Edson
East Maine.....	E. M. Tibbitts	New Hampshire.....	
East Ohio.....	E. A. Simons	New Jersey	W. H. Skinner
East Tennessee.....	J. P. Andrews	New York.....	A. M. Card
Erie.....	Edward Appleyard	New York East.....	Iehabod Simmons
Florida.....	L. L. Chestnut	North Carolina.....	W. M. Graves
Foochow.....	Sia Sek Ong	North Dakota.....	S. J. Hill
Genesee.....	Samuel McGrajd	Northern New York.....	James Coote
Georgia.....	Hugh Boyd	North German.....	H. H. Heins
Germany.....	C. A. C. Achard	North India.....	D. W. Thomas

CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.	CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.
North Indiana.....	J. S. Baker	Southern German.....	F. B. Blumberg
North Nebraska.....	W. M. Worley	Southern Illinois.....	S. L. Dwight
North Ohio.....	J. W. Mendenhall	South India.....	J. E. Robinson
North-west German.....	Jacob Wernli	South Kansas.....	J. A. Hyden
North-west Indiana.....	A. R. Colborn	South-west Kansas.....	M. L. Gates
North-west Iowa.....	A. D. Peck	Sweden	M. F. Ahgren
North-west Kansas.....	C. D. Jones	Switzerland	H. J. Breiter
North-west Swedish.....	J. R. Lindgren	Tennessee.....	J. W. Johnson
Norway.....	J. H. Johnson	Texas.....	J. B. McCulloch
Norwegian & Danish.....	O. B. Jacobs	Troy	D. W. Gates
Ohio.....	J. M. Trimble	Upper Iowa.....	G. W. Brindell
Oregon	J. O. Booth	Vermont.....	Chauncey Temple
Philadelphia.....	James Gillinder	Virginia	C. C. Gaver
Pittsburg.....	W. B. Watkins	Washington.....	G. W. Hollinger
Puget Sound.....	D. T. Denny	West German.....	P. W. Kost
Rock River.....	J. H. Vincent	West Nebraska.....	J. L. Parrotte
St. John's River.....	Geo. T. King	West Texas.....	Henry Swann
St. Louis.....	W. H. Craig	West Virginia.....	J. C. Bardall
St. Louis German.....	Habbe Velde	West Wisconsin.....	E. E. Bentley
Savannah.....	W. H. Crogman	Wilmington.....	L. S. Nelson
South Carolina.....	Silas Easterling	Wisconsin.....	Thomas Clithero
South-east Indiana.....	J. S. Tevis	Wyoming	J. C. Leacock
Southern California.....	W. H. Johnson		

12.—ON FREEDMEN'S AID AND WORK IN THE SOUTH. JOURNAL, PAGES 94, 95.

J. M. KING, *Chairman*; E. W. S. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

Alabama.....	Benijah Sheets	Italy.....	L. M. Vernon
Arkansas.....	T. B. Ford	Japan.....	J. O. Spencer
Austin.....	J. S. Hetherington	Kansas.....	James Marvin
Baltimore.....	D. H. Carroll	Kentucky	Amos Shinkle
Bengal.....	Robert Laidlaw	Lexington	E. D. S. Hammond
Blue Ridge.....	J. D. Roberson	Liberia	J. H. Deputie
California.....	E. R. Dille	Little Rock	C. C. Riley
Central Alabama.....	A. W. McKinney	Louisiana.....	J. C. Hartzell
Central German.....	H. J. Liebhart	Maine.....	J. B. Donnell
Central Illinois.....	P. A. Cool	Mexico	
Central Missouri.....	C. S. Walden	Michigan	J. C. Floyd
Central New York.....	C. C. Wilbor	Minnesota	W. W. Satterlee
Central Ohio.....	S. L. Roberts	Mississippi	J. M. Shumpert
Central Pennsylvania.....	T. H. Murray	Missouri	J. M. Davis
Central Tennessee.....	J. W. McNeill	Montana	W. A. Shannon
Chicago German.....	Henry Rieke	Nebraska	
Cincinnati.....	J. H. Bayliss	Newark	D. R. Lowrie
Colorado.....	E. T. Alling	New England.....	E. F. Eaton
Columbia River.....	W. S. Turner	New England Southern.....	S. O. Benton
Dakota	William Brush	New Hampshire	G. W. Norris
Delaware.....	B. O. Bird	New Jersey	G. L. Dobbins
Des Moines.....	W. T. Smith	New York	J. M. King
Detroit.....	J. S. Smart	New York East	J. O. Peck
East German.....	Paul Quatlander	North Carolina.....	J. C. Champlin
East Maine.....	J. W. Day	North Dakota	D. C. Plannette
East Ohio.....	A. H. Domer	Northern New York.....	H. M. Danforth
East Tennessee.....	D. W. Hayes	North German	H. H. Heins
Erie	Alfred Wheeler	North India	
Florida	S. B. Darnell	North Indiana	C. L. Henry
Foochow.....	Sia Sek Ong	North Nebraska	J. B. Maxfield
Genesee.....	D. W. C. Huntington	North Ohio	T. F. Hildreth
Georgia.....	J. E. Bryant	North-west German	Jacob Wernli
Germany.....	C. A. C. Achard	North-west Indiana	W. H. Hickman
Holston.....	J. F. Spence	North-west Iowa	Bennett Mitchell
Idaho.....	S. O. Swackhamer	North-west Kansas	J. H. Lockwood
Illinois.....	E. W. Moore	North-west Swedish	John Wigren
Indiana.....	Alex. Martin	Norway	J. H. Johnson
Iowa.....	John Mahin	Norwegian & Danish	O. B. Jacobs

CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.	CONFERENCE.	DELEGATES.
Ohio.....	J. H. Gardner	Sweden.....	M. F. Ahgren
Oregon.....	W. S. Harrington	Switzerland.....	H. J. Breiter
Philadelphia.....	William Swindells	Tennessee.....	Calvin Pickett
Pittsburg.....	J. F. Core	Texas.....	J. H. Wilkins
Puget Sound.....	D. G. Le Sourd	Troy.....	Alfred Guibord
Rock River.....	Lewis Curts	Upper Iowa.....	H. H. Green
St. John's River.....	C. C. McLean	Vermont.....	T. P. Frost
St. Louis.....	G. W. Hughey	Virginia.....	A. J. Porter
St. Louis German.....	H. H. Jacoby	Washington.....	H. A. Carroll
Savannah.....	T. A. Fortson	West German.....	P. W. Kost
South Carolina.....	J. B. Middleton	West Nebraska.....	J. L. Parrotte
South-east Indiana.....	Will Cumback	West Texas.....	G. R. Townsen
Southern California.....	M. M. Boyard	West Virginia.....	J. C. Bardall
Southern German.....	Henry Dietz	West Wisconsin.....	J. B. Jones
Southern Illinois.....	R. W. Lyon	Wilmington.....	J. A. B. Wilson
South India.....	J. E. Robinson	Wisconsin.....	W. P. Stowe
South Kansas.....	J. A. Hyden	Wyoming.....	D. W. C. Olmstead
South-west Kansas.....	J. D. Botkin		

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

13.—ON TEMPERANCE AND LEGAL PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. JOURNAL, PAGES 141, 162.

DIST.	NAMES.	CONFERENCE.	DIST.	NAMES.	CONFERENCE.
1.	A. W. Pottle.....	Maine	B. P. Raymond.....	Wisconsin	
	W. A. Boyce.....	Vermont	9.	W. F. King.....	Upper Iowa
2.	H. A. Butz.....	Newark	Wilmot Whitfield.....	North-west Iowa	
	A. M. Card.....	New York	10.	A. E. P. Albert.....	Louisiana
3.	W. F. Markham.....	Northern New York	Benijah Sheets.....	Alabama	
	Robert Laidlaw.....	Bengal	11.	Bernard Kelley.....	South Kansas
4.	George Leidy.....	Central Pennsylvania	J. D. Botkin.....	South-west Kansas	
	G. P. Hukill.....	Erie	12.	Chris. Schultz.....	North-west German
5.	J. D. Walsh.....	Kentucky	Henry Rieke.....	Chicago German	
	William St. John.....	Central Ohio	13.	M. M. Bovard.....	Southern California
6.	E. W. S. Peck	Washington	J. A. Clayton.....	California	
	G. W. Corner.....	Baltimore	At large,	Clinton B. Fisk.....	New Jersey
7.	H. J. Talbott.....	Indiana		Arthur Edwards.....	Detroit
	J. S. Baker.....	North Indiana		Daniel Dorchester.....	New England
8.	F. M. Bristol.....	Rock River			

14.—ON CONSOLIDATION OF CHURCH BENEVOLENCES. JOURNAL, PAGES 113, 143.

1.	J. H. Mansfield.....	New England	9.	W. T. Smith.....	Des Moines
	E. A. Crawford.....	New Hampshire		Robert Forbes.....	Minnesota
2.	D. A. Goodsell.....	New York East	10.	D. W. Hayes.....	East Tennessee
	R. R. Doherty.....	Newark		J. S. Hetherington.....	Austin
3.	T. W. Durston.....	Central New York	11.	Horace Reed.....	Illinois
	James Coote.....	Northern New York		W. H. Craig.....	St. Louis
4.	T. L. Flood.....	Erie	12.	Paul Quattlander.....	East German
	S. W. Murray.....	Central Pennsylvania		D. B. Meyer.....	Central German
5.	L. A. Belt.....	Central Illinois	13.	D. G. Le Sourd.....	Puget Sound
	Elvero Persons.....	North Ohio		Earl Cranston.....	Colorado
6.	J. F. Goucher.....	Baltimore	At large,	S. W. Thomas.....	Philadelphia
	J. E. Wilson.....	South Carolina		B. St. J. Fry.....	St. Louis
7.	P. A. Cool.....	Central Illinois		T. C. Carter.....	Holston
	C. L. Henry.....	North Indiana		J. C. Hartzell.....	Louisiana
8.	W. A. Spencer.....	Rock River			
	E. E. Bentley.....	West Wisconsin			

15.—ON ELIGIBILITY OF WOMEN. JOURNAL, PAGES 83, 86.

DIST.	NAMES.	CONFERENCE.	DIST.	NAMES.	CONFERENCE.
1.	J. W. Hamilton.....	New England	10.	John H. Wilkins.....	Texas
2.	J. M. Buckley.....	New York East	11.	Seneca N. Taylor.....	St. Louis
3.	W. H. Olin.....	Wyoming	12.	W. S. Harrington.....	Oregon
4.	T. H. Murray	Central Pennsylvania	At large:		
5.	J. H. Bayliss.....	Cincinnati	Warner Miller	Northern New York	
6.	John Lanahan.....	Baltimore	C. D. Hammond.....	Troy	
7.	Alex. Martin.....	Indiana	G. W. Atkinson.....	West Virginia	
8.	Geo. H. Foster.....	Wisconsin	Amos Shinkle.....	Kentucky	
9.	C. F. Craver.....	Iowa			

16.—ON ELIGIBILITY OF OTHERS THAN WOMEN. JOURNAL, PAGES 83, 86.

1.	C. W. Gallagher.....	N. E. Southern	10.	J. C. Hartzell.....	Louisiana
2.	Jacob Graw.....	New Jersey	11.	E. W. Moore.....	Illinois
3.	De Witt C. Huntington.....	Genesee	12.	C. W. Loebel.....	Chicago German
4.	Alfred Wheeler.....	Erie	13.	Chaneellor Hartson.....	California
5.	Joseph E. Stubbs.....	North Ohio	At large:		
6.	W. H. Crogman.....	Savannah	C. G. Trusdell.....	Rock River	
7.	J. C. Ridpath.....	North-west Indiana	C. D. Jones.....	North-west Kansas	
8.	Horace Hitcheock.....	Detroit	W. J. Paxson.....	Philadelphia	
9.	G. H. Bridgman.....	Minnesota	F. A. Arter.....	East Ohio	

17.—TO ARRANGE THE PLAN OF GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICTS. JOURNAL, PAGES 141, 162.

1.	G. F. Eaton.....	New England	9.	J. B. Maxfield.....	North Nebraska
2.	G. B. Wight.....	New Jersey	10.	J. C. Eekels.....	Mississippi
3.	J. B. Wentworth.....	Genesee	11.	W. H. Webster.....	Illinois
4.	E. J. Gray.....	Central Pennsylvania	12.	Frederick Kopp.....	North German
5.	A. B. Leonard.....	Cincinnati	13.	A. J. Nelson.....	California
6.	C. C. McLean.....	St. John's River	At large:		
7.	R. D. Utter.....	North-west Indiana	E. D. Whitlock.....	Central Ohio	
8.	D. F. Barnes.....	Michigan	J. W. Butler.....	Mexico	

18.—ON SUPPORT OF SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS. JOURNAL, PAGES 140, 162.

1.	D. A. Jordan	New England Southern	9.	J. C. W. Coxe.....	Iowa
2.	S. Van Benschoten.....	Newark	10.	J. F. Marshall.....	Louisiana
3.	U. S. Beebe.....	Central New York	11.	W. N. McElroy.....	Illinois
4.	William Swindells.....	Philadelphia	12.	C. A. C. Achard.....	Switzerland
5.	Calvin Whitney.....	North Ohio	13.	E. R. Dille.....	California
6.	D. H. Carroll.....	Baltimore	At large:		
7.	G. W. Gue.....	Central Illinois	G. S. Hare.....	New York	
8.	J. S. Smart.....	Detroit	N. G. Miller.....	Pittsburg	

19.—ON JUDICIARY. JOURNAL, PAGES 89, 97.

1.	S. F. Upham.....	New England	8.	L. R. Fiske	Detroit
2.	John Miley.....	New York	9.	M. B. Reese.....	Nebraska
3.	L. C. Queal.....	Central New York	10.	T. B. Ford	Arkansas
4.	C. W. Smith	Pittsburg	11.	J. W. Locke	Southern Illinois
5.	I. W. Joyce.....	Cincinnati	12.	William Koencke	St. Louis German
6.	W. F. Speake	Baltimore	13.	J. W. Lacey	Colorado.
7.	E. F. Ritter.....	South-east Indiana			

20.—ON AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGES 141, 162.

DIST.	NAMES.	CONFERENCE.	DIST.	NAMES.	CONFERENCE.
1.	L. M. Vernon	Italy	8.	E. L. Paine	Wisconsin
2.	J. L. Sóoy	New Jersey	9.	John Wigren	North-west Swedish
3.	Horace Danforth	Northern New York	10.	J. M. Shumpert	Mississippi
4.	G. E. Hite	West Virginia	11.	S. E. Pendleton	Kansas
5.	J. W. Mendenhall	North Ohio	12.	Henry Dietz	Southern German
6.	J. A. B. Wilson	Wilmington	13.	J. O. Spencer	Japan
7.	E. W. S. Hammond	Lexington			

21.—TO NOMINATE TRUSTEES OF CHURCH INSTITUTIONS. JOURNAL, PAGES 141, 162.

1.	G. W. Norris	New Hampshire	8.	Washington Gardner	Michigan
2.	William Griffin	Troy	9.	W. W. Satterlee	Minnesota
3.	D. W. C. Olmstead	Wyoming	10.	Calvin Pickett	Tennessee
4.	W. B. Watkins	Pittsburg	11.	J. H. Lockwood	North west Kansas
5.	Louis Paine	East Ohio	12.	Jacob Tanner	West German
6.	J. F. Spence	Holston	13.	J. B. Green	Southern California
7.	C. W. Lynch	Northern Indiana			

22.—ON ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE. JOURNAL, PAGES 93, 97.

1.	Daniel Dorchester	New England	8.	R. R. Pealer	Michigan
2.	J. N. FitzGerald	Newark	9.	D. W. Diggs	Dakota
3.	C. N. Simis	Central New York	10.	J. H. Deputie	Liberia
4.	T. B. Neely	Philadelphia	11.	James Marvin	Kansas
5.	C. W. Super	Ohio	12.	H. J. Liebhart	Central German
6.	H. F. Keton	Blue Ridge	13.	R. S. Maclay	Japan
7.	J. H. Bunn	Central Illinois			

23.—ON PLAN FOR ORGANIZING STANDING COMMITTEES OF GENERAL CONFERENCE. JOURNAL, PAGES 251, 286.

1.	D. A. Wheedon	N. E. Southern	8.	Nathan H. Axtell	Rock River
2.	Joel W. Eaton	Troy	9.	T. McKendree Stuart	Des Moines
3.	Elijah C. Wadham	Wyoming	10.	John D. Pierce	Alabama
4.	Edward Applevard	Eric	11.	John Gillies	Missouri
5.	Jeremiah H. Bayliss	Cincinnati	12.	Peter F. Schneider	Central German
6.	Henry A. Carroll	Washington	13.	Earl Cranston	Colorado
7.	Franklin T. Simpson	North Indiana			

24.—ON CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION. JOURNAL, PAGES 300, 313.

A. J. Kynett	Upper Iowa	J. W. Locke	Southern Illinois
L. E. Hitchcock	New England	Jacob Todd	Wilmington
J. M. Buckley	New York East	R. N. Allen	South Kansas
C. J. Little	Philadelphia	M. M. Bovard	Southern California
S. N. Taylor	St. Louis		

25.—ON MEMORIAL NOTICE CONCERNING REV. C. J. CLARK. JOURNAL, PAGES 102, 115.

F. T. Adams	Maine	L. C. Smith	New England
J. B. Donnell	Maine	J. W. Day	East Maine
G. S. Chadbourne	New England	M. S. Hard	Wyoming
J. R. Day	New York	Homer Eaton	Troy

26.—ON MEMORIAL NOTICE CONCERNING LEAVITT BATES. JOURNAL, PAGES 102, 115.

NAMES.	CONFERENCE.	NAMES.	CONFERENCE.
S. O. Benton.....	New England Southern	D. A. Goodsell.....	New York East
W. H. Phillips.....	New England Southern	J. E. Robins.....	New Hampshire
J. W. Hamilton.....	New England	Chauncey Temple.....	Vermont
T. P. Frost.....	Vermont		

27.—DEPUTATION TO THE PRESBYTERIAN CENTENNIAL REUNION. JOURNAL, PAGES 291, 313.

Bishop R. S. Foster.....	Alexander Martin.....	Indiana
Bishop C. D. Foss.....	John Evans.....	Colorado
John Lanahan	Baltimore	Warner Miller..... Northern New York

28.—ON LAYING CORNER-STONE OF PUBLISHING AND MISSION HOUSE. JOURNAL, PAGES 227, 244.

J. M. Phillips.....	C. C. McCabe.....	New York
Sandford Hunt.....	Genesee	Clinton B. Fisk..... New Jersey
J. M. Reid.....	Michigan	

29.—ON RULES OF ORDER. JOURNAL, PAGES 90, 92.

Sandford Hunt.....	Genesee	S. H. Hurst.....	Ohio
Jacob Todd.....	Wilmington	M. M. Bovard.....	Southern California
A. J. Kynett.	Upper Iowa		

30.—ON RECEPTION OF FRATERNAL MESSENGERS. JOURNAL, PAGES 88, 92.

C. J. Little	Philadelphia	Robert Bentley.....	California
J. D. Slayback.....	New York	C. F. Creighton	Nebraska
D. H. Moore.....	Colorado		

31.—ON EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL. JOURNAL, PAGES 276, 292.

L. C. Quaal.....	Central New York	J. G. Floyd	Michigan
M. L. Ganoe.....	Central Pennsylvania	W. H. Hunter.....	Central Illinois
J. T. McFarland.....	Iowa		

32.—ON CHAPLAINCIES IN THE ARMY. JOURNAL, PAGES 208, 244.

G. S. Hare.....	New York	Joseph Pullman.....	New York East
D. A. Jordan.....	New England Southern	D. H. Carroll.....	Baltimore
William Swindells.....	Philadelphia		

33.—MEMORIAL SERVICES. JOURNAL, PAGES 141, 162.

J. M. Trimble.....	Ohio	T. H. Burch	New York East
J. H. Vincent	Rock River	Alden Speare.....	New England
J. M. King.....	New York		

34.—ON CHARTERED FUND. JOURNAL, PAGES 142, 162.

J. F. Crouch.....	Philadelphia	E. L. Eaton.....	West Wisconsin
Thomas Jones.....	Central New York		

B.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

ON EPISCOPACY.

1.—REPORT. JOURNAL, PAGE 254.

THE COMMITTEE on Episcopacy have considered the resolution referred to them as to the time for the election of Bishops and other officers, and report that in their judgment the Conference cannot be prepared for said elections before Tuesday, the twenty-second instant.

2.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 300, 301, 312.

Your Committee, in response to your order, respectfully report that the work of the general superintendency requires the election of five new Bishops at the present session.

3.—REPORT No. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 301, 312.

Your Committee, to which was referred various papers in regard to the status of a Missionary Bishop, beg leave to report as follows:

1. The first question raised is whether a Missionary Bishop is a true Bishop? In regard to this matter your Committee finds that a Missionary Bishop is more than what the Discipline denominates a Superintendent of Missions. Such a Superintendent of a Mission is appointed by "the Bishop having Episcopal supervision" of the Mission, whereas a Missionary Bishop is elected or appointed by the votes of the General Conference, when in session, or in the interval of the sessions of the General Conference, in whatever way the General Conference may have directed. It is "the duty of the Superintendent, in the absence of a Bishop, to preside at the annual meeting of the Mission, to arrange the work and take general supervision of the entire Mission, and to represent the state of the Mission and its needs to the Bishop having charge and to the Corresponding Secretaries" (Discipline, ¶ 274); but a Missionary Bishop has Episcopal powers beyond those involved in the supervision of such a Superintendent, and this distinction is seen especially in the matter of ordination—a power which has not been delegated to the Superintendent of Missions,

but which is conferred upon and possessed by a Missionary Bishop. We conclude, therefore, that a Missionary Bishop has all the powers of a Bishop and that he is a true Bishop.

2. The second question raised is whether a Missionary Bishop is what the Discipline terms a General Superintendent?

The title, General Superintendent, may be used in various senses, but the only one we can consider is the technical sense in which the title is applied to the Bishops in the Discipline.

We find that the first Bishops were originally called Superintendents, but that at an early day the title Bishop was used interchangeably with that of Superintendent. In 1808, in the provision for the Delegated General Conference, which provision still stands in the Discipline, the General Conference introduced the title "General Superintendents" as applying to the Bishops of the Church at that time. No Missionary Bishops existed at that period, and, so far, it does not appear that the term General Superintendent was intended to apply to an officer who did not then exist and who was not thought of.

The history of the legislation shows that the title General Superintendent existed long before the creation of the Missionary Bishopric, and that the missionary bishopric was created as something different from the general superintendency. The General Superintendents were for the work of the Church generally, while the Missionary Bishop was intended for work limited to a specified foreign mission field.

The Third Restrictive Rule as passed in 1808 was as follows:

"They shall not change or alter any part or rule of our government so as to do away Episcopacy or destroy the plan of our itinerant general superintendency;" but in 1856, when it was desired to have a Bishop who should be located in a foreign mission field and have his jurisdiction limited to said field, an amendment was proposed to the Third Restrictive Rule, and it was subsequently adopted as follows: "But may appoint a Missionary Bishop or Superintendent for any of our foreign missions, limiting his jurisdiction to the same respectively." This makes a distinction between the general superintendency and the missionary bishopric, and, therefore, we conclude that while a Missionary Bishop is a true Bishop, with all the functions of a Bishop, he is not, in the meaning of the Discipline, a General Superintendent.

3. Another question raised is one asking what are the limitations of the power of a Missionary Bishop as compared with a Bishop who is a General Superintendent?

The law, as contained in the Third Restrictive Rule, as amended, distinctly states that the General Conference "may appoint a Missionary Bishop or Superintendent for any of our foreign missions, limiting his jurisdiction to the same respectively." This makes the person selected a Bishop, but a Bishop with limited jurisdiction, said jurisdiction being limited to the special foreign mission field for which he was elected. The lim-

itation, therefore, is territorial, and is not a limitation of his Episcopal power within the bounds of the foreign territory over which he has jurisdiction.

4. A fourth question is whether a Missionary Bishop is subordinate to the General Superintendents or any one of them?

It is plain that a Superintendent of a Mission is subordinate to the "Bishop having charge" of said Mission, but said Superintendent is appointed by "the Bishop having Episcopal supervision of the same," whereas a Missionary Bishop is not appointed by the General Superintendents, or any of them, but is selected and assigned by the General Conference, which is the superior body. He is elected by the same power that elects a General Superintendent, and, as to the source of his authority, is equal to the General Superintendent. The General Conference places the Missionary Bishop in a particular foreign mission field, electing him and assigning him in the same act, and gives him charge thereof. There is no law that gives a General Superintendent or the General Superintendents control over him, and we conclude that a Missionary Bishop, in his own field, where he has been assigned jurisdiction by the General Conference, is not subordinate to other Bishops or General Superintendents, but is responsible to the General Conference for his Episcopal conduct, as a General Superintendent was responsible for his conduct as a General Superintendent.

5. A fifth question raised is whether a General Conference can, by resolution, take from a Missionary Bishop the qualifying word missionary, and leave him a Bishop of the other class—that is to say, a General Superintendent?

To this we answer that it is not possible for the General Conference to do this by mere resolution.

Missionary Bishop is a compound title, indicating a distinct kind of Bishop, namely, a Bishop in a foreign mission field, with Episcopal jurisdiction limited to the same, and so is different from the class known as General Superintendents. Bishops of both classes are elected to their official positions. A Missionary Bishop is elected for a special foreign mission field, while a General Superintendent is elected for Episcopal work for the Church generally. As, according to the Discipline, "a Bishop is to be constituted by the election of the General Conference," it must appear that the General Conference cannot, by a mere motion, transform a Missionary Bishop into a General Superintendent. To accomplish this would require, not the adoption of a resolution, but an election by the General Conference.

6. A sixth question is whether a Missionary Bishop should receive his support from "the Episcopal Fund" or from the funds of the Missionary Society?

The Missionary Bishops selected in 1858 and 1866 received their support from the Missionary Fund, as did all missionaries in the foreign mission fields.

It has also been the usage to pay the expenses of General

Superintendents who visit the foreign mission fields from the treasury of the Missionary Society.

All the precedents, therefore, favor the payment of all Bishops for service in the foreign mission fields from the funds raised to sustain the work of the Church in said foreign fields.

That which is known as "The Episcopal Fund" was established in 1872, when there was a Missionary Bishop, namely, the Rev. Bishop John Wright Roberts, Missionary Bishop for Africa; but he was not paid out of that fund, but from the funds of the Missionary Society. We infer, therefore, that the understanding when "The Episcopal Fund" was established was that it was for the support of the Bishops who were General Superintendents of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and that the support of Missionary Bishops was to come from the treasury of the Missionary Society.

There are many prudential as well as legal reasons why the home and foreign work of the Church should be kept distinct, and this may be done, in part, by sustaining all work and workers in the foreign mission fields from the funds raised for missionary work abroad.

But this is a matter within the province of the General Conference to decide according to its own pleasure.

7. It is further asked whether the paying of a Missionary Bishop from the Missionary Fund would affect his status as a Bishop?

In response to this we answer that the status of a Missionary Bishop is not fixed by the source of his salary, but by the provisions of the Discipline. An elder in China or India paid from the Missionary Fund is no less an elder than one in the United States who is supported from some other fund. So the status of a Bishop is not affected by the source of his support. Neither would the taking of pay from the Missionary Fund bring a Missionary Bishop under the control of the Missionary Society any more than General Superintendents come under its control when they have their expenses in foreign mission fields paid from the missionary treasury. The Episcopal rank is fixed by the law in the Discipline, and not by the source of the salary.

8. An eighth question is whether a Missionary Bishop should have any relation to the Missionary Society?

The Missionary Board and the General Missionary Committee are created by the General Conference, and, within certain limitations, act for the General Conference in the interim of its sessions. Through this Board and General Committee the General Conference directs its missionary operations, and all who are engaged in the missionary work of the Church should have some connection with the Missionary Society. A General Superintendent who makes an Episcopal visit to a Foreign Mission field co-operates with the Missionary Society without becoming subordinate to it in his Episcopal work, and so a Missionary Bishop, without becoming subordinate to the Missionary Society in the

performance of his Episcopal duties, should co-operate with said Society in its work, in the particular foreign mission field over which the General Conference has given him Episcopal jurisdiction.

However, as the details of this adjustment belong properly to the Missionary Committee of this General Conference it will not be necessary for us to further consider that phase of the question. Your Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, 1. That a Missionary Bishop is a Bishop elected for a specified foreign mission field, with full Episcopal powers, but with Episcopal jurisdiction limited to the foreign mission field for which he was elected.

2. That a Missionary Bishop is not, in the meaning of the Discipline, a General Superintendent.

3. That a Missionary Bishop is not subordinate to the General Superintendents, but is co-ordinate with them in authority in the field to which he is appointed, and is amenable for his conduct to the General Conference, as is a General Superintendent.

4. That the election of a Missionary Bishop carries with it the assignment to a specified foreign mission field, and that a Missionary Bishop cannot be made a General Superintendent except by a distinct election to that office.

5. That a Missionary Bishop should receive his support from the Episcopal Fund.

6. That a Missionary Bishop should, in his field, co-operate with the Missionary Society of the Church in the same way that a General Superintendent co-operates in the foreign mission field over which he has Episcopal charge.

7. That when a Missionary Bishop, by death or other cause, ceases to perform Episcopal duty for the foreign field to which he was assigned by the General Conference, the General Superintendents at once take supervision of said field.

8. That in the matter of a transfer of a preacher from a field within the jurisdiction of a Missionary Bishop to a Conference under the Episcopal supervision of a General Superintendent, or from a Conference under the Episcopal supervision of a General Superintendent to a field within the jurisdiction of a Missionary Bishop, it shall require mutual agreement between the two Bishops, and a similar agreement shall be required between the two Bishops having charge, when the proposed transfer is between two foreign fields over which there are Missionary Bishops.

9. That in the matter of a complaint against or the trial of a Missionary Bishop the preliminary steps shall be as in the case of a General Superintendent; but the Missionary Bishop may be tried before a Judicial Conference in the United States of America.

4.—REPORT No. IV. JOURNAL, PAGES 304, 353.

Your Committee, to which was referred several topics, report thus:

1. The tobacco habit as related to the Episcopacy.
2. Respecting the request that the Bishops preserve duplicates of ordination parchments.
3. Giving the Bishops Annual Conference membership.
4. Respect for the wish of the entire Church as to the selection of Bishops to be elected at the present session.
5. That Bishops should be elected for a term of years with the right of re-election.

These papers have been carefully considered, and we report that we find no cause for further action.

5.—REPORT No. VII. JOURNAL, PAGES 353, 355.

Your Committee, having considered the various memorials on the subject, report :

1. That the method of selecting residences by the Bishops shall be, as in past quadrenniums, by seniority in office.
2. That the following shall be the list of Episcopal residences in the United States; 1. New York city; 2. Boston; 3. Washington city; 4. Buffalo; 5. Cincinnati or Covington; 6. Chattanooga; 7. New Orleans; 8. Chicago; 9. Minneapolis or St. Paul; 10. St. Louis; 11. Topeka; 12. Denver; 13. San Francisco or Los Angeles; 14. Omaha or Lincoln; 15. Texas; 16. Philadelphia.
3. That after these residences have been chosen they shall not be changed during the quadrennium.

6.—REPORT No. X. JOURNAL, PAGE 353.

Your Committee on the Episcopacy reports that it has examined the administration of all the Bishops during the past four years, that it approves the same, and therefore recommends that the said administration be approved and the characters of the Bishops be passed.

7.—REPORT No. XI. JOURNAL, PAGE 353.

Your Committee has carefully considered the following complaints against the administration of the Bishops named below, and reports:

1. In the challenge of the administration of Bishop Fowler in the Minnesota Conference we have heard the complaint against the said administration, together with the statements of the delegates and others from said Conference, and of Bishop Fowler himself, and find no cause for complaint. It does not appear that Bishop Fowler appointed S. G. Smith to the First Church, St. Paul, or that he made a nominal appointment with the intent that said Smith should become the pastor of said Church,

or that he at any time recognized said Smith as pastor of said Church in violation of the disciplinary limitation upon the terms of pastoral service. We therefore recommend that the administration of Bishop Fowler in the matters complained of be approved.

2. In the challenge of the administration of Bishop Mallalieu in the St. John's River Conference we find no cause for action, and recommend that the administration in that instance be approved.

3. In the challenge of the administration of Bishop Foss in the Minnesota Conference we find no cause for action, and recommend that the administration of said Bishop in said Conference be approved.

4. In the matter of a challenge of the administration of Bishop Fowler, in a paper presented by memorialists from Eighteenth Street Church, in New York city, we find that the memorial contains no facts showing that Bishop Fowler exceeded his Episcopal authority, and that we find no cause for action.

ITINERANCY.

8.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 292, 308.

CONCERNING the memorials and resolutions concerning the number of members necessary for the organization of new Annual Conferences we respectfully submit the following resolution for adoption :

Resolved, That a new paragraph be inserted in the Discipline to follow paragraph 73, and to be numbered 74. "No Annual Conference shall be organized with less than twenty effective members."

9.—REPORT No. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 304, 313, 316.

Whereas, The extension of the pastoral term by the addition of one year to the present limit does not meet the necessities of the work or the demands of the many who have petitioned for an extension of the pastoral term ; therefore,

Resolved, That paragraph 164 in the Discipline be amended by striking out the words "three years in six" in second line from the bottom of page 99, and inserting in their place the words "five years in ten," so that it shall read : "Provided also, that, with the exceptions above named, he shall not continue a preacher in the same appointment more than five years in ten."

Also, amend paragraph 164, § 3, third line, by striking out the word "three" and inserting "five," so as to read : "More than five years successively."

10.—REPORT No. III. JOURNAL, PAGES 324, 355.

Whereas, Memorials have been submitted to the General Conference asking for an extension of the term of the presiding eldership ; and,

Whereas, The possible term of the pastorate has already been extended ; therefore,

Resolved, That paragraph 170 of the Discipline be amended by striking out the word "four," in the third line, and inserting instead thereof the word "six," so that it shall read :

"¶ 170. A Bishop may allow an elder to preside in the same district for any period not exceeding six years, after which he shall not be appointed to the same district for six years," etc.

11.—REPORT No. VII. JOURNAL, PAGES 349, 370.

The Committee on Itinerancy recommend :

That in paragraph 181, after the word "or," in the second line, insert "in charge of a remote field in any Conference," and after the word "Conference," in the seventh line, insert, "and a majority of the presiding elders concurring," so that the paragraph will read :

"Whenever a preacher on trial shall be appointed by a Bishop to a Mission or in charge of a remote field in any Conference, or a church in a foreign country outside of a Mission or Conference, or to a chaplaincy in the army or navy, or to a reformatory, sanitary, or charitable institution or prison, he may, if elected by an Annual Conference, a majority of the presiding elders concurring, with the approbation of a Bishop, be ordained by him before his probation ends.

12.—REPORT No. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGES 349, 370.

We recommend that paragraph 241 be changed as follows :

After the word "trial," in the first line, insert, "Let all witnesses be duly notified by the pastor." After the word, "testimony," in the ninth line, insert : "In case a member of the Church, after being duly notified, refuse to testify, without showing just cause, it shall be regarded as a violation of the order and Discipline of the Church, and he shall be dealt with accordingly." And after the word "any," at the end of the tenth line, insert, "minister or," so that the paragraph as amended will read as follows :

"In all the foregoing cases of trial let all witnesses be duly notified by the pastor. Witnesses from without shall not be rejected ; and the testimony of an absent witness may be taken before the preacher in charge, or a preacher appointed by the presiding elder of the district within which such witness resides.

Provided in every case sufficient notice has been given to the adverse party of the time and place of taking such testimony. In case a member of the Church, after being duly notified, refuse to

testify without showing just cause it shall be regarded as a violation of the order and Discipline of the Church, and he shall be dealt with accordingly. The accused shall have the right to call to his assistance as counsel any minister or member in good and regular standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church."

13.—REPORT No. X. JOURNAL, PAGE 370.

We recommend as follows:

In paragraph 160, section 1, fourth line, substitute "annual" instead of "quarterly," and after the word Conference, in fourth line, insert, "They having been duly recommended by a Quarterly Conference," and from the thirteenth line strike out "by the Quarterly Conference," so as amended it will read:

"¶ 160. § 1. If they come to us properly accredited from any branch of the Methodist Church they may be received, according to their credentials, as local deacons or elders by an Annual Conference, they having been duly recommended by a Quarterly Conference. Those of them who are duly certified as members in good standing in Annual Conferences, until the time of their dismissal therefrom, may be admitted by an Annual Conference either on trial or into full connection, with recognition of their orders, upon giving satisfaction as to their literary and other qualifications for the work of the ministry; and a previous reception of such ministers as local deacons or elders shall not be a bar to such admission by the Annual Conference, provided that they are duly recommended by the Quarterly Conference."

14.—REPORT No. XI. JOURNAL, PAGE 355.

Resolved, That the signatures of the Bishops presiding are essential to authenticate the Journals of the Annual Conferences, and that Journals not thus attested cannot be approved by the General Conference.

15.—REPORT No. XII. JOURNAL, PAGE 355.

Whereas, Much business of the greatest importance is referred to the Committee on Itinerancy; and,

Whereas, The Journals of the Annual Conferences are referred to the same Committee for examination, and the number of them in four years amounts to 445, and the distribution, examination and reporting upon them requires so much time and labor as to seriously interfere with the proper consideration of the business referred to; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the next General Conference to appoint a special committee upon the Journals of the Annual Conferences, and that this resolution be published in the Journals of this General Conference.

16.—REPORT No. XIII. JOURNAL, PAGE 355.

Whereas, An examination of the Journals of certain Annual Conferences shows that sessions have been held on the Sabbath, and that items of business have been transacted on that day; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of the General Conference Annual Conferences should not adjourn to meet on the Sabbath, not even to receive the appointments.

17.—REPORT No. XIV. JOURNAL, PAGE 370.

The Committee on Itinerancy, having examined the Journals of the Annual Conferences, respectfully submit the following report:

The Journals of the following Conferences are correct in every particular, namely: Alabama, Arkansas, Baltimore, California, Central German, Central Illinois, Central New York, Central Ohio, Central Pennsylvania, Cincinnati, Colorado, East Maine, East Ohio, East Tennessee, Genesee, Germany, Illinois, Indiana, Italy, Kansas, Kentucky, Liberia, Louisiana, Mexico, Minnesota, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, New York East, North Carolina, North Dakota, Northern New York, Northwest German, North India, North Indiana, North-west Indiana, North-west Iowa, North-west Swedish, Norway, Norwegian and Danish, Ohio, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis German, South Carolina, Southern California, Southern Illinois, South India, Sweden, Tennessee, Troy, Upper Iowa, Vermont, Washington, West German, West Virginia, West Wisconsin, Wilmington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Also the Journal of the Central Delegated Conference of India.

The Journals of the following Conferences are approved, except in the points hereinafter noted, namely:

Austin lacks roll.

Bengal has no roll or Secretary's certificate.

Blue Ridge has no roll; is not signed by the presiding Bishops for four years.

Central Alabama was not in the hands of the Committee.

Central Missouri and Central Tennessee were not before the Committee.

Chicago German does not contain the names of makers of motions.

Columbia River was not received by the Committee.

Dakota has no certificate showing the records to be the Official Journal.

Delaware contains extensive records of transactions that do not belong to the regular proceedings of an Annual Conference. It lacks the signatures of presidents and secretaries, marginal index and proper headings. The Minutes of 1885 are very defective in chirography and orthography, and lack proper paragraphing throughout. The Minutes of 1888 are not in our hands.

Des Moines lacks the Secretary's certificate, the names of makers of motions and marginal indexes.

Detroit lacks Secretary's certificate, and, though printed, is unbound.

East Tennessee was not received.

Florida is defective in orthography and typography; its statistical tables are printed on sheets much larger than the pages of the book and are folded and bound into the volume in such a way as to render them practically useless.

Foo Chow, for 1884, is not signed by the President or Secretary, and is in no way certified to be the Official Journal.

Georgia has no roll, no reports of committees, no statistical tables. It has some erasures and interlineations; marginal indexes are insufficient. Names of makers of motions are not given, and the disciplinary questions and answers are not accurately noted.

Holston has some inaccuracies and interlineations and lacks Secretary's certificate.

Idaho is not bound in one volume; it nowhere appears that the printed Minutes are the official records; Minutes of 1884 to 1886 inclusive have not proper headings of pages and lack names of makers of motions. The decisions of the presiding officer in 1886 on questions of law submitted to him are not shown in the record. The statistical tables are on folding sheets.

Iowa lacks names of makers of motions; it has erasures and interlineations on pages 73 and 74. Repaging of record of second session badly blurred.

Japan. The records of first and second sessions are not signed by the President, and names of movers of motions are omitted from records of first session.

Lexington. A patent medicine advertisement is bound up with the Journal of the sixteenth session. The volume is not bound as required.

Maine lacks signatures of Presiding Bishop and Secretary.

Mississippi lacks certificate of Secretary.

Missouri has not the Secretary's certificate; it has no record of its adoption as an Official Journal; it is also deficient in records of trials and frequently omits names of movers of motions.

Newark lacks signature of President for two years and is without Secretary's certificate.

New England lacks signatures of President and Secretary for all the sessions of the quadrennial. There is no record showing its adoption by the Conference as an Official Journal. There are no names of makers of motions. The only record of reports made is: "Report received and adopted."

New England Southern has no title-page and no general indexes.

New Hampshire has no title-page, no statistical tables, and no reports.

North German. Statistical reports and names of makers of motions are omitted.

North Nebraska. Session of 1885 has no reports, no statistics, and is not signed by the Secretary. Session of 1886 has no roll, no reports, no statistics, and is not signed by the Secretary.

North Ohio. Partly written and partly printed; roll not given except for 1888.

North-west Kansas. No marginal indexes for 1885, 1886, 1887. Reports of committees and resolutions usually omitted. Interlineations, erasures and crossed-out sentences frequently disfigure the pages. No statistical tables for 1888. Except in 1888 the penmanship is poor.

Oregon. Record of session for 1887 does not show Report of Committee on Conference Relations, which, it is said, is very important. Also, the Journal fails to show the final disposition of a charge of maladministration.

Puget Sound. Journal for 1885 and 1886 omits several of the disciplinary questions, and the records of 1884, 1885 and 1886 omit head-lines to all pages.

Rock River. Printed volume for 1886 contains interlineations in ink and lacks Secretary's certificate. Manuscript volume omits names of those presenting resolutions, and nearly all of those making motions, and omits reports of Standing Committees.

St. Louis. Is not signed by the Presiding Bishop and the Secretary.

Savannah. Frequently omits the names of makers of motions.

South-east Indiana. Has interlineations, erasures, and pastings, and lacks Secretary's certificate.

South Kansas. Lacks Conference roll for 1885.

South-west Kansas. Has no marginal indexes and no certificate that it is the Official Journal.

Texas. Has no Conference roll except in 1887.

Virginia. Was not received.

West Nebraska. Was not received.

West Texas. Signature of the President is lacking in 1887; no reports of committees and no statistical tables. It also appears that persons not members of the Conference were permitted to preside at some of its sessions.

The Committee recommend that this report and the particulars necessary for correct Conference Journals, as specified in the General Conference Journal for 1884, be reprinted in the Journal for 1888, for the information of secretaries of Annual Conferences.

EXAMINATION OF CONFERENCE JOURNALS.

The examination of Annual Conference Journals by the General Conference shall be upon the following points:

§ 1. The Journal should be a copy of the record of the regular proceedings of the Conference.

§ 2. It should have the signatures of the President and Secretary to the Journal of each Annual Session.

§ 3. The Journal must be in manuscript or printed, and substantially bound. If the latter, in quadrennial volumes.

§ 4. The Conference roll should be presented.

§ 5. Reports of Committees should be given.

§ 6. The Statistics should be shown.

§ 7. The Appointments should appear.

§ 8. If printed and bound there should be the Secretary's certificate that the volume is a correct and complete record of the proceedings, and that it was adopted by the Conference as its Official Record.

§ 9. There should be proper headings of pages, marginal indexes, and clearness and accuracy of statement of the business transacted.

§ 10. Chirography, orthography, erasures, interlineations, pastings, and the neat, business-like appearance of the page, should be noted.

§ 11. Separate items of business should be in separate paragraphs.

§ 12. The Journal should state where the sessions were held, the names of makers of motions, the findings of committees of trial, all the disciplinary questions properly noted, with their answers; the action on a motion, a title-page, and decisions of Bishops on questions of law.

§ 13. Any action adverse to the polity, the unity, or the purity of the Church, should be carefully noted.

§ 14. The Annual Conference secretaries should prepare their Conference Records in view of such examinations.

BOUNDRARIES.

18.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 319, 337, 366.

§ 1. Any Mission established under the provisions of the Discipline may be constituted a Mission Conference by the General Conference.

§ 2. A Mission Conference is authorized to exercise all the powers of an Annual Conference (paragraphs 72–89 of the Discipline), subject to the approval of the Presiding Bishop, and its members shall share *pro rata* in the proceeds of the Book Concern with members of the Annual Conferences, but shall not elect delegates to the General Conference nor vote on constitutional changes, paragraph 72.

§ 3. The Bishop having Episcopal supervision of a Mission Conference may appoint a superintendent who may also be the presiding elder of a district where there are two or more districts. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to take the general

supervision of the entire Conference, and to represent the state of the work and its needs to the Bishop having charge and to the corresponding secretaries of the Missionary Society.

§ 4. If there be no Bishop present at the annual meeting of a Mission Conference the superintendent shall preside; but if there be no superintendent present the presidency shall be determined as in an Annual Conference.

¶—. Each Mission Conference at its annual session shall appoint a Standing Committee, whose duty it shall be, with the concurrence of the President of the Conference, to make an estimate of the amount necessary for the support of each pastoral charge or appointment in full or supplementary to the amount raised by the charge or appointment thus aided. Such estimates shall be subject to modification by the Board of the Missionary Society, and, in the aggregate, shall not exceed the amount appropriated by the General Mission Committee; and the amount to be expended in a Mission Conference shall be paid in quarterly installments to the superintendent, or presiding elders, where there is no superintendent.

¶—. Any charge or appointment within a Mission Conference may receive aid from the Missionary Society without having been designated in the estimates made by the Conference at its annual meeting.

19.—REPORT No. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 347, 356.

PART I.

1. Africa Conference shall include the whole of Africa.
2. Alabama Conference shall include the work among the white people in the State of Alabama and that part of the State of Florida west of Apalachicola River.
3. Arkansas Conference shall include the work among the white people in the State of Arkansas.
4. Austin Conference shall include the State of Texas, except El Paso County.
5. Baltimore Conference shall include the District of Columbia, the Western shore of Maryland, except that part of Garrett County lying west of the dividing ridge of the Allegheny Mountains; so much of the State of Pennsylvania as lies within the Hancock, Flintstone, Union Grove, and Hyndman circuits; the County of Frederick, in the State of Virginia, and the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Mineral, and Grant, in the State of West Virginia.
6. Bengal Conference shall include Bengal and Burmah, and such portions of India as are not included by the North and South India Conferences.
7. Blue Ridge Conference shall include the work among the white people in the State of North Carolina; also the Croatan Indians.

8. California Conference shall include that part of the State of California lying west of the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and north of a line commencing at Carmel Bay, Monterey County, and running thence on a straight line to the intersection of Merced and Fresno Counties, and thence along the western and northern line of Merced County and the northern line of Mariposa County to the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, leaving Salinas City in the California Conference; and it shall also include the Sandwich Islands.

9. Central Alabama shall include the State of Alabama and that part of the State of Florida west of the Apalachicola River.

10. Central German Conference shall comprise the German work within the States of Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, and Indiana, except those appointments belonging at present to the Chicago German Conference; also, the German work in Western Pennsylvania and in the Southern States not included in the East German, St. Louis German, and Southern German Conferences; and shall also include Golconda and Metropolis, in the State of Illinois.

11. Central Illinois Conference shall embrace that part of the State of Illinois north of the Illinois Conference, and south of the following line, namely: Beginning on the Mississippi River at the Meredosia; thence down the Meredosia to its mouth; thence easterly to Center School-house, so as to include Center Society; thence to the mouth of Mud Creek; thence up Green River to Coal Creek; thence up said creek to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; thence along said railroad to Bureau Junction; thence to the Illinois River; thence up said river to the mouth of the Kankakee River, leaving Ottawa in the Rock River Conference and Bureau Junction in the Central Illinois Conference; thence up the Kankakee River to a point directly west of the extreme north line of Kankakee County; thence directly east to the Indiana line.

12. Central Missouri Conference shall include the States of Missouri and Kansas.

13. Central New York Conference shall be bounded on the west by the west lines of the towns of Williamson, Marion, and Palmyra, in Wayne County, and of the towns of Farmington and Canandaigua, in Ontario County, and of Yates and Schuyler counties, and of the towns of Hornby and Caton, in Steuben County, and in the State of Pennsylvania by the railroad running from Lawrenceville to Blossburg, including Mansfield and Blossburg charges; on the south by Central Pennsylvania Conference; on the east by Wyoming and Northern New York Conferences; on the north by Northern New York Conference and Lake Ontario.

14. Central Ohio Conference shall be bounded on the north by the north line of the State of Ohio; on the east by the North Ohio Conference; on the south by the Springfield branch

of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad to the west line of the Ohio Conference, yet so as to exclude Saint Paul's Charge in Delaware, and Milford, and to include Marysville; thence to the west line of the State of Ohio, by the north line of the Cincinnati Conference; and on the west by the west line of the State of Ohio.

15. Central Pennsylvania Conference shall be bounded as follows: On the south by the State line from the Susquehanna River to the west boundary of Bedford County, excepting so much of the State of Pennsylvania as is included in the Baltimore Conference; on the west by the west line of Bedford, Blair, and Clearfield counties, including New Washington Circuit, and excluding so much of Clearfield County as is embraced in the Erie Conference, and a line from the north of Clearfield County to Saint Mary's; on the north by a line extending from Saint Mary's eastward to Emporium; thence by the southern boundary of Potter and Tioga counties, including Wharton and Liberty Valley Circuit; thence through Sullivan County north of Laporte to the west line of Wyoming County; thence on the east by the present limits of the Wyoming Conference, being the east line of Sullivan County to the north line of Columbia County; thence a line south-easterly through Luzerne County to the north line of the Philadelphia Conference, near White Haven; thence on the south by the northern line of Carbon, Schuylkill, and Dauphin counties to the Susquehanna River, including Hickory Run, Weatherly, Beaver Meadow, and Ashland; and thence by the Susquehanna River to the place of beginning, including Harrisburg.

16. Central Tennessee Conference shall include the work among the white people in all that part of the State of Tennessee not included in the Holston Conference.

17. Chicago German Conference shall include the German work in the State of Wisconsin, except those appointments along the Mississippi River and in that part of the State of Illinois north of an east and west line passing along the north line of the city of Bloomington, excepting the territory now in the Saint Louis German Conference, and east of a north and south line passing through the city of Freeport, and in that part of the State of Indiana west of the line between the counties of Saint Joseph and Elkhart, and north of the line between Stark and Pulaski counties. It shall also include Danville, in the State of Illinois.

18. Cincinnati Conference shall be bounded on the north by a line commencing at Union City on the Indiana State line, running thence along the Dayton & Union Railroad to Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, including the railroad stations on the line of said railroad and Greenville, also; thence along the Pan Handle Railroad to Milford Center, excluding Gettysburg, Bradford, Lockington, and St. Paris charges, and including the cities of Piqua and Urbana, and the Fremont City and Kings

Creek charges; on the east by the Ohio Conference; on the south by the Ohio River; and on the west by the State of Indiana, but excluding Elizabeth, Hamilton County, Ohio, to the South-east Indiana Conference.

19. Colorado Conference shall include the State of Colorado.

20. Columbia River Conference shall include the counties of Wasco, Umatilla, Crook, Morrow, and Gilliam, in the State of Oregon; all of Washington Territory east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains; and all of the Territory of Idaho north of the Idaho Conference.

21. Dakota Conference shall include that part of Dakota Territory lying south of the 46th parallel of north latitude and east of the meridian 101 degs. west longitude.

22. Delaware Conference shall include that part of the State of New Jersey south of a line running from Camden to Ocean Grove, the State of Delaware, and all of the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania not included in the Washington Conference.

23. Des Moines Conference shall include that part of the State of Iowa west and south of the following lines: Beginning at the south-east corner of Wayne County; thence north to the south line of Marshall County, leaving Knoxville in the Iowa Conference and the Monroe Charge in the Des Moines Conference; thence west to the south-east corner of Story County; thence north to the north-east corner of Story County; thence west to the north-east corner of Crawford County; thence south to the north line of township eighty-three; thence west to the east line of Monona County; thence south and west on the line of Monona County to the Missouri River.

24. Detroit Conference shall include that part of the State of Michigan in the lower peninsula east of the principal meridian as far north as the southern boundary of Roscommon County; thence west to the south-west corner of said county; thence north to the southern boundary of Charlevoix County; thence east to the south-east corner of said County of Charlevoix; thence north to the Straits of Mackinaw; and it shall also include the upper peninsula.

25. East German Conference shall embrace the German work east of the Allegheny Mountains.

26. East Maine Conference shall include that part of the State of Maine not included in the Maine Conference.

27. East Ohio Conference shall be bounded by a line beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and running easterly to the Pennsylvania State line; thence along said line, leaving the Petersburg Society in the Erie Conference, to the Ohio River; thence down said river to the Muskingum River; thence up the Muskingum River to Dresden, excluding Marietta and Zanesville; from Dresden northward along the Muskingum River and the Tuscarawas River to its intersection with the Ohio Canal near Zoar; from this point along said Canal to Lake

Erie, excluding Navarre and Clinton, and including Bolivar and Akron, and all the city of Cleveland lying east of the Cuyahoga River.

28. East Tennessee Conference shall include all of the State of Tennessee not in the Tennessee Conference, and that part of the State of Virginia west of and including the counties of Carroll, Floyd, Montgomery, and Giles in said State.

29. Erie Conference shall be bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by a line commencing at the mouth of the Cattaraugus Creek; thence up said creek to the village of Gowanda, leaving said village in the Genesee Conference; thence to the Allegheny River at the mouth of the Tunungwant Creek; thence up said creek southward, excluding the city of Bradford on said creek, to the ridge dividing between the waters of Clarion and Sinnemahoning creeks; thence southward to the Mahoning Creek; thence down said creek to the Allegheny River, excluding the Milton Society, but including Finley Society, in the Punxutawney Circuit, and Putneyville, in the Bethlehem Circuit; thence across said river in a north-westerly direction to the south-west corner of Lawrence County, including Wampun and Petersburg; thence along the State line to the place of beginning, including the State line appointment on the Jamestown Circuit.

30. Florida Conference shall include the State of Florida, except that portion lying west of the Apalachicola River.

31. Foochow Conference shall include the Fokien Province in China.

32. Genesee Conference shall include all that part of the State of New York lying west of the Central New York Conference excepting that part of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties now included in the Erie Conference. It shall also include the villages of Gowanda and Corning, in the State of New York, and so much of Tioga County, including Tioga Charge, in the State of Pennsylvania, as is not embraced in the Central New York Conference; also so much of Potter County, in the said State of Pennsylvania, as is not included in Central Pennsylvania Conference; also including so much of McKean County, in said State of Pennsylvania, as is embraced in the Olean District, including the city of Bradford.

33. Georgia Conference shall include the work among the white people in the State of Georgia.

34. Germany Conference shall include the work in Germany.

35. Holston Conference shall include all the State of Tennessee east of and including the counties of Marion, Grundy, Van Buren, Cumberland, and Fentress, in said State.

36. Idaho Conference shall include the counties of Wallowa, Union, Baker, Grant, and Malheur, in the State of Oregon, and all that part of Idaho Territory lying north of the State of Nevada and west and south of the Salmon River range of mountains.

37. Illinois Conference shall include that part of the State of

Illinois not within the Southern Illinois Conference, south of the following line, namely : Beginning at Warsaw, on the Mississippi River ; thence to Vermont ; thence to the mouth of the Spoon River ; thence up the Illinois River to the northwest corner of Mason County ; thence to the junction of the Central, and the Alton & Chicago railroads ; thence to the south-west corner of Iroquois County ; thence east to the State of Indiana, leaving Bentley, Vermont, Manito, Mackinaw Circuit, and Normal in the Central Illinois, and Warsaw and Bloomington in the Illinois Conference.

38. Indiana Conference shall be bounded on the north and east by a line beginning where the national road intersects the west line of the State of Indiana ; thence along said road to Terre Haute ; thence along Vandalia railroad to Belmont Street, West Indianapolis, including Locust Street Charge, in Green-castle ; thence north to Michigan Street ; thence east to the Belt Railroad ; thence north and east along said railroad to a point due west of Ninth Street ; thence east to the Lafayette & Indianapolis railroad ; thence along said railroad to Third Street ; thence east by Third Street and through to Meridian Street ; thence south by Meridian Street, Madison Avenue, and Madison Pike to the southern limits of the city ; thence west to White River ; thence down said river to the west line of Johnson County ; thence south on the west line of Johnson, Brown, Jackson, Scott, and Clarke counties to the Ohio River ; on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by the State of Illinois.

39. Iowa Conference shall be bounded on the east by the Mississippi River ; on the south by the Missouri State line ; on the west and north by a line commencing at the south-west corner of Appanoose County ; thence north to Marshall County, leaving Knoxville in the Iowa Conference and Monroe in the Des Moines Conference ; thence on the south line of Marshall County due east to Iowa River ; thence down said river to Iowa City ; thence on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad to Davenport, leaving Davenport and Iowa City in the Upper Iowa Conference, and all intermediate towns in the Iowa Conference.

40. Italy Conference shall include the Kingdom of Italy and those parts of contiguous countries where the Italian language is spoken.

41. Japan Conference shall include the Empire of Japan.

42. Kausas Conference shall embrace that portion of the State of Kansas lying east of the 6th principal meridian, and north of the south line of township 16, including the town of Pon-mona, lying south of said line, and Baldwin City, but excluding Louisburg and Ottawa, lying north of said line, and Solomon City Circuit, lying east of the 6th meridian, provided that Baldwin City shall remain in the South Kansas Conference until its session in 1889.

43. Kentucky Conference shall include the State of Kentucky.
44. Lexington Conference shall include the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.
45. Little Rock Conference shall include the State of Arkansas.
46. Louisiana Conference shall include the State of Louisiana.
47. Maine Conference shall include that part of the State of Maine west of Kennebec River, from its mouth to the great bend below Skowhegan, and of a line running thence north to the State line, including Skowhegan and Augusta, and that part of the town of Winslow north of Sebasticook River, and also that part of New Hampshire east of the White Hills, and north of the waters of Ossipee Lake and the town of Gorham.
48. Mexico Conference shall include the Republic of Mexico, except the States of Chihuahua, Sonora, and Lower California.
49. Michigan Conference shall include the State of Michigan in the Lower Peninsula west of the principal meridian as far north as the southern boundary of Roscommon County; thence west to the south-west corner of said county; thence north to the southern boundary of Charlevoix County; thence east to the south-east corner of said county; thence north to the Straits of Mackinaw, including Mackinaw City.
50. Minnesota Conference shall include the State of Minnesota.
51. Mississippi Conference shall include the State of Mississippi.
52. Missouri Conference shall include so much of the State of Missouri as lies north of the Missouri River.
53. Montana Conference shall include the Territory of Montana, the National Park, and so much of the territory of Idaho as lies directly north of the Utah Mission, and the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.
54. Nebraska Conference shall include all that part of the State of Nebraska lying south of the Platte River and east of the west line of range 12 west of the 6th principal meridian.
55. Newark Conference shall include that part of the State of New Jersey not included in the New Jersey Conference, Staten Island, in the State of New York, and so much of the States of New York and Pennsylvania as lies within the Jersey City and Paterson districts.
56. New England Conference shall include all the State of Massachusetts east of the Green Mountains not included in the New Hampshire and the New England Southern Conferences.
57. New England Southern Conference shall include that part of the State of Connecticut lying east of Connecticut River; the State of Rhode Island, with Millville and Blackstone in the State of Massachusetts, and also that part of the State of Massachusetts south-east of a line drawn from the north-east corner of the State of Rhode Island to the mouth of Neponset River,

leaving Walpole Station, Foxborough, and Quincy Point in the New England Conference.

58. New Hampshire Conference shall include the State of New Hampshire, except that part within the Maine Conference; also that part of the State of Massachusetts north-east of the Merrimac River.

59. New Jersey Conference shall include that part of the State of New Jersey lying south of the following line, namely: Commencing at Raritan Bay; thence up said bay and river to New Brunswick; thence along the turnpike road to Lambertville on the Delaware, including the city of New Brunswick and Lambertville Station.

60. New York Conference shall consist of the territory now in the New York, Poughkeepsie (including Gaylordsville), Newburg, and Kingston districts.

61. New York East Conference shall include the New York, New York East, Brooklyn, and New Haven districts, including those charges in the city of New York east of a line running through Third Avenue, Bowery, Chatham Street, Park Row, Broadway, and Whitehall Street to South Ferry.

62. North Carolina Conference shall include the State of North Carolina.

63. North Dakota Conference shall include that part of Dakota territory lying north of the 46th parallel of north latitude.

64. Northern German Conference shall include the German work in the State of Minnesota, in the north half of the Territory of Dakota and in the Territory of Montana, and the appointments in the State of Wisconsin along the Mississippi River not included in the Chicago German Conference.

65. Northern New York Conference shall include so much of the County of Franklin as is not within the Troy Conference, and all of the counties of Saint Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, and Herkimer, and all of Oswego County except Phoenix, and so much of the County of Madison as lies on the east of the New York & Midland Railroad, together with the Cherry Valley, Springfield, and Richfield Springs, in Otsego County, and Saint Johnsville, in Montgomery County.

66. North India Conference shall consist of the North-west Provinces and Oudh, excepting the territorial districts of Saharanpur and Dehra Dun and the Allahabad English Church.

67. North Indiana Conference shall be bounded on the north by the State of Michigan; on the east by the State of Ohio, including Union City; on the south by the National Road from the State line west to Marion County; thence north to the north-east corner of said county; thence west to the Michigan Road; on the west by said Michigan Road to South Bend, and thence by the Saint Joseph River to the Michigan State line, including Logansport and all towns on the National Road east of Indianapolis.

68. North Nebraska Conference shall include all that part

of the State of Nebraska lying north of the Platte River and east of the west line of range 12 west of the 6th principal meridian.

69. North Ohio Conference shall be bounded on the north by the Ohio State line; on the east by the Ohio Canal to its intersection with the Tuscarawas River; thence by that river and the Muskingum River to Dresden; on the south by Ohio Conference, excluding Dresden and including Utica, Homer, and Galena circuits, and excluding Stratford; on the west by the main road passing through Delaware and Marion to Upper Sandusky and the Sandusky River, excluding so much of the town of Delaware as lies west of the Olentangy River, and also excluding the towns of Marion, Fremont, and Upper Sandusky, and including Tiffin.

70. North-west German Conference shall include the German work in the south half of the Territory of Dakota and that part of the State of Iowa north of an east and west line passing along the south line of the city of Clinton and that part of the State of Illinois lying west of the Chicago German Conference.

71. North-west Indiana Conference shall be bounded on the north by Lake Michigan and the State line; on the east by Saint Joseph River and the Michigan Road; on the south by the Indiana Conference, and on the west by Illinois, including all the towns on the Michigan Road except Logansport, and all the towns on the southern boundary, excluding Locust Street Charge, in Greencastle.

72. North-west Iowa Conference shall include that part of the State of Iowa west of the Upper Iowa and north of the Des Moines Conferences.

73. North-west Kansas Conference shall include all that part of the State of Kansas north of the south line of township 17 and west of the 6th principal meridian, and shall include the Solomon City Circuit.

74. North-west Swedish Conference shall include the Swedish work in the West and North-west; also within the Erie Conference in the State of New York, and within the Pittsburg and Central New York Conferences in the State of Pennsylvania.

75. Norway Conference shall embrace Norway.

76. Norwegian and Danish Conference shall include all the work among the Norwegians and Danes between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains.

77. Ohio Conference shall be bounded as follows: Commencing on the Muskingum River, north of Dresden; thence down said river to the Ohio River, including Zanesville and Marietta; thence down the Ohio River to the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek; thence north to the south-east corner of Fayette County; thence north-west to the west line of Fayette County; thence north on the west line of Fayette and Madison counties

to the Springfield branch of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, leaving Vienna, Dunbarton, and Sinking Springs circuits west of said line ; thence east on the southern boundaries of Central Ohio and North Ohio Conferences to the place of beginning, including Milford and Stratford, and Saint Paul's Charge, in Delaware.

78. Oregon Conference shall include all that part of the State of Oregon not included in the Columbia River and Idaho Conferences.

79. Philadelphia Conference shall be bounded on the east by the Delaware River ; on the south by the Pennsylvania State line ; on the west by the Susquehanna River, excluding Harrisburg ; on the north by the north lines of Dauphin, Schuylkill, Carbon and Monroe counties, excepting Ashland and Beaver Meadow Circuit.

80. Pittsburgh Conference shall be bounded on the north by Erie Conference ; on the east by the Central Pennsylvania Conference ; on the south by the West Virginia Conference ; on the west by the East Ohio Conference.

81. Puget Sound Conference shall include all that part of Washington Territory lying west of the Cascade Mountains and north of the Columbia River.

82. Rock River Conference shall include that part of the State of Illinois north of the Central Illinois Conference ; this Conference shall include the work among the Welsh people in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin.

83. Saint John's River Conference shall include the work among the white people in the State of Florida, except that portion lying west of the Apalaehicola River.

84. Saint Louis Conference shall include that part of the State of Missouri lying south of the Missouri River.

85. St. Louis German Conference shall include the German work in that part of the State of Illinois south of the Chicago German Conference and in the State of Iowa south of the North-west German Conference, and all the German work in the State of Missouri not within the West German Conference.

86. Savannah Conference shall include the State of Georgia.

87. South Carolina Conference shall include the State of South Carolina.

88. South-east Indiana Conference shall be bounded as follows, namely : Beginning at the crossing of Meridian and Third Streets, in the city of Indianapolis ; thence west by said Third Street to the Indianapolis & Lafayette Railroad ; thence north on said railroad to the Michigan Road ; thence on said road to the north line of Marion County ; thence east on said county line to the north-east corner of said county ; thence south on the east line of said county to the National Road ; thence east on said road to the State line ; on the east by Ohio, including Elizabeth, Hamilton County, Ohio ; on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by the Indiana Conference.

89. Southern California Conference shall embrace that portion of the State of California lying south of the California Conference; also that portion of the State east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and south of Inyo County.

90. Southern German Conference shall include the German work in the States of Texas and Louisiana.

91. Southern Illinois Conference shall include that part of the State of Illinois south of the following line, namely: Beginning at the mouth of the Illinois River; thence up said river to the north-west corner of Jersey County, including Kane and Woodbury; thence to Honey Point; thence to Hillsborough, leaving it in the Illinois Conference; thence east through Fayette and Effingham counties to the north-west corner of Jasper County; thence on the north line of Jasper and Crawford counties to the Wabash River.

92. South India Conference shall include Sindh, Guzerat, the Bombay Presidency, and all of peninsular India south and west of a line drawn from Burhanpur, C. P., to Jabalpur, not including these stations; thence due east to Bengal, and along its south-west border to the Bay of Bengal.

93. South Kansas Conference shall include that part of the State of Kansas lying east of the west line of Chautauqua, Elk, Greenwood, and Chase counties, and south of the south line of township 16, including Louisburg and Ottawa, lying north of the said line, and excluding Pomona, lying south of said line; provided that Baldwin City shall remain in this Conference until the session of the Conference in 1889.

94. South-west Kansas Conference shall include all that part of the State of Kansas not included in the Kansas, North-west Kansas, and South-east Kansas Conferences, and also the territory known as No Man's Land.

95. Sweden Conference shall embrace Sweden and Finland, in Europe.

96. Switzerland Conference shall include the work in Switzerland and those portions of France where the German language is spoken.

97. Tennessee Conference shall include that portion of the State of Tennessee west of and including the counties of Franklin, Coffee, Warren, White, Putnam, Overton, and Pickett, in said State.

98. Texas Conference shall include so much of the State of Texas as lies east of a line beginning at the Gulf of Mexico on the east line of Matagorda County, and running along said line and the east line of Wharton and Colorado counties, to the north point of Colorado County; thence north until it strikes the Central Railroad at Calvert; thence along the line of said railroad to the northern boundary of Texas, excluding Calvert and all the towns on the line of said road.

99. Troy Conference shall include Troy, Albany, Saratoga, Plattsburg, and Burlington districts.

100. Upper Iowa Conference shall be bounded as follows, namely: Beginning at the north-east corner of the State of Iowa; thence down the Mississippi River to Davenport; thence west on the north line of the Iowa Conference to the south-east corner of Story County; thence north to the State line so as to include Iowa Falls; thence east on said line to the place of beginning.

101. Vermont Conference shall include the Saint Albans, Saint Johnsbury, Montpelier, and Springfield districts.

102. Virginia Conference shall include all that part of the State of Virginia not embraced in the Baltimore and Wilmington Conferences, and also the counties of Pocahontas, Green Brier, Monroe, Pendleton, and Hardy, in the State of West Virginia.

103. Washington Conference shall include Western Maryland, the District of Columbia, the State of West Virginia, so much of the State of Pennsylvania as lies west of the Susquehanna River, including the towns on said river, and so much of the State of Virginia as is not included in the East Tennessee Conference.

104. West German Conference shall include the States of Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, and so much of the State of Missouri as lies west of a line commencing at the south-east corner of the State of Kansas; thence direct to the south-east corner of Morgan County, Missouri; thence north to the north-east corner of Charlton County, Missouri; thence to the north-east corner of Worth County, Missouri.

105. West Nebraska Conference shall include all that part of the State of Nebraska lying west of the west line of range 12 west of the 6th principal meridian.

106. West Texas Conference shall embrace so much of the State of Texas as is not included in the Texas Conference.

107. West Virginia Conference shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at the south-west corner of the State of Pennsylvania; thence along the west line of Pennsylvania to the north-east corner of Ohio County, West Virginia, so as to include Wheeling Creek Mission and Triadelphia Circuit; thence by the most direct way to Short Creek, so as to include Short Creek and Liberty Circuit; thence down Short Creek to the Ohio River; thence down said river to the mouth of the Big Sandy River; on the west by the State line; on the south and east by the Virginia and Baltimore Conferences to the Pennsylvania State line; thence westward along said line to the place of beginning.

108. West Wisconsin Conference shall include that part of the State of Wisconsin not embraced in the Wisconsin Conference.

109. Wilmington Conference shall include the State of Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland and of Virginia.

110. Wisconsin Conference shall include all that part of the State of Wisconsin lying east and north of a line beginning at the south-east corner of Greene County, on the south line of

the State; thence north on the range line between ranges 9 and 10 east, to the north line of town 20; thence west on the said line to the east line of range 3; thence north on said line to the Michigan State line.

111. Wyoming Conference shall include the southern part of the State of New York not included in the New York, New York East, Newark, Central New York, and Genesee Conferences, and that part of the State of Pennsylvania bounded on the west by Central New York Conference, including the territory east of the Susquehanna River; and on the south by the Central Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and Newark Conferences, including Narrowsburg; and on the east by the Newark and New York Conferences.

PART II.—BOUNDARIES OF MISSIONS. JOURNAL, PAGE 356.

1. The Arizona Mission shall include the Territory of Arizona and the State of Sonora, Mexico.
2. Black Hills Mission shall include all that part of Dakota south of the 46th parallel of north latitude and west of the meridian 101 degrees west longitude.
3. California German Mission shall include the German work within the State of California.
4. The Indian Mission shall include the Indian Territory.
5. Lower California Mission shall include the Territory of Lower California, in Mexico.
6. Nevada Mission shall include the State of Nevada, and so much of the State of California as lies east of the west summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.
7. The New Mexico English Mission shall include the Territory of New Mexico and the County of El Paso, Texas.
8. The New Mexico Spanish Mission shall include the Territory of New Mexico, El Paso, Texas; and the State of Chihuahua, Mexico.
9. North Pacific German Mission shall include the German work in the State of Oregon and Washington Territory.
10. North-west Norwegian and Danish Mission shall include the Norwegian and Danish work in the State of Oregon and Washington Territory and in Northern Idaho.
11. The Utah Mission shall include the Territory of Utah and that part of the Territory of Idaho lying directly north of the Territory of Utah and south of parallel 43 of north latitude excluding the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.
12. The Wyoming Mission shall include all the Territory of Wyoming except the National Park.

PART III.—ENABLING ACTS. JOURNAL, PAGE 356.

1. The Argentine Republic, Uruguay, the Southern Province of Brazil, Paraguay, and Chili, may, during the quadrennium,

with the approval of the Bishop, organize into an Annual Conference, to be called the South American Annual Conference.

2. The Arizona Mission may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference.

3. The California German Mission may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference.

4. The Central German Conference may, during the next four years, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, and the presiding Bishop concurring, divide into two Conferences.

5. The Denmark Mission may organize into an Annual Conference during the ensuing quadrennium, the presiding Bishop concurring.

6. The Indiana and South-east Indiana Conferences are authorized to lift the boundary line between them whenever, during the next four years, both Conferences shall vote so to do, the presiding Bishop or Bishops concurring.

7. The Kansas and South Kansas Conferences are authorized to lift the boundary line between them whenever, during the next four years, both Conferences shall vote so to do, the presiding Bishop or Bishops concurring.

8. The Louisiana Conference may, during the next four years, by the vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide into two Conferences.

9. The Michigan and Detroit Conferences may, during the next four years, by a majority vote of the members of each Conference present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop or Bishops presiding, divide their territory, upon such lines as may be agreed upon, into not more than four Annual Conferences. In case the Michigan and Detroit Conferences should not divide in accordance with the foregoing Enabling Act then the Michigan Conference may, within the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide into two Annual Conferences wholly within the present bounds of the Conference.

10. The Minnesota Conference may, during the next four years, by the vote of two thirds of its members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide into two Conferences.

11. The Mississippi Conference may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide into two Annual Conferences.

12. The Nevada Mission may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of its members present and voting, with

the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference.

13. The New Mexico English Mission may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference.

14. The New Mexico Spanish Mission may, within the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of its members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference.

15. The Southern California Conference may, at any session during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide into two Annual Conferences.

16. The Sweden Annual Conference may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide into two Annual Conferences.

17. The Utah Mission may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide into two Missions, separating the Norwegian and Danish work from the English work.

18. The Utah Mission may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference.

19. The Washington Conference may, at any session during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be divided into two Annual Conferences.

20. West Nebraska Conference may, at any session during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, and with the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide upon such lines as may be agreed upon.

21. The West Texas and Texas Conferences may, within the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members in each Conference present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide their territory, upon such lines as may be agreed upon, into three Annual Conferences.

22. The Wyoming Mission may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, and the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference under such name as may be adopted.

23. A Mission in the United States may, by a majority vote of its members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into a Mission Conference.

24. The provisions of these acts, to be effective, must be accepted prior to July 1, 1891.

REVISALS.

20. REPORT No. 1. JOURNAL, PAGES 304, 320.

The Committee on Revisals recommend that the following changes be made in the book of Discipline:

1. In paragraph 56, § 4, line 3, between the words "more" and "who" insert, "of which committee the preacher in charge shall be chairman," so that the section, as amended, shall read as follows: "Should the preacher in charge desire it, let the Quarterly Conference appoint annually a committee of three, or more, of which committee the preacher in charge shall be chairman, who, co-operating with him," etc.

The action of said committee shall be, in every respect, subject to the control of the Quarterly Conference.

2. In paragraph 183, § 4, strike off the letter "s" from the word "nights," and insert thereafter the words "meetings yearly," and after the word "feasts" add the word "quarterly," so that the section, as amended, shall read, "to hold watch-night meetings annually and love-feasts quarterly."

3. In paragraph 183, § 10, amend the form of quarterly report so that in harmony with § 11, it will call for the *names* of all changes in membership. The parts thus amended would read as follows:

Received into full membership	the following, namely...
Excluded from the Church	" "
Received by Certificate	" "
Certificates given to	" "
Deceased during the quarter	" "
Withdrawn from the Church	" "

4. Amend paragraph 184 by striking out all of § 14.

5. Amend paragraph 186 by inserting immediately before the last sentence the following: "He shall report to the Fourth Quarterly Conference and to the Preacher in Charge all marriages solemnized and all baptisms administered," so that the part of the paragraph amended shall read as follows: "He shall have a seat in the Quarterly Conference, and all the privileges of membership, in the place where he may reside. He shall report to the Fourth Quarterly Conference and to the Preacher in Charge all marriages solemnized and all baptisms administered. In case he lives beyond," etc.

6. Amend paragraph 187 as follows: Strike out the semicolon at the end of line 5 and insert a period. Also strike out the word "and" at the beginning of line 6, and insert, "He shall report to the Fourth Quarterly Conference and to the Preacher in Charge all marriages solemnized and all baptisms administered." The part of the paragraph, as amended, will then read, "Shall have a seat in the Quarterly Conference, and all the privileges of membership in the church where he may reside. He shall report to the Fourth Quarterly Conference and to the Preacher in

Charge all marriages solemnized and all baptisms administered. He shall annually forward," etc.

7. Amend paragraph 190 by striking out item 6 and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The names and ages of all persons baptized, that they may be entered by the Preacher in Charge upon the church records." Item 6 will then read, "The names and ages of all persons baptized, that they may be entered by the Preacher in Charge upon the church records."

8. Amend paragraph 198 by inserting after the word "Conferences," in line 6, the following: "and present a written report to the same," so that the part of the paragraph, as amended, shall read as follows: "To attend all the sessions of the District and Quarterly Conferences, and present a written report to the same; to be subject to an annual examination," etc.

9. Amend paragraph 102, §§ 1, 2, and 3, by inserting after sub-question 2, item 5, of each of said sections a sub-question, as follows: "From exhorters;" and number the sub-questions accordingly.

21.—REPORT No. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 304, 321.

Your Committee to whom was referred that part of the Episcopal Address which suggests the need of stating to whom an expelled preacher shall make confession, recommend as follows:

1. Amend paragraph 256 by striking out the word "confession" and the word "and," found in line 4. After the word "reformation" add "and confession satisfactory to the Conference from which he was expelled," so that the paragraph, as amended, shall read, "After a preacher shall have been regularly tried and expelled he shall have no privileges of society or sacraments in our Church without contrition, reformation, and confession satisfactory to the Conference from which he was expelled."

2. Your Committee further recommend that, in order to define the scope of question 26, under paragraph 79, there be added to the Discipline a new paragraph immediately following paragraph 222, as follows:

"¶ When a traveling preacher is accused of immorality, or if there be complaints of immorality and he desires to withdraw from the Church, the Annual Conference may permit him to withdraw. In which case the record shall be made, "*withdrawn under complaints.*" If formal charges have been presented he may be permitted to withdraw. In which case the record shall be made, "*withdrawn under charges.*" And if withdrawn under charges or complaints of immorality the relation to the Church of the preacher thus withdrawn shall be that of one who has been expelled.

22.—REPORT No. XII. JOURNAL, PAGES 327, 359.

The Committee on Revisals to whom were referred memorials from a meeting of Conference treasurers and others, beg leave

to recommend that the following changes be made in the Discipline:

Paragraph 87, § 1 [second line]. After the word "secretary" insert "and also Conference Treasurer," and change "name and address" to "names and addresses," so that it shall read:

§ 1. Each Annual Conference shall appoint a Statistical Secretary, and also a Conference Treasurer, whose names and addresses shall be printed in the General Minutes at the head of the statistical tables of the Conference.

Amend section 2 [lines 2 and 3]. After the word "statistical" insert "and Treasurer's financial," and change "report" to "reports," so that it shall read:

§ 2. Each Annual Conference shall require every preacher in charge to present his statistical and treasurer's financial reports complete, correct, and plainly written, on the first day of the Conference session.

§ 3. [lines 3, 4, and 5.] After the word "Secretary," line 3, insert "and Conference Treasurer respectively," and after the word "statistics," twice occurring, in lines 4, and 5, insert "or financial accounts," so that it shall read:

"§ 3. At the opening of the second day's session the presiding Bishop shall call upon the Statistical Secretary and Conference Treasurer, respectively, to read the names of all charges whose statistics or financial accounts are not reported, and of all those whose statistics or financial accounts are imperfectly or incorrectly reported. This call and announcement," etc., to the end of section.

Paragraph 79. Insert after question "29" this question and "note:"

New question 30. "What is the Conference Treasurer's financial report for this Conference year?"

Note. The report of Conference Treasurer shall be a summary showing the increase or decrease, by districts, as compared with the previous year.

Amend paragraph 183, § 13. After the words "question 29" insert "and 30," so that it shall read:

"§ 13. To take an exact account of all the matters specified in paragraph 79, questions 29 and 30, and report them to the Annual Conference," etc. [to end of section].

Insert a new paragraph, as follows [immediately following paragraph 87]:

"¶ 88. That the Benevolent moneys be properly received and accounted for by the Annual Conferences; and in order that a uniform method shall be observed,

"§ 1. Each Annual Conference shall appoint a Conference Treasurer, who shall receive and account for all moneys raised for the Church benevolences, and such other moneys as the Conference may direct. They shall also appoint a committee to audit his accounts.

"§ 2. The Conference Treasurer shall see that each preacher in

charge duly receives a blank ‘Treasurer’s Financial Report,’ which, when the provisions of paragraph 87, § 2 are complied with, he shall return to the preacher in charge, signed or stamped ‘Credited,’ as a voucher for the Quarterly Conference of the contributing charge.

“§ 3. The Book Agents shall provide supplies for the Conference Treasurer with those for statistics:

“(1) A ‘Conference Treasurer’s Financial Report,’ with envelopes for inclosure, both printed in blank, for Preacher in Charge.

“(2) Large sheets for Treasurer’s accounts.”

Amend paragraph 183, § 14, by adding, “And to return the Conference Treasurer’s voucher to the recording steward.”

23.—REPORT No. XXIII. JOURNAL, PAGES 349, 359.

For cogent reasons, as set forth in a memorial from the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and signed by Amos Shinkle, Will Cumbback, and Earl Cranston, the Committee recommend the following:

1. Amend paragraph 398 by adding the following words: “And provided, also, that the Board shall not be required to accept any gift, bequest, or trust to which may be attached conditions that appear to the Board to be unreasonable, or likely to produce embarrassment; and, having accepted in good faith, under the conditions imposed, any gift or bequest in trust for any one or more of the benevolent societies or other institutions under the patronage or direction of the Church, the Board shall be responsible only for the careful and economical administration of the same, and shall not be held to account to the beneficiary or beneficiaries thereof, either for the fund or for a continuous income therefrom or interest thereon, beyond what may be secured through fidelity and diligence. And all necessary expenses arising from the care or administration of any trust shall be charged to the same.”

TEMPORAL ECONOMY.

24.—REPORT No. III. JOURNAL, PAGE 360.

Your Committee, to whom were referred memorials and resolutions from various cities and Conferences inviting the General Conference to hold the next session in them, beg leave to report as follows:

Omaha, Neb., having proposed to furnish a place suitable and convenient for holding the Conference sessions free of cost, and also to care for the entertainment of the delegates to the General Conference, we unanimously recommend that Omaha be selected as the place for holding the session of 1892. We further recom-

mend that a commission of seven be appointed, who shall be authorized to confer with the brethren at Omaha concerning railroad rates, and render such aid as may be needed in perfecting the arrangements; and further, if from any cause Omaha should fail to carry out the agreement proposed, this Commission is authorized to fix upon some one of the cities named, as follows: Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Charleston, S. C., Des Moines, Indianapolis, Springfield, Ill., or Washington City, in which the Conference shall be held.

25.—REPORT No. IV. JOURNAL, PAGES 338, 359.

§ 1. There shall be a Board of Conference Claimants consisting of twelve ministers and laymen, chosen by the General Conference, who, together with the Bishops of the Church, who shall be *ex-officio* members, and the Corresponding Secretary, shall constitute a Board of Control. And they shall be duly and legally incorporated with such powers and prerogatives as shall be needful for the accomplishing of the objects of the Board, as shall be hereinafter stated. Nine members shall constitute a quorum.

The place of business shall be Chicago, Ill.

§ 2. The term of service of members shall begin on the first Monday of June following their election by the General Conference, or immediately, if appointed by the Board of Control, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified. Vacancies during the interval of the General Conference may be filled by the Board on the nomination of the Bishops.

The officers shall have power to convene the Board when necessary.

§ 3. The officers of said Board shall consist of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, and a Corresponding Secretary, all of whom shall be elected by the Board from among its own number, except the Corresponding Secretary, who shall be nominated by the Board of Bishops, and may be either a minister or a layman.

§ 4. The Corresponding Secretary shall act under the direction of the Board in his official duties, and conduct its correspondence. He shall travel among the Annual Conferences, or elsewhere, in the interest of the Society, with the approval of the Board, and be authorized to secure pledges, make collections, and do such other work as will increase the funds of the Board.

He shall receive such pay as the Board of Control may determine, and shall be paid out of the proceeds of the Permanent Fund.

§ 5. The funds of this Society shall be known as the Permanent Fund and the Disbursing Fund. The Permanent Fund shall consist of *special* collections, grants, wills, bequests, or other conveyance of property, from which expenses shall be deducted, and the balance placed on interest by direction of the Board.

§ 6. The Disbursing Fund shall consist of collections by the several Annual Conferences for Conference claimants, together with the amounts coming from the profits of the Book Concern, and all interest from the Permanent Fund.

§ 7. The claimants upon this fund shall be all superannuated preachers and the widows and children of deceased preachers. A supernumerary preacher may, by vote of his Conference, be made a claimant.

§ 8. Each Annual Conference may organize a Board of Conference Claimants, auxiliary to the General Board, which shall, through its Secretary, report to the General Board, on or before the 1st of January or July next following the session of the Conference, the name and age of each claimant of the Conference, and give such other information as may be provided for by blanks furnished by the General Board. The Conference Board shall report to the General Board any urgent cases of need that arise during the Conference year, in order that relief may be given at once by the Board.

§ 9. The Board shall have power to grant honorary membership to any person giving at any one time one hundred dollars (\$100), which shall allow him a seat and voice in its deliberations, but not a vote. The Board shall have power to receive grants, gifts, or bequests, to be kept in the name of the donor, subject to the same rules as govern other parts of the Permanent Fund.

§ 10. The Board shall cause a proper division of its funds to be made, based upon the number and needs of claimants, and through its Corresponding Secretary forward to the Bishop presiding at each Annual Conference the amount appropriated to said Conference; and the Conference Board, or the Conference Stewards in the absence of such Board, shall divide it among the claimants of the Conference on such a basis as the Stewards may determine, with the approval of the Conference.

The division by the General Board shall be made on the first day of August yearly.

§ 11. Any person may contribute to the Permanent Fund a sum to be preserved and perpetuated in his name, the interest on which shall go to the Disbursing Fund.

§ 12. The Board of Control shall, through the Corresponding Secretary, make to the General Conference a full report of all its doings during the preceding quadrennial. And it shall send to each Annual Conference an exact statement as to the condition of its funds, together with such other information as may be useful.

§ 13. It shall be the duty of the Quarterly Conference of each charge within whose bounds a superannuated preacher or the widow or child of a deceased preacher may reside, to appoint a committee, whose duty shall be to make an estimate of the amount necessary to assist such preacher, widow, or child in obtaining a comfortable support; and such estimate shall be sent

up to the Annual Conference with which the claimant may be connected, and be subject to the action of the Conference; but the Conference Board may consider and report upon the case of any claimant that the Quarterly Conference has failed to report.

§ 14. This Constitution may be amended at any General Conference session.

STATE OF THE CHURCH.

26.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 254.

The Committee on the State of the Church present to the General Conference the following memorial:

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The undersigned earnestly petition you, as the representatives of the largest denomination of American Christians, to take the initiative in forming a National Sabbath Committee, by appointing several persons to serve in your behalf on such a committee, with instructions to ask other religious bodies, in your name, to appoint representatives to serve on the same Committee, in order that the invasion of our day of rest and worship by the united forces of the liquor traffic and its allies may be successfully resisted by the united forces of American Christianity, in the interest alike of the Church and of the nation, of morality and of liberality.

Signed by E. L. Fancher, Josiah Strong, H. L. Wayland, and 600 others.

In view of the important interests involved in the above memorial your Committee recommend the following for adoption by the General Conference:

Resolved, 1. That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in response to a petition signed by the officers of Sabbath Associations of this country, and by more than six hundred others, petitioners of different evangelical denominations, take the initiative in forming a National Sabbath Committee.

2. That this General Conference invite all other evangelical denominations to appoint representatives to serve on this Committee.

3. That the basis of representation on the Committee for each denomination be one representative for each 100,000 members, or major fraction thereof.

4. That the following persons be designated to serve on this Committee during the coming quadrennium, with power to complete the full quota for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to fill vacancies. The first named to communicate the action of

this body to the official representatives of other denominations and to be the convener of the Committee for its first meeting.

J. H. Knowles, Alden Speare, Daniel Dorchester, George R. Crooks, E. L. Fancher, T. B. Neely, Charles Scott, E. H. Stokes, J. P. Newman, Summerfield Baldwin, J. H. Bayliss, J. E. Jones, Robert M. Hatfield, J. B. Hobbs, Seneca N. Taylor, G. W. Hughey, A. J. Nelson, Chancellor Hartson, A. E. P. Albert, A. J. Kynett, T. A. Fernley.

27.—REPORT No. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 304, 324.

Your Committee beg leave to submit the following reports:

The declaration of the House of Bishops, and the concurrent resolution adopted by the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, sent to us by the hands of the Rev. H. C. Duncan, Secretary of the Commission appointed by the Convention of that Church, upon the subject of the organic unity of the Church, have been carefully considered.

We gratefully accept these communications as furnishing evidence of the increasing spirit of Christian fraternity which characterizes this age. The Methodist Episcopal Church has always extended a cordial hand to all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, and is ready to co-operate in any movement which contemplates brotherhood among all branches of the real Church of Christ. The organic unity of the Church may not be practicable at this time, and there are many thoughtful Christians who doubt whether it would be advisable if it were possible; but that all branches of the Church should dwell together in peace and labor together in love no sincere Christian doubts.

Imbued with this exalted Christian sentiment the Methodist Episcopal Church will not erect her theory of Church government into a barrier against Christian fraternity and Church unification. God has honored all branches of His Church, and has thus taught the world that the spirit of the Gospel is of more consequence than any theory of Church government; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we are ready to fraternize and co-operate with the Protestant Episcopal Church, as we are with all other Churches of the Lord Jesus Christ, and to extend to it and accept from it all Christian courtesies which are common and proper among servants of our common Lord.

2. That we recommend the appointment of a commission of three persons, namely, one Bishop, one member of an Annual Conference, and one layman, "who shall hold themselves ready to enter into brotherly conference with all or any Christian bodies seeking the restoration of the organic unity of the Church," or the increase of Christian and Church fraternity; and that this Commission be appointed by the Bishops and be requested to make a report to the next General Conference.

28.—REPORT No. IV. JOURNAL, PAGES 304, 361.

We, your Committee on the State of the Church, to whom was referred all papers upon the subject of the admission of women as lay delegates to the General Conference, beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend its adoption:

Resolved, That in the month of October or November, 1890, there shall be held in every place of public worship of the Methodist Episcopal Church an election, at which every member in full connection, who is not less than twenty-one years of age, shall be permitted to vote upon the following proposition: "Shall women be eligible as lay delegates to the Electoral and General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church?" That those favoring the admission of women as such delegates shall cast a ballot in the following form: "For the admission of women as lay delegates." That those opposed to the admission of women as such delegates shall cast a ballot in the following form: "Against the admission of women as lay delegates." That said election shall be held under the direction of the Preacher in Charge and two laymen, who shall be chosen by the Quarterly Conference or Official Board; or, in case they fail to elect, then by the voters present at the hour of opening of such election, who shall superintend the details of the election, and, within ten days thereafter, shall report the result of the election to the presiding elder of the district, who shall report the same to the presiding Bishop of the next Annual Conference, to be canvassed by the Conference, and entered upon the Conference journal, *provided*, that in the case of failure of the Preacher in Charge to be present at such election the same may be held in his absence. That public notice of said election shall be given by the Preacher in Charge to each congregation at least twice during the thirty days, on the occasion of public preaching, whether on the Sabbath or on week days, in the church or in the place where he preaches. That the same proposition shall be submitted to all the Annual Conferences held in the year 1891 by the presiding Bishop, and the vote thereon shall be taken as the Conference may direct, under the law of the Church, and, when so taken, the same shall be certified by the presiding Bishop and Secretary of such Conference to the next succeeding General Conference, together with the result of the vote of the lay members of the Church.

29.—REPORT No. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGES 329, 361.

The Committee on the State of the Church respectfully submits the following report:

Whereas, The Discipline in Part I, Chapter III, § 62, provides for a course of study for the class-leaders, but does not specify or give particular directions as to the course of study; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we request the Bishops to prepare a suitable

course of reading for the class-leaders of the Church and cause the same to be printed in the Discipline.

2. That we request the Bishops to prepare an Episcopal address to class-leaders, such as will serve as an introduction to the course of reading, and will, at the same time, be an affectionate reminder of the gravity and responsibility of the class-leader's office. We further request that this address be printed in tract form, and that it be made one of the text-books in the course of reading.

30.—REPORT No. XI. JOURNAL, PAGES 338, 361. *ad.*

Your Committee on the State of the Church, to which was referred the question of Sabbath observance, beg leave to submit the following report:

Whereas, The Sabbath is the dividing line between Christianity and heathenism—the bulwark that shields our Christian civilization against anarchy, with its train of lawlessness and barbarism—and every influence that tends to weaken the power of the Sabbath over the public conscience endangers the stability of our republican institutions; and recognizing the fact that the pursuit of ordinary business upon the Sabbath is not only destructive to good morals, but also to the welfare of society; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we will use our influence to discountenance all other than works of necessity and mercy on the Sabbath day.

2. That the keeping open of ordinary places of business, the running of railway trains or steam-boats for pleasure or traffic, and the publishing and selling of newspapers on Sunday, are in direct violation of the divine command: "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy." The secularization of the Sabbath, whether for business or pleasure, is a source of moral and physical evil, leading to suffering and discontent on the part of overworked employés and to debasing excesses on the part of pleasure-seekers.

3. That we heartily commend the work of those Sabbath committees, which in several of our States has led to legislation on this important matter and to renewed enforcement of wholesome existing laws, and that we will make it our duty to so present this matter to our people as to lead them to a higher regard for the sanctity of the Sabbath and to a more strict observance of this sacred day.

4. That we condemn the practice of camp-meeting associations and Sunday-school conventions of our Church keeping open gates and charging an admission fee on the Sabbath day.

31.—REPORT No. XII. JOURNAL, PAGES 343, 362.

So change paragraph 55, section 1, of the Discipline that instead of reading: "Let the morning service consist of singing, prayer, the reading of a lesson from the Old Testament, and another from the New, and preaching," it shall read: "Let the morning service be ordered, as far as possible, in the following

manner: 1. Singing one of the hymns of our hymn-book, the people standing. 2. Prayer, concluding with the Lord's Prayer audibly repeated by the congregation, the minister and people kneeling. 3. The reading of a lesson from the Old Testament, and another from the New, either of which may be read responsively. 4. Collection. 5. Singing another of our hymns, the people sitting. 6. Preaching. 7. A short prayer for a blessing on the word. 8. Singing, closing with a doxology, the people standing. 9. The pronouncing of the apostolic benediction."

Alter section 2 of same paragraph so that instead of reading as it now does, "Let the afternoon or evening service consist of singing, prayer, the reading of one or two Scripture lessons, and preaching," it shall read: "Let the afternoon or evening service follow the same order, except that either of the Scripture lessons may be omitted."

Also alter section 3 of same paragraph so that instead of reading as it now does, namely: "On the days of administering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper the reading of the Scripture lessons may be omitted," it shall read: "At the service during which the sacraments are administered any of the items of the preceding order may be omitted except singing, prayer, and the apostolic benediction."

BOOK CONCERN.

32.—REPORT No. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 304, 326.

Petitions and appeals for financial aid from the Book Concern to supplement the receipts of sundry periodicals published by authority of the General Conference have received our careful consideration. We recommend that annually during the quadrennium there shall be paid on such behalf as follows:

1. To the *South-western Christian Advocate* the sum of \$2,000 in money, and that the Eastern Book Concern, in addition thereto, supply the paper on which it shall be printed.

2. To *Der Christilige Tolsmand*, the Norwegian paper published in Chicago, the sum of \$800, one half to be paid by the Western Book Concern and one half by the Tract Society.

33.—REPORT No. III. JOURNAL, PAGES 304, 363.

The Sweden Conference and its Book Agent appeal to the General Conference for aid in behalf of their plan to provide a new Swedish hymn-book for the use of the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Sweden. It was made clear to the minds of your Committee that our brethren in Sweden need

a better hymnal than they now have; that it should be carefully compiled and translated from our standard hymn-book and made every way the equal of any hymnal in use in Swedish Churches, and that the cost of such revision and publication would exceed the ability of their small Book Concern to provide. We, therefore, recommend that the Tract Society be authorized to pay to the Sweden Conference the sum of three hundred dollars.

It is recommended that the Book Agents at New York and Cincinnati be hereby authorized to furnish electrotype cuts to our publishing houses in our foreign mission fields at the cost of producing the same.

SUNDRY RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. In response to sundry memorials and appeals for a reduction in the subscription price of periodicals published under authority of the General Conference, as also a reduction in the price of books, we recommend that said memorials be referred, with power to act, to the Book Agents and Book Committee, to be chosen by the General Conference.

2. Complaint is made that the binding of the cheap edition of the *Epworth Hymnal* is not well done. Our Book Agents are requested to publish an edition of said hymnal in plain, substantial binding, at a price as low as possible.

3. It is requested that the Editor of the Discipline for 1888 be instructed to put into the Appendix of the Discipline blank forms for all the reports required to be made to the Quarterly Conference, and that the Book Agents be required to print and keep in stock, in convenient form, a supply of all such blanks. It is recommended that the Editor of the Discipline and the Book Agents be thus instructed.

34.—REPORT No. VI. JOURNAL, PAGE 325.

The matter of a weekly Sunday-school paper has received the most considerate thought of the Committee, and we are instructed to report to the General Conference for adoption the following series of resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the Book Agents be authorized to suspend the magazine known as *The Study*.

2. That we instruct the Editor of *Our Youth* to so modify that paper as to introduce more specific Sunday-school matter in the form of news and notes, designed to aid and to improve Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school teachers, and to train our young people for future Sunday-school service.

3. That while we approve the wise and broad aims of *Our Youth* we instruct the Editor to give it a more pronounced character as a "Sunday-school paper," that it may be, as its title implies, "a paper for young people and *their teachers*."

35.—REPORT No. VII. JOURNAL, PAGES 347, 363.

A careful review of the reports of the Book Committee and the Book Agents reveals exhibits, which will be received by the Church with thankfulness, that our publishing interests are steadily advancing. The quadrennium has been the most productive in the history of the Book Concern.

The gross sales at New York and Cincinnati, after deducting those made to their own depositories, were \$6,577,525 44.

We find the assets at the close of the last exhibits to have been as follows:

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE.
East \$699,933 18
West 309,350 00 \$1,009,283 18

MERCHANDISE

MATERIALS.

East	\$599,618	23
West	355,697	77
	955,316.00	

BILLS RECEIVABLE AND OPEN ACCOUNTS

DEBTORS RECEIVABLE AND OPEN ACCOUNTS.

East	\$520,702 91
West	266,827 26
	787,530 17

CASH

	CASH.
East	86,013 55
West	49,192 97
	135,206 52

The liabilities we find to be:

\$2,887,335 87

BILLS PAYABLE, CURRENT ACCOUNTS, AND SO ON.

BALANCES PAYABLE, CURRENT ACCOUNTS, AND BONDS.	
East	\$117,882 36
West	241,898 82
Due Subscribers to Periodicals.....	359,781 18
For advance payments thereon.....	53,447 17
Deduct for possible loss on Notes and Accounts	<u>76,740 58</u>
Total Liabilities.....	\$494,968 93
	494,968 93

Total Liabilities..... \$494,968.93 494,968.93

Net Assets \$1,000.00

Net Assets \$2,392,366 94
Net increase of assets during quadrennium

Dividends to Annual Conferences paid by the two houses \$774,917 14
\$85,000 00

The foregoing is a most gratifying exhibit, indicating not only careful management of our great publishing interests, but a steadily increasing demand for our books and periodicals.

36.—REPORT No. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGES 347-356

The Committee submit to the General Conference their nominations for members of the Local Committees:

1. At New York: Clinton B. Fisk, William Hoyt, and E. B. Tuttle

2. At Cincinnati: Amos Shinkle, R. A. W. Bruehl, and Richard Dymond.

Their election by the General Conference:

37.—REPORT No. X. JOURNAL, PAGE 345.

The Committee unanimously recommend that the sum of \$1,000 per annum be granted to the *California Christian Advocate* during the coming quadrennium.

38.—REPORT No. XI. JOURNAL, PAGE 346.

Your Committee, having carefully considered the application for a subsidy in aid of the *Methodist Advocate*, respectfully report that the said paper is published in the Central South, at Chattanooga, Tenn., and circulates within a territory not adequately provided for in the present distribution of official papers. It has rendered very important service to our Church in that region, and under the existing conditions should be sustained in its mission. A grant of financial aid would lend to the paper an official character that would largely enhance its usefulness, but such a recognition by the General Conference should be carefully guarded lest an injurious precedent be established.

In view of the above statement we recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the *Methodist Advocate* shall be recognized as the official organ of the Church in its patronizing territory in the Southern States, on the following conditions, namely:

1. There shall be a publishing committee, to which the editor and the proprietors of said paper shall be answerable for the general tone and editorial conduct of the paper. This committee shall consist of the Bishop residing at Chattanooga (or the place substituted for it, if any change be made in the plan of Episcopal residence), the Bishop residing in the South at the next point nearest the first named, and the Local Committee of the Book Concern at Cincinnati. A semi-annual statement of the financial condition of the paper shall be carefully prepared by its proprietors, and submitted to the above-named publishing committee, on the 1st day of August and the 1st day of February each year.

2. Then, upon the recommendation of the said publishing committee, the Book Committee may annually, until June 1, 1892, direct the Agents of the Book Concern at Cincinnati to pay to the proprietors of the said *Methodist Advocate* a sum not to exceed \$500 per quarter; provided that the Book Agents at Cincinnati may, at their discretion, in lieu of cash, supply for the said *Methodist Advocate* the white paper, or the paper printed on one side from matter prepared for the *Western Christian Advocate*, charging for the same delivered at the railroad depot or express office in Chattanooga the market value of the material thus furnished, composition to be estimated at prices prevailing in Chattanooga.

3. In no event is this action of the General Conference to be so construed as to make the Book Concern or Church an owner or partner in the *Methodist Advocate* or responsible for its financial obligations.

39.—REPORT No. XII. JOURNAL, PAGES 356, 363.

Whereas, The Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church will complete its Centennial year in 1889; and,

Whereas, God has favored this agency of the Church with wonderful success, crowning the century with a quadreunial term of unprecedented prosperity, enabling the Agents to make a dividend and thank-offering of \$100,000 for the Centennial year; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the year 1889 be observed with such special services for thanksgiving to God for the prosperity vouchsafed to this oldest institution of the Church as shall inaugurate a new epoch in the history of the Book Concern and insure from our people a more intelligent and hearty co-operation in promoting our publishing interests; and to this end let every pastor preach during the month of January at least one sermon appropriate to this anniversary, embracing the following points:

- (a) The origin and growth of our publishing houses.
- (b) Their relation to the spread of Methodism and practical Christianity.

(c) Their relation to the support of our disabled ministers, their dependent widows and children.

2. At each Annual Conference during the year let an evening be set apart for the observance of the Centennial of the Book Concern, with addresses from the Agents and others. Let the Bishops, as far as possible, give special encouragement to these anniversary exercises by their presence and exhortations.

3. Let the presiding elders provide for anniversary exercises at their District Conferences, devoting at least one session to this subject.

4. Let our Church periodicals of every grade join to promote the success of this jubilee.

5. Let the people every-where unite to make this a glad year for the worthy claimants upon the Book Concern by purchasing from our houses every needed supply of books, periodicals, and Sunday-school supplies.

6. To stimulate all to hearty co-operation and enthusiastic effort let it be understood that the largest per cent. of the net profits consistent with the demands of the business shall be distributed as dividends to the Annual Conferences during the year 1890 for the benefit of the claimants on this fund.

MISSIONS.**40.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 182, 194.**

The Committee on Missions, to whom was referred the action of the General Missionary Committee and of the Bengal Conference, concerning the Peninsula of Malacca and the Malay Islands, respectfully recommend to the General Missionary Com-

mittee that the Peninsula of Malacca, with the adjacent territory and islands in which the Malay language is spoken, be constituted the Malays; a Mission under the administration of the Missionary Society.

41.—REPORT No. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 182, 194.

The Committee on Missions, to whom was referred the memorial of the Denmark Mission, hereby respectfully recommend:

That the Denmark Mission be permitted to organize an Annual Conference at any session during the ensuing quadrennium, the presiding Bishop concurring.

42.—REPORT No. III. JOURNAL, PAGES 211, 246.

The Committee on Missions, to whom was referred the memorial, signed by A. M. Brenner and others, concerning Missions among the Jews, respectfully return the same with the recommendation that it be referred to the General Missionary Committee.

43.—REPORT No. IV. JOURNAL, PAGES 246, 292.

[The Committee on Missions, to whom were referred various papers relating to deaconesses, beg leave to present the following report :

For some years past our people in Germany have employed this class of workers with the most blessed results, and we rejoice to learn that a successful beginning has recently been made in the same direction in this country. A home for deaconesses has been established in Chicago, and others of a similar character are proposed in other cities. There are also a goodly number of similar workers in various places—women who are deaconesses in all but name, and whose number might be largely increased if a systematic effort were made to accomplish this result. Your Committee believe that God is in this movement, and that the Church should recognize the fact and provide some simple plan for formally connecting the work of these excellent women with the Church and directing their labors to the best possible results. They, therefore, recommend the insertion of the following paragraphs in the Discipline, immediately after paragraph 198, relating to exhorters:]

DEACONESSES.

1. The duties of the deaconess are to minister to the poor, visit the sick, pray with the dying, care for the orphan, seek the wandering, comfort the sorrowing, save the sinning, and, relinquishing wholly all other pursuits, devote themselves in a general way to such forms of Christian labor as may be suited to their abilities.

2. No vow shall be exacted from any deaconess, and any one of their number shall be at liberty to relinquish her position as a deaconess at any time.

3. In every Annual Conference within which deaconesses may be employed, a Conference Board of nine members, at least three of whom shall be women, shall be appointed by the Conference to exercise a general control of the interests of this form of work.

4. This Board shall be empowered to issue certificates to duly qualified persons, authorizing them to perform the duties of deaconesses in connection with the Church, provided that no person shall receive such certificate until she shall have served a probation of two years of continuous service, and shall be over twenty-five years of age.

5. No person shall be licensed by the Board of Deaconesses except on the recommendation of a Quarterly Conference, and said Board of Deaconesses shall be appointed by the Annual Conference for such term of service as the Annual Conference shall decide, and said Board shall report both the names and work of such deaconesses annually, and the approval of the Annual Conference shall be necessary for the continuance of any deaconess in her work.

6. When working singly each deaconess shall be under the direction of the pastor of the church with which she is connected. When associated together in a home all the members of the home shall be subordinate to and directed by the superintendent placed in charge.

44.—REPORT No. VI. JOURNAL, PAGES 292, 367.

The Committee on Missions, having received papers in reference to the very interesting piece of property known as the Wyandotte Mission property, located at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, beg leave to present the following report:

Upper Sandusky was the center of the Indian Reservation long owned and occupied by the Wyandotte Nation. Here, also, was established what has long been known in Methodist history as the Wyandotte Indian Mission, where such men as Stewart, Finley, Bigelow, and others labored so successfully in teaching the Indians the way of life. It was, in fact, the birthplace of our Missionary Society.

When civilization began to press upon the Reservation and it began to be settled by white men the Reservation was conveyed to the national Government, reserving the two acres of ground north of the town of Upper Sandusky, used by the Indians for Church and burial purposes, and one acre, more centrally located, known as the Council-House property, and afterward conveyed to the Methodist Episcopal church at Upper Sandusky by the council of the tribe, signed Harry Jaeques, Principal Chief.

In the long period of time that has passed away since the removal of the Indians the church grounds and graves have been greatly neglected and are now in a dilapidated condition. The tombstones of Stewart, the celebrated colored missionary who first preached the Gospel to these children of the forest, and of

such celebrated Christian chiefs as Between-the-Logs, Gray-Eyes, Semundewat, and others of scarce less notoriety, have been chipped and carried away until they have disappeared.

It has long been felt that this landmark of civilization and cradle of Methodist Missions ought to be suitably preserved and handed down to future generations in a manner worthy its historic importance, and that the responsibility of doing so rests principally upon the Methodist Episcopal Church. We therefore submit the following for adoption:

Resolved, 1. That a committee of five be appointed by this body, consisting of the Rev. N. B. C. Love, Henry Peters, J. Juvenall, Frank Jones, Mayor of Upper Sandusky, and the Rev. Leroy A. Belt, to act in conjunction with the trustees holding said property in trust, and that they be authorized to remove the remains of the dead buried on the Council-House property to the regular burying-ground, and put the grounds, graves, and buildings in suitable repair.

2. That said trustees be authorized to sell the Council-House property, under the direction and consent of the above-mentioned committee, and appropriate the proceeds thereof to the improvement of the mission-house and burial-grounds.

3. That the General Missionary Committee be requested to appropriate a sum, not exceeding \$2,000, to be expended by the said committee and trustees in said improvements, and that this committee furnish to the Missionary Society a detailed statement of all expenses and receipts for the sale of property, and that the title be conveyed to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

45.—REPORT No. IX. JOURNAL, PAGES 304, 332.

The Committee on Missions, to whom was referred two recommendations of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society for amendments to its Constitution, would report as follows:

1. Your Committee recommend that to Article III of the Constitution, before the first period, on page 17, after the word "provides" be added the following words: "and the absence without excuse of any manager from six consecutive meetings of the Board shall be equivalent to a resignation," so that the whole shall read: "Vacancies in the Board shall be filled as the charter provides, and the absence without excuse of any manager from six consecutive meetings of the Board shall be equivalent to a resignation."

2. They also recommend that Article IV of the Constitution shall be so changed as to substitute the word "three" for the word "two," so that it shall read: "There shall be three corresponding secretaries appointed by the General Conference."

3. They also recommend that Article XI be changed by inserting the words "corresponding and recording," so that it shall read: "Who, with the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries,

and the Treasurers of the Society, and the Board of Bishops, shall constitute a committee, to be called the "General Missionary Committee," etc.

46.—REPORT No. X. JOURNAL, PAGES 304, 367.

The Committee on Missions respectfully submit the following report on the place of holding the Annual Meeting of the General Missionary Committee:

Whereas, The Constitution of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church requires the Annual Meeting of the General Missionary Committee to be held in the city of New York exclusively; and,

Whereas, It is believed that the holding of the Annual Meeting in different parts of the country would tend to awaken a deeper interest in the ever-expanding operations of the Church for the evangelizing of the world; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend a change in Article XI, paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the Missionary Society, so that this paragraph shall read as follows:

"The General Missionary Committee shall meet annually, at such place in the United States as the Committee may from year to year determine, and at such time in the month of November as shall be determined by the Secretaries and Treasurers, of which due notice shall be given to each member; and the Bishops shall preside over the deliberations of the Committee; but the Annual Meeting of said Committee, which, for the year 1888, shall be held in the city of New York, shall not be held in the same city more frequently than once in four years."

47.—REPORT No. XI. JOURNAL, PAGES 308, 331.

The Committee on Missions, to whom was referred the memorial of the Central Conference of India concerning Episcopal supervision, having maturely considered the same, and having heard the representations of the delegates from the Conferences in India, respectfully recommend:

That a Missionary Bishop be elected and consecrated for India and Malaysia.

48.—REPORT No. XV. JOURNAL, PAGES 338, 366.

The Committee on Missions, to whom was referred various papers from our Japan Mission, asking for authority to unite with the Canada Methodist Mission in Japan, and with other Methodisms that might be willing also to unite in forming the Methodist Church of Japan, have given their careful consideration to the various and somewhat perplexing problems involved in the proposition, and they beg to recommend the following for adoption by the General Conference:

Whereas, It has been made evident to this General Conference that there exists a unanimous desire on the part of the entire

Methodist Episcopal Church in Japan, both members and ministers, foreign missionaries and Japanese, to organize themselves into a Methodist Church of Japan ; and,

Whereas, Most loyal and respectful memorials have been presented to the General Conference praying for the autonomy of Japanese Methodism ; and,

Whereas, The memorialists affirm most satisfactorily their firm belief in the doctrines and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in the Episcopacy as the most desirable form of government ; and,

Whereas, They affirm with equal positiveness and fullness their willingness that the administration of the Missionary Society shall not in any respect be disturbed, so far as its own appropriations are concerned, or so far as the property that it has accumulated or may accumulate is concerned ; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That this General Conference will not interpose any objections to the Japanese Methodists declaring themselves independent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, nor will they object to their uniting themselves with any or all other forms of Methodism that now exist or may exist in Japan, the same to be done according to the general basis of union proposed.

2. That whenever it shall be made evident to the Bishop in charge of Japan and to the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society that it is the desire of the Methodists of Japan to be so declared independent, and whenever arrangements satisfactory to said Board of Managers and Bishops shall have been made, securing the real estate in Japan of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the said Bishops and Board shall proceed to make all the arrangements necessary to the independence of said Church and its union with the Canada Methodist Missions or any other Methodist Missions in Japan.

3. That in case, during the present quadrennial period, the Methodist Church of Japan shall be created in harmony with the spirit and purposes of this action, the General Missionary Committee and Board may continue, under proper regulations, appropriations and payments to the work in Japan, and that our people in this country be encouraged to continue to manifest their interest in the evangelical, educational, publishing, and other work in that country.

4. That our Mission in Japan be advised, in the first place, to earnestly seek a union with all the bodies of Methodists in Japan, that they may unite together in laying the foundations and establishing the Discipline of the new Church.

5. That the Methodist Church of Japan shall obligate itself to receive and assign to appropriate work such appointees of the Bishops and Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church as may be sent to them, and continue them in their work from year to year, as long as they maintain a good standing in the Japan Conference, or until they are regularly recalled by the proper authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, giving to

them all the rights and privileges which other members of the same rank have in the Methodist Church of Japan.

6. That the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church be authorized, upon the recommendation of the Mission, to retransfer to Conferences in the United States such missionaries and ministers as are already in Japan, or which they may hereafter appoint to work there, when in their judgment the occasion or necessity may require such retransfer, and the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society pay the return expenses of such ministers or missionaries at their discretion.

7. The ministerial missionaries of our Church in Japan will hold their membership in Conferences within the United States; nevertheless, they shall have all the rights and immunities of membership in the Conference of the Methodist Church of Japan, and the lay missionaries, both male and female, may retain their membership in the churches of the United States.

8. In case of complaints against a ministerial missionary the ministerial members of the Mission shall be a committee of investigation, of which the senior ministerial missionary shall be chairman, and the case shall proceed according to Discipline, paragraph 214, etc. In case the complaint is against a lay missionary the lay members of the Mission, of which the senior ministerial missionary shall be chairman, shall be a committee of investigation, and it shall proceed as directed in Discipline, paragraph 230. In all cases the right of challenge shall exist, and the chairman of the committee shall decide whether or not the challenge shall stand. The records of the investigation or trial shall in all cases be transmitted to the appropriate Conference or church.

49.—REPORT No. XVI. JOURNAL, PAGES 342, 364.

The Committee on Missions, to whom was referred memorials concerning Bishop Taylor's Self-supporting Mission work, respectfully report as follows:

Whereas, The plan of Self-supporting Mission work which has been inaugurated in South America and Africa by Bishop Taylor has elicited much enthusiasm in the Church, and deserves an opportunity for full development under the fostering care of the whole Church; and,

Whereas, It is not desirable to bring this experiment into competition with the established methods of missionary administration which have long existed in the Church, and inasmuch as there is no reason for antagonism between the two methods, if both are conducted under the same authorities; and,

Whereas, The Missionary Board and the General Missionary Committee are the only agencies through which the General Conference administers its Missions; and,

Whereas, The agencies are sufficiently broad and flexible in their scope and purpose to embrace all departments and methods of missionary work; and,

Whereas, The principle of self-support has long been recognized and cultivated in the regular Missions of the Church; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the Missionary Bishop for Africa be and is hereby authorized to continue his efforts to extend the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa on the plan of Self-supporting Missions.

2. That we direct that all property acquired in the prosecution of the Self-supporting Mission plan be held by and for the Methodist Episcopal Church.

3. That the Missionary Board appoint a Standing Committee on Self-supporting Missions who shall have the oversight of the Missions on the self-supporting plan.

4. That missionaries employed and churches organized on the self-supporting plan shall be entitled to the same rights and be amenable to the Discipline of the Church the same as missionaries and churches in other fields.

5. That Missionary Bishops in charge of Self-supporting Missions be instructed to report annually to the Missionary Board the condition of all Self-supporting Missions, including the number of missionaries, the number of stations, and the number of communicants in each station, and a financial exhibit of all the receipts and expenditures.

6. That the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, the southern province of Brazil, Paraguay, and Chili, may during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, and with the approval of the Bishop having the jurisdiction, be organized into an Annual Conference, to be called the South American Conference.

7. That the General Missionary Committee be requested to organize the Portuguese stations in Northern Brazil into a Mission.

8. That the name of the Liberia Conference be changed to Africa Conference, its boundaries to include the whole of Africa.

50.—REPORT No. XVIII. JOURNAL, PAGES 342, 367.

The Committee on Missions, to whom was referred a memorial from the Sweden Annual Conference asking an enabling act authorizing them to divide, respectfully report:

That the Sweden Annual Conference have authority during the coming quadrennium to divide, by a two-thirds vote, into two Conferences, the names and boundaries thereof to be such as they may appoint, the Bishop presiding concurring.

51.—REPORT No. XX. JOURNAL, PAGES 346, 367.

We, your Committee, to whom was referred The Dalles case, beg leave to offer the following report:

The facts are briefly these: The Missionary Society had occupied a certain tract of land at The Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon, as a missionary station for a number of years prior to 1847.

About that time the Missionary Society abandoned active missionary operations at that point.

On August 14, 1848, Congress passed an act granting 640 acres of land to Missions in occupancy of Mission stations. Under this act the Society, by its agent, the Rev. William Roberts, effected a transfer of the land from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to whom the agent for the Missionary Society had, in good faith, apparently, conveyed the interest of the Missionary Society, and proceeded to claim the land under the grant of Congress in 1848.

In 1855 the Rev. Thomas H. Pearne, attorney-in-fact for the Missionary Society, made a survey of the land, finding, at that time, the premises occupied by a town site and other holders of the land. He sold a number of lots, receiving what was considered a nominal price, giving bonds for deeds. These bonds are not yet settled, and the conditions of them have not been perfected by the Society.

The bonds were given in view of the expectation that the Society would receive a patent for the land. Years passed away, during a part of which time the Missionary Society insisted upon its right to the land in question. The case was tried in the various departments of the land-office in Oregon, but in each case decided against the Society. An appeal was made to the Department of the Interior, when, in 1875, Secretary Delano reversed the judgment of the land-office authorities of Oregon and issued a patent to the Society, reserving, however, the right of adverse claimants to the land before the courts. Under its patent the Society began to claim from the persons in possession of the land within the prescribed boundaries of the patent the price of its title. The holders of the land were desirous of making improvements on their lots. The Society agreed to give quit-claim deeds for the conveyance of its title on payment of the price set upon the lots. In the meantime Dalles City, under the town-site act, and two other parties, under the donation act, sued the Missionary Society in the District Court of Oregon for possession of the land claimed by them and for the abrogation of the patent. A judgment was had against the Society, declaring the patent void, on the ground that the Society failed to establish its title in the terms of the grant of 1848, not being in actual occupancy at the date of the grant, and that the other parties established a better title.

The Society carried an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which court, however, sustained the judgment of the lower court. During the time these suits were in court the Society pressed its claim to the land in question and received from the parties in possession of the lots embraced within certain boundaries invalid in the patent the sum of \$23,700. In this aggregate is included a sum equal to \$800, which was received by Dr. Pearne under the bonds issued by law. The parties receiving the Society's bond and quit-claim deeds believed the

Society might have the best title. Yet in every case where a quit claim deed was given by the Society the party had paid original holders and owners of the land large sums of money for their title. Under the decision of the Supreme Court the parties paying the Missionary Society feel aggrieved, and cast reflections upon the Church. The persons so paying the Society come claiming the return of their money in four annual installments, without interest. The averment is made that the Society gave nothing to the claimants for their money, the Supreme Court having invalidated their patent. They do not make this claim on legal grounds, but on the ground of Christian right, equity, and morals.

We believe that the Missionary Society and its officers, in the entire conduct of the case, acted with the very best intentions, doing what they believed to be their duty and right for the Society under their patent. Nevertheless, to right the injustice unintentionally done we recommend the payment of the money to the actual claimants or their heirs, as set forth in the memorial in the case, under such rules as the Missionary Board may adopt.

We recommend the refunding of the money in four annual payments, without interest.

We further recommend the General Missionary Committee to make an appropriation covering the amount set forth in the exhibit, not exceeding the sum of twenty-three thousand seven hundred dollars (\$23,700), for settlement of said claims.

EDUCATION.

52.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 304, 305.

The Committee on Education, having given careful consideration to the memorial of the New England Conference on removing discriminations now alleged to exist against the graduates of our theological schools who enter into the itinerancy, beg leave to report that they do not recommend the General Conference to grant the prayer of the memorialists.

53.—REPORT No. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 341.

The Committee on Education, having considered certain papers on the unification of our educational institutions, beg leave to recommend the following: Amend section 2, paragraph 26², so as to read as follows:

“And it is also recommended that no fewer than four Conferences unite in support of a college or university, and the Conferences are earnestly advised not to multiply schools, especially of the higher grade, beyond the wants of the people or their ability to sustain them; and that before any institution

shall be considered under the patronage of the Church in respect of its educational funds the Board of Bishops and the Board of Education shall approve the location and the character of the institution; and when the Conferences in any State, as patrons of a central university, have united in fixing the location, no one of them can withdraw from the compact, unless by consent of the Bishops and the Board of Education, without forfeiting its claim on the educational funds of the Church."

54.—REPORT No. III. JOURNAL, PAGE 367.

The Committee having had under consideration the observance of Children's Day adopted the following:

The object of Children's Day is the promotion of education. During the last quadrennium the observance of the day has increased, but the aggregate of collections reported to the Board of Education has fallen off; and as it is believed that a large proportion of the money raised on Children's Day is used in defraying the local expenses of its observance the Committee recommend the following:

Resolved, That we deprecate the tendency to extravagant and expensive display in the public celebration of Children's Day, and that such expenses incurred in the celebration shall not be taken from the collection for education.

55.—REPORT No. IV. JOURNAL, PAGES 340, 348.

Your Committee have carefully examined the Report of the Board of Education, and are gratified with the work accomplished by it, and the careful management of its affairs. It received from April 9, 1884, to November 16, 1887, \$228,816 02, and has disbursed \$199,569 45, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of \$29,246 57, and it holds at present a permanent fund of \$200,000. It aided 586 students in the year 1887, and has assisted since the Board was founded 2,226 students. It has collected and arranged with great labor and expense the statistics of our entire educational work, and has conducted its business carefully and economically. It shows that we have under the care of the Church 197 institutions of learning, with 1,595 teachers, and 32,277 students, and educational property worth \$20,500,000. The increase in value of buildings and endowments during the quadrennium has been \$6,455,965.

We concur in the recommendation of the Board that any institution receiving its moneys be required to report annually to the Board its name, any change of name, its curriculum, and the whole number of its students.

We further recommend that hereafter no loans be allowed to be paid from public collections, but that the Board continue to remit obligations at its discretion, in consideration of frontier or missionary service or broken health; and,

Whereas, There has been no increase during the quadrennium

in the Children's Day collections, while the number of applicants for aid has constantly increased; and,

Whereas, There is little prospect that this fund, in the immediate future, will be equal to the demands that will be made upon it, we further recommend that hereafter no accumulation of endowment funds be made except by gifts and bequests specifically for that purpose, and that all incomes from public collections be devoted to annual disbursements in loans to its students and to its own current expenses.

We recommend further that the pastors be urged to press this collection, and that the terms of the Discipline be most carefully followed in the division of educational funds.

And we further recommend that the Constitution of the Board of Education be so amended that the Secretary of said Board shall be elected by the General Conference, and that this General Conference proceed to the election of a Secretary of the Board of Education.

We also recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Commission be appointed to consider the subject of reorganizing the educational work of the Church so as to give it more of unity, breadth, and effectiveness, and to report a plan for the same to the next General Conference, such Commission to be composed of one delegate from each General Conference district, and three delegates at large, and one Bishop, who shall be president of the Commission, and shall fix the time and place of the first meeting.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

56.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 342, 345.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the Chicago German Conference relating to Church Extension work within their Conference, have duly considered the same and beg leave to report as follows, namely: That as the peculiarities of the German work require special treatment, and as the plan of the German Conferences concerning the same comes sufficiently within the rules of the Board of Church Extension to have their work duly credited; therefore,

Resolved, That the officers of the Board of Church Extension be instructed to include the receipts and disbursements of the German Conferences for Church Extension in the annual report of the Board.

57.—REPORT No. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 342, 345.

Your Committee, having fully considered the memorials from the Preachers' Meeting of Cincinnati, O., and also from Wesley

Chapel Quarterly Conference of that city, requesting that the Discipline be so changed as to allow churches in cities which have local Church Extension societies to turn their collections for Church Extension into these local societies instead of to the Parent Board, would respectfully report, that we deem the proposed change inexpedient and unwise.

58.—REPORT No. III. JOURNAL, PAGES 342, 345.

On the subject of Loan Fund and Annuities your Committee would report the following as the result of their deliberations, namely :

Resolved, 1. That the plans for a Loan Fund for Church Extension heretofore adopted and from time to time approved, as shown in the report of the Board of Church Extension to this General Conference, have our approval, and we recommend their continuance without change.

2. That the principal sum of all contributions to the Loan Fund, including sums offered and accepted subject to life annuity, shall be preserved, without diminution on account of annual charges or expenses, a perpetual fund; and amounts required to preserve the same may be paid from any funds in the hands of the treasurer other than the principal of the Loan and Annuity funds and collections for Church Extension.

3. That sums contributed subject to life annuity, and not directed by the contributor to the Loan Fund, shall be placed in a separate fund, to be called the Annuity Fund, and shall be used only by loans while subject to annuity. Said funds shall be credited with the principal amounts so contributed and with interest derived therefrom, and shall be charged with annuities paid thereon, and with any loss or depreciation in value, and with an equitable proportion of expenses of administration. The net residue, after the termination of annuities, shall be at the disposal of the Board for its general purposes.

59.—REPORT No. IV. JOURNAL, PAGES 342, 345.

Your Committee would respectfully report as follows concerning the publication known as the *Manual*:

1. That it be discontinued with the next issue.
2. That we recommend that the Committee on Consolidation and Unification of Benevolences consider the advisability of issuing a monthly magazine for the benevolences of the Church, and report their conclusions to this General Conference at their earliest convenience.

60.—REPORT No. VI. JOURNAL, PAGES 329, 342.

Your Committee, having duly considered the memorial of the Board of Church Extension, asking for certain changes of the Discipline, we recommend the following, namely :

1. Amend paragraph 302 by inserting therein after the words, "To provide for and administer a Loan Fund," the words, "To establish and administer an Annuity Fund, either in connection with, or separate from, said Loan Fund, as it may deem wise."

2. To further amend paragraph 302 by adding thereto the following proviso : " And provided, also, that an equitable proportion of the expenses of administration of the business of the Board shall be charged to, and defrayed out of, the interest received on the loans made by the Board from the Loan Fund and the Annuity Fund respectively."

3. To further amend said paragraph 302 by inserting therein after the word "proceedings" the following words, "not in conflict with the Charter, the Discipline, or the directions of the General Committee," so that paragraph 302, as amended, shall read as follows :

"¶ 302. The Board shall hold its meetings in the city of Philadelphia. It shall have power to make by-laws for the regulation of its own proceedings not in conflict with the Charter, the Discipline, or the directions of the General Committee ; to provide for and administer a Loan Fund ; to establish and administer an Annuity Fund either in connection with or separate from said Loan Fund, as it may deem wise ; to take and hold in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church any real or personal property ; to dispose of the same for the use and benefit of the Church, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which shall be necessary and lawful in the execution of its trusts ; provided, however, that all amounts received on Loan Fund shall be used only for loans on adequate security ; and provided further, that the aggregate amount of interest and annuities payable shall never be allowed to exceed the aggregate amount of interest receivable ; and, provided also, that an equitable proportion of the expenses of administration of the business of the Board shall be charged to and defrayed out of the interest received on the loans made by the Board from the Loan Fund and the Annuity Fund respectively."

61.—REPORT No. VII. JOURNAL, PAGES 329, 345.

The Committee on Church Extension respectfully recommend that the Discipline be amended as follows :

1. That paragraph 298 be amended by striking out of the last clause the word "Conference" and inserting the word "committee," so that the clause shall read : "If a vacancy should occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, between the sessions of the General Committee, the Board shall have power to fill the vacancy."

Also,

2. That there be added as a paragraph, ¶ 314, the following :

"¶ 314. The General Committee shall also have authority to revise the list of members of the Board, and for inattention to

the duties of the office, or for other sufficient cause, to declare the seat of any member vacant, and to fill any existing vacancy on the Board."

62.—REPORT No. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGES 342, 368.

Your Committee recommend on the subject of charter and by-laws that the latter be made carefully to conform to the provisions of the Discipline and resolutions of the General Conference and of the General Committee.

63.—REPORT No. IX. JOURNAL PAGES 342, 368.

Your Committee, to whom was submitted various petitions and memorials relating to providing insurance for our church property, report as follows:

We are unable at this time to present any practicable plan, but would recommend the appointment of a commission of seven, one of whom shall be the Corresponding Secretary of the Church Extension Society, to investigate the whole subject, and with power to act: and report, if possible, to the General Conference of 1892, some means by which we may provide for this serious demand. We would further recommend that they give such publicity to this report in advance as they deem advisable.

64.—REPORT No. X. JOURNAL, PAGES 338, 368.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the matter of deeds, beg leave to report the following :

1. We find the provisions of the Discipline in conflict with the statutes and decisions of several of the States; that the trust clause has been declared illegal and inoperative in Michigan, Maryland, and Minnesota, and might very likely be so held in other States if contested in the courts.

2. We also find that in some of the States church property is required by statute to be held by trustees for the use and benefit of the society; and we regret our inability to recommend a plan of uniform application, and one that will meet the requirements of all States and Territories.

3. We recognize and desire to emphasize the prime importance of acquiring our property by indefeasible title and unquestioned tenure.

4. We find in nearly all the States there are statutory provisions for incorporating church organizations with full powers to acquire, hold, and convey both real and personal property. We therefore recommend the following:

Resolved, That paragraphs 393 and 394 be and they are hereby repealed and the following enacted : ¶ 393. Before any real estate is purchased for either church, parsonage, or other purpose, let the society, in all States and Territories where the statutes will permit, first incorporate. Let the articles of incor-

poration provide that the society shall be subject to the provisions of the Discipline and the usage and ministerial appointments of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, as from time to time authorized and declared by the General Conference of said Church and the Annual Conference within whose bounds such corporation is situated. That the secular affairs of such corporation shall be managed and controlled by a board of trustees, elected and organized according to the provisions of said Discipline.

Let such article further provide that such corporation shall have power to acquire, hold, sell, and convey property, both real and personal. When this is done let all property acquired be deeded direct to the society in its corporate name.

¶ 394. In States where church property is required to be held by trustees let all deeds under which the Church acquires property, whether designed for church or parsonage purposes, be made to the trustees, naming them and their successors in office, followed by these words: "In trust for the use and benefit of the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and subject to the Discipline, usage, and ministerial appointment of said Church, as from time to time authorized and declared, and if sold the proceeds shall be disposed of and used in accordance with the provisions of said Discipline."

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND TRACTS.

65.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 304, 346.

The matter of Sunday-school literature having come before us in the shape of a memorial we respectfully submit the following for your adoption:

1. All Sunday-schools should use the best literature procurable.
2. Methodist literature being unexcelled, all Methodist Sunday-schools should use Methodist literature.
3. We earnestly urge our people sedulously to exclude from our schools all books, periodicals, and lesson-helps which are not in evident accord with our doctrinal standards, or which do in the least inveigh against our church polity and usages.
4. Preachers in charge, Sunday-school superintendents, and Sunday-school committees who insist on the introduction of such questionable literature into our schools should receive the special attention of church officers and Conferences having supervision of their official conduct.

66.—REPORT No. IV. JOURNAL, PAGES 321, 368.

In response to the inquiry referred to us as to the relation of our Sunday-School Union to the American Sunday-School Union, we submit the following:

1. The Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church sustains no organic or official relation whatever to the American Sunday-School Union, any relation existing being only of a fraternal character.

2. Our distinct doctrines and work are sufficient reasons for our having a distinct organization; and we exhort our people to organize under the auspices of our own Union any new schools which may be formed.

3. Annual collections for our Union should be made in all our charges; contributions for other bodies of a like character being of secondary importance and of no obligation as a Church duty.

67.—REPORT No. VI. JOURNAL, PAGES 321, 368.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the paper of J. H. Vincent concerning a German Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Tract Society, would report:

That we recommend that paragraph 340 of the Discipline be amended by inserting in the last line of said paragraph, after the words "Sunday-School Union," the words "and of the Tract Society," so that the sentence shall read: "The editor of German Sunday-school publications in Cincinnati shall be the German Assistant Secretary of the Sunday-School Union and of the Tract Society, without additional salary."

68.—REPORT No. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGES 329, 368.

The Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts beg leave to report on matters referred to them the following changes in the Discipline:

To strike out from paragraph 79, Question 29, so as to omit the following items:

Number of scholars fifteen years old and over.

Number of scholars under fifteen years old, except the infant class.

Number of *Sunday-school Advocates* taken.

Number of *Sunday-school Classmates* taken

Number of *Sunday-school Journals* taken; so that it shall read:

Number of Sunday-schools.

Number of officers and teachers.

Number of scholars of all ages.

Number of scholars in the infant class.

Average attendance of teachers and scholars.

Number of library books.

Total expenses of the school this year.

Number of officers and teachers who are members of the Church or probationers.

Number of conversions.

FREEDMEN'S AID AND WORK IN THE SOUTH.

69.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 304, 348.

Resolved, 1. That it is the sense of this Committee that in order to secure greater efficiency in the administration of the work of this Society it is expedient to substitute the name Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the present name: the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

2. That we approve the policy of said Society as announced in the action of previous General Conferences, and declare that it shall exist in the future, as in the past, for "the mental and moral elevation of freedmen and others in the South who have special claims upon the people of America for help in the work of Christian education."

3. We recommend that paragraph 103 of the Discipline be so amended as, after the words "on education," to read "on Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society." Also add to the words "Freedmen's Aid," in paragraph 102, sections 1 and 3, the words "Southern Education," so as to read "Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society."

The Committee also recommend that the following be substituted in place of paragraphs 321 and 324 in the Discipline, inclusive, being the chapter on Freedmen's Aid:

The work of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society shall be the establishment and maintenance of institutions of learning in the Southern States among freedmen and others who have special claims upon the people of America for help in the work of Christian education. In presenting the claims of this cause the Preacher in Charge shall state plainly that the educational work of this Society is among both colored and white people.

Care is to be taken in locating institutions of learning so that the greatest advantages may be secured to the Conference or Conferences to be benefited, and special efforts are to be made to develop self-help among the people where the schools are located. The Society is to be especially careful to educate those persons who are called to preach or who propose to become teachers, and to employ as instructors only those who will conscientiously work in our Sunday-schools and cheerfully co-operate with our ministers.

The Board of Managers shall consist of twenty-four members, to be elected quadrennially by the General Conference. The Board shall determine annually what amount shall be expended in this work and apportion the same according to its best judgment among the several Annual Conferences, and each Annual Conference shall apportion or cause to be apportioned the amounts assigned to it among the circuits or stations within its bounds.

Each presiding elder shall, as early in the Conference year as possible, inform each pastor in his district of the amount to be raised in his charge, and he shall also inquire at the Third Quarterly Conference if the amount asked for has been raised, and, if it has not, urge that it be raised before the close of the Conference year.

At the last Quarterly Conference of each year a committee of not less than three nor more than nine shall be appointed, of which the Preacher in Charge shall be chairman, to be called the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education, whose duty it shall be to aid in carrying into effect the provisions of the Discipline and the plans of the officers and managers of the Society for the support of this cause, so that at least the amount asked for each year in the circuit and station shall be secured. This Committee shall also see that information concerning this work is diffused among the people.

The Preacher in Charge shall, once a year, with the aid of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education, present the claims of this work to his people and ask subscriptions and collections for the support of the same. The pastor shall preach, or cause to be preached, a sermon on the occasion. He shall report to the Annual Conference the amount collected for this cause, and the collections shall be published in a column in the General Minutes and also in the Minutes of the Annual Conference.

The senior Book Agent at Cincinnati shall be the treasurer of this Society, and the Board of Managers may appoint such assistant treasurers as it deems wise.

The Corresponding Secretary, if a traveling preacher, shall be a member of such Annual Conference as he, with the approbation of the Bishop, may elect.

70.—REPORT No. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 327, 348.

Your Committee having considered the recommendation of the Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society, "so to amend Article V of the Constitution of the Society as to provide for two corresponding secretaries instead of one, as now," advise that the Constitution be not changed, but that in the future, as in the past, one secretary shall be chosen for the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

71.—REPORT No. III. JOURNAL, PAGES 329, 368.

Whereas, The trustees of Central Tennessee College, one of the schools of the Freedmen's Aid Society, have opened a department for the special training of young men and women who feel called of God to do missionary work in Africa; and,

Whereas, We believe that the demand for such training is an imperative one, and especially is this true with reference to the Methodist Episcopal Church; and,

Whereas, Bishop William Taylor has repeatedly expressed a desire to have the co-operation of well-trained colored persons to assist in missionary work in Africa; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we regard the establishment of this school as both wise and timely.

2. That this General Conference recommends that special attention be given this important subject during the coming quadrennium.

JUDICIARY.

72.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 194.

Question: Has a Methodist preacher, who has not been located for five full years, such membership as a layman in the Methodist Episcopal Church as the Discipline requires in order to eligibility to election as lay delegate to the General Conference?

Answer: Yes; provided he has been a member of the Church for five consecutive years. The Discipline does not require that he should have been a *lay member* for five consecutive years to make him eligible to such election.

73.—REPORT No. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 221.

Mrs. Harriet A. Hobart was elected by the Lay Electoral Conference of the Minnesota Conference as an alternate for Mrs. Mary C. Nind, and F. W. Hoyt was elected alternate for G. H. Hazzard; and as both Mrs. Nind and Mrs. Hobart have been by this General Conference declared ineligible to the seats to which they were elected, can the said F. W. Hoyt take the seat in this body thus made vacant?

Answer. "Yes; G. H. Hazzard having taken the seat to which he was elected, and there being a vacancy in the seat of the other lay delegates, and F. W. Hoyt having been duly elected as an alternate delegate, in our opinion he is entitled to the vacant seat."

74.—REPORT No. III. JOURNAL, PAGES 246, 305.

We have carefully considered the memorial from the Newark Conference, signed by John S. Porter and others, touching the rights of ministers and members in certain specified cases, and beg leave to submit the questions asked, together with our answers:

Question 1. Is it competent or lawful for the Church in any department of administration to deprive a member of any privilege members have been accustomed to enjoy, such as meeting in class and love-feast, communing at the Lord's table or voting at any election, and having his vote counted, without first proceeding against him in regular form of trial as provided in the Discipline and convicting him of some violation of the rules?

Answer. It is not competent for the Church to deprive any one of its members who is in good standing of any privilege to which he is entitled under the law unless he shall insist upon using his privilege in an irregular or unlawful manner.

Ques. 2. Does the law of the Church giving the Annual Conferences the right to decide whether the delegates to the General Conference shall be appointed by seniority or choice imply the right to compel the voters to limit their ballots to one name when more than one are to be chosen?

Ques. 3. Is it lawful for the Annual Conference to reject and throw out, without counting, the vote of a member for delegates to the General Conference for any cause?

Ques. 4. Is it lawful and right for an Annual Conference to annex any penalty of any kind whatever, or so to construe any resolution or rule of action, as to imply a penalty or disability to enjoy any privilege of a member?

A. Ques. 2, 3, and 4 were in substance submitted to the General Conference of 1884, and by it completely answered (see Journal, page 373), an epitome of which may be found in paragraph 514 of the Discipline, as follows: "When an Annual Conference is entitled to more than one ministerial delegate to the General Conference it is not unlawful for the Conference to ballot for one delegate at a time." We therefore deem further decision unnecessary.

75.—REPORT No. VI. JOURNAL, PAGE 305.

We have carefully considered the appeal of William E. Tompkinson, of the Wilmington Conference, from the decision of Bishop Warren, and would respectfully report the facts and our opinion as follows:

At the session of the Wilmington Conference, held in 1887, William E. Tompkinson was requested to take a supernumerary relation, which he refused to do. Thereupon a motion was made to place him in this relation, and the motion was entertained by Bishop Warren. The said Tompkinson then and there claimed that the motion was not in order, as the Discipline, paragraph 186, defines a supernumerary preacher to be "one who, because of impaired health, is temporarily unable to perform effective work," and that his health was not impaired, and that his work was effective. The Bishop adhered to his decision, and the said Tompkinson took an appeal from this decision, which was noted in the Journal. The appeal is against the decision of the Bishop in entertaining the above-named motion, and is based on the claim that the said appellant was not in impaired health and that he was able to do effective work.

In our opinion the appeal is not well founded. The Annual Conference has the undoubted right to place a member in a supernumerary relation without his consent and against his protest. The Conference is the sole judge as to his health touching this matter,

and of his ability to do effective work. It was the right of the Conference, therefore, to pass such a motion as is here complained of, and it was the duty of the Bishop to entertain it and declare the result. For these reasons we recommend that the appeal be dismissed.

76.—REPORT No. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGE 351.

A memorial presented by E. W. Culver, of the Vermont Conference, submits the record of the action of that Conference, by which it deprived J. Evans, a local elder, of his credentials, and asks a decision as to the legality of said action. The record shows that a member of the Conference called attention to the fact that the said Evans, who lived within the bounds of that Conference, did not then have membership in any church, and that he had not had such membership for twenty years past, and moved that the Conference demand the return of his parchments. The motion was passed and the parchments were demanded and returned. Was this action legal? The Discipline clearly answers the question.

Paragraph 189 says that the Quarterly Conference "shall have authority to try, suspend, and deprive of ministerial office and credentials, expel, or acquit any local preacher;" and paragraph 190 says: "Every local elder, deacon, or preacher shall be amenable to the District or Quarterly Conference where he resides for his Christian character and the faithful performance of the duties of his ministerial office." As local preachers of all grades are thus made amenable to the District or Quarterly Conference the Annual Conference had no jurisdiction, and, therefore, the action of the Vermont Conference in the above case was not legal.

77.—REPORT No. IX. JOURNAL, PAGES 349, 351.

We have carefully considered a petition, signed by a number of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church residing within the bounds of the Des Moines Conference, praying that justice be secured to John Scott, a member expelled from the Church, and respectfully submit the following report:

The papers show that John Scott, a member within the bounds of Killerton Charge, was regularly tried, convicted, and expelled from the Church. Thereupon he took an appeal, and, fearing that justice could not be secured in the Quarterly Conference of Killerton Charge, he requested to have it heard by some other Conference.

The presiding elder granted the request and carried the case to the Quarterly Conference of Osceola Station. When the time for the hearing arrived the presiding elder presented the appeal, and after a statement by the parties had been made submitted the question, "Shall the appeal be entertained?"

A vote was taken, and the Quarterly Conference refused to entertain the appeal. Thus ended the matter there.

"The presiding elder now holds that he has no further jurisdiction in the case, and that John Scott's rights are all exhausted." We think not. The papers show that the said Scott had availed himself of his right to appeal in regular manner, and had never forfeited the right; that the appeal was before the Osceola Quarterly Conference in due form; and, further, there is testimony submitted tending to show that it was not heard partly, if not chiefly, because the members of that Quarterly Conference "thought they had as much business of their own as they could attend to and that they could not take up this appeal without neglecting their own business to some extent."

Upon this statement of facts it is the opinion of your Committee that the said John Scott has never had accorded to him the right of appeal which is guaranteed to every member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We think the Quarterly Conference at Osceola erred in refusing to entertain the appeal when it was before it in a regular manner, and that the presiding elder then erred in not carrying it to another Quarterly Conference, where it would have been heard. We recommend, therefore, that the presiding elder of the Chariton District, Des Moines Conference, be instructed to accord to John Scott his right to have his appeal heard before some Quarterly Conference in his District, where it will be fairly considered.

TEMPERANCE AND THE PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

78.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 327, 328, 330.

Re-affirming all our former deliverances on total abstinence and the prohibition of the liquor traffic, we submit for your adoption the following sections :

1. PROGRESS AND DUTY.

We have ample reasons for congratulation that the temperance reform is engaging public attention as never before. While some minds are yet torpid, not apprehending the vital issues, and while to some intense reformers such loitering in the march of reform seems unpardonable, nevertheless a growing multitude of redoubtable men and women are learning both to wait and to hasten with Providence. In this great moral advance we recognize the duty of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with all other Christian bodies, to march at the head of the column, to inspire and direct the movement.

2. TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

In response to the memorial addressed to this body by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union we gladly recognize, with

high appreciation, their great work, "preventive, educational, evangelistic, social and legal," and the extension of its sphere, through its eminent representatives abroad in the great foreign mission countries. We also tender fraternal greetings and a hearty god-speed to the National Temperance Society and all other organizations engaged in advancing this reform, especially to all who labor upon a gospel temperance basis. We welcome our adopted fellow-citizens to these expanding ranks. We urge a spirit of kindly conciliation and cordial co-operation among all temperance workers. We recommend that the Temperance committees appointed by the Quarterly Conferences in all our charges, and the Annual Conference Temperance societies, seek to enlist our people more fully in this great movement against the drink customs and the drink traffic which disgrace our civilization.

3. TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

We renew our time-honored testimony in favor of total abstinence from all alcoholic liquors. The best modern science has irrefragably demonstrated that there is no legitimate place for alcohol, not even in the form of the milder liquors, and in however moderate quantities, in a healthy living organism. This testimony of science has been independently confirmed by the impartial demonstration of life-insurance experts, critically seeking sure bases on which to conduct great financial interests. Total abstinence is now fully vindicated as something more than "a dietetic whim" or a fanatical craze; and we can accept of nothing less than this as security for personal safety and as the basal principle of the temperance reform.

4. SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

We hail with joy the enactment of laws providing for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools of thirty-four States and Territories, under which six and a half million children and youth are being taught the evils of alcoholic beverages. We urge that those laws be strengthened, wherever necessary, by suitable self-enforcing penalties. We also call for the exclusion from the schools of those professedly temperance, but fatally misleading text-books, which directly or impliedly encourage the moderate use of the milder intoxicants. We are glad to learn that many of the publishers of such books have undertaken a revision, and are now bringing them to the scientific standard of total abstinence. Let the text-books which are to shape our children's lives be closely scrutinized.

5. RAISING OF GRAPES, HOPS, ETC.

We approve the action of the Lay Electoral Conference of California condemning the raising and selling of grapes for the manufacture of fermented wine, and we think the time has come for a broader utterance upon this subject. We warn our members against raising and selling, not only grapes, but also other

fruits, hops and grain, for the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, as inconsistent with the Christian profession, benumbing to the conscience, and hurtful to the cause of temperance and true piety. These practices bring the Church into complicity with the great liquor nuisance, paralyze our efforts, and afford comfort to the greatest enemy of modern Christianity.

6. OUR RELATION TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

We reiterate the language of the Episcopal Address to this body:

"The liquor traffic is so pernicious in all its bearings, so inimical to the interests of honest trade, so repugnant to the moral sense, so injurious to the peace and order of society, so hurtful to the home, to the Church, and to the body politic, and so utterly antagonistic to all that is precious in life, that the only proper attitude toward it, for Christians, is that of relentless hostility. It can never be legalized without sin." And we furthermore emphatically declare that men engaged in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages ought not to receive the commercial patronage or the suffrages of Christian people for any political office or any position of influence on educational boards.

7. PRACTICAL POLITICAL ACTION.

One of the dark reproaches of our times is that the saloon has been allowed to become a political gambler, and to do brokerage business with the ballot-box as a part of its stock in trade. Saloons and corrupt politicians constitute an equation both members of which have a ballot-box value and are easily transferred. We urge it as an imperative duty of Christian men to attend the primaries, to wrest the sovereignty of the caucus from the grip of the saloon, to purify and elevate the caucuses by their presence and make it a promoter of morals and good order. Beginning with the caucus, let us work upward through all the departments of legitimate civil action until our entire citizenship is emancipated from this bondage. We must supplant the five or six thousand legislators and the tens of thousands of municipal officers who have long stood as the body-guard of the saloon in its ravages upon the home.

8. ENFORCEMENT OF LIQUOR LAWS.

The habitual non-enforcement of law is an impediment in the way of all true moral and social reforms. [We rejoice in the awakening sentiment among American people in favor of a more rigorous enforcement of civil statutes. We are grateful to those eminent civilians in Chicago, New York city, and elsewhere, who, in very conspicuous instances, within a few years have so effectively vindicated the sanctions of law and government. We hold in profound veneration the heroic example of our martyred brother, the Rev. George C. Haddock, struck down by an assassin's bullet while protecting society against saloon lawlessness ;] and,

believing that one of the most important methods for promoting temperance is to enforce law, we call upon our people every-where, without distinction of party, to lend their efforts for the faithful administration of the restrictive, suppressive, and prohibitory features of existing liquor laws.

9. THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

We rejoice in the decision of the Supreme Court at Washington, D. C., in December last, fully vindicating the most radical legislation against the liquor traffic in our most advanced prohibitory States. Fully realizing the difficulty of protecting society, by merely moral forces, against evils sanctioned under the broad seal of the Commonwealth, we call upon all our people to assist in securing in all the States, as rapidly as possible, such legislation that liquor dealers "shall no longer have a law-book as a pillow, nor quiet their consciences with the opiate of a court license." The absolute suppression of the saloon is our objective point. Some States and some localities cannot advance as rapidly as others. We will often find the means for securing our objects dependent upon conditions we cannot easily or at once control, and the judgment and conscience of every citizen must be left free to determine for himself what course he will pursue. While, however, we concentrate every-where upon the best practicable measures, let us see to it that all our movements are real advances, and that we never trail our banner.

10. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

[We call for the aid of State and national constitutional amendments for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages,] confident that a very considerable and respectable portion of American citizens desire to take their cause against the saloon for adjudication before the great tribunal of the sovereign people, whose prerogative it is, in a country like ours, to decide fundamental issues in the last resort. We believe it to be the wisest policy and the supreme duty of all legislative bodies to enact such legislation that under the forms of the Constitution the people may protect the home against the saloon, by no-license votes, under a local option regimen, and, as soon as possible, by constitutional prohibitory amendments.

11. ABOLITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Inasmuch as we are credibly informed that bills are now before both houses of Congress for the abolition of the traffic in alcoholic beverages in the District of Columbia; and inasmuch as the wisest statesmen and philanthropists have often pronounced the liquor traffic one of the direst enemies of civilization and human progress; and inasmuch as the Congress of the United States possesses unquestioned authority to abolish this traffic in the District of Columbia; therefore, this General Conference of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, representing seven millions of communicants and adherents in these United States, respectfully memorialize Congress to pass a bill which shall outlaw the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia ; therefore,

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial shall be forwarded to Congress, signed by the Secretary of the Board of Bishops and the Secretary of the General Conference.

12. INTERSTATE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Inasmuch as human experience has taught that the use of alcoholic beverages is a national curse, blighting the lives, corrupting the morals, and sapping the material strength of the Commonwealth ;

And inasmuch as certain States, namely, Maine, Kansas, Iowa, Vermont, and Rhode Island, have enacted laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages ;

And inasmuch as the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that such legislation is constitutional ;

And, inasmuch as said Supreme Court has decided that intoxicating liquors, in original packages, may be carried or transported from other States, and from foreign countries, and delivered to consignees within the several States before named ;

Therefore, [it is the judgment of this General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church that when the people of any State, by due legislative enactment, pronounce such articles contraband, on account of their injurious effects upon the people, it is then the duty of the General Government to declare said liquors liable to exclusion and confiscation.]

We would also respectfully inquire whether the right, long claimed by Congress, to promote interstate commerce, for the real or supposed good of the State, does not imply the right and duty also to restrict or prevent such interstate commerce as inflicts real or supposed *injury* upon States, and especially when the States themselves have so adjudged, and enacted by-laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages ?

In view of the foregoing reasons this General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in quadrennial session assembled, respectfully and earnestly memorialize the Congress of the United States to adopt such legislation as will secure to States with prohibitory liquor laws the undisturbed benefits of the restrictive and prohibitory provisions enacted for their self-defense against a most noxious and destructive evil.

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial, signed by the Secretary of the Board of Bishops and the Secretary of the General Conference, be forwarded to Congress.

13. RUM AND NATIVE HEATHEN.

[It is a matter of record that the advent among the heathen of men educated under the light of the Gospel is associated with

the blackest curses that have blighted the lives of those for whom Christ died. While, in one pathetic sense, Ethiopia has stretched forth her hands unto God, in one other sense the "Dark Continent" may well stretch forth her hands in prayer for protection against those who have stained her shores with a trail of blood that reddens "the middle passage" between Africa and our inconsistent republic. Little wonder that the poor African shudders at the name of Christian America.

The history of the slave-trade is enough to make the "West Coast" verily hate the name of those who desolated her borders and caused her ebony Rachels to mourn for the children who met a fate worse than death. Worse than night-attacks; worse than chains for innocent babes; worse than the prostitution of mothers; worse than the wailing caravan; worse than the sweltering barracoon; worse than the stifling slave-ships; worse than the shameless auction-block; worse than the fetter, the whip, and the separation of families; worse than the traffic in human museles and souls, is the trade in RUM which now crowns the outrage to which the natives of Asia and Africa are subject at the hands of nominally Christian States!

No fetters that bind men in human slavery are comparable to the bondage to human appetite which makes the stricken victim an impotent consenting party to his own ruin and degradation. Under the sacred name of "Christian commerce" cargoes of rum are carried abroad to fasten upon those children of nature a blight that has no parallel in the list of curses which follow in the trail of civilization. We hear of whole tribes falling into the fate that has already ruined the North American Indian. We read of entire villages lying in the stupefaction of a simultaneous debauch. We hear the pathetic wail of native chiefs, who curse the day that heralded the advent of the white man. We read of thousands of women and children victims of the poison brewed in American, English, and European distilleries.

Meantime God is angry with the ruthless traffic that ruins the bodies of men and imprisons their souls in the bonds of the "second death." Among the cloud of witnesses who have protested against this wrong is Sir Richard Burton, the famous African traveler, who declares his sincere belief that—

"If the slave-trade were revived, with all its horrors, and Africa could get rid of the white man, with the gunpowder and rum which he has introduced, Africa would be the gainer in happiness by the exchange."

While we are combating this evil, and its sway among those who, realizing its fruits, may be supposed to prefer and procure their own degradation, it is the duty of Christian nations to unite to protect those who, like children, would seem to be the wards of civilization; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That this General Conference declares its sincere sympathy with the efforts being made by our English brethren, by the National Temperance Society, in this city, and others,

to abate the direful curse of rum, which desolates the doubly "Dark Continent."

2. That we will hail the day when both bond and free shall be manumitted from the thraldom of the drink-traffic, and when all men shall unite to anathematize him "who putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips."

14. PRINTING.

Resolved, That the Tract Society of our Church be requested by this General Conference to print the whole of this temperance report in a cheap tract form, for wide circulation among our people.

ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

79.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 194.

THE committee to which was referred the subject of the Ecumenical Conference of Methodism proposed to be held in the United States of America in the year 1891 report that they have conferred with the Fraternal Messengers from the British Conference, the Irish Methodist Conference, and the Methodist Church in Canada, and recommend :

1. The holding of an Ecumenical Conference of Methodism in the United States of America in the year 1891, at such time and place as the committee to which the subject may be referred shall determine.

2. That the range of subjects presented for consideration shall be determined by the joint committees of the several Methodist bodies participating, excluding questions of doctrine and polity where material differences exist.

3. That a Commission of thirteen be appointed by the Bishops, consisting of five ministers, five laymen, and three of their own number, which, in correspondence with the committee appointed by other participating bodies, shall arrange the programme of subjects, select speakers, determine the time and place of the meeting, and other details of the Conference.

4. That a copy of this action be forwarded to the joint committee of Methodists in Great Britain and Ireland, by the hand of Rev. Charles H. Kelly, D.D., Fraternal Messenger to this body; to the Methodist Church in Canada, by Rev. E. A. Stafford, Fraternal Messenger to this body, and to all other Methodist bodies.

80.—REPORT No. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 305, 306.

Your Committee on the Ecumenical Conference recommend the following, in addition to their former report.

1. That each Annual Conference be instructed to nominate, before July, 1890, two ministers and two laymen, for membership to the Ecumenical Conference ; and,
2. That the Commission on Organization select seven members from each General Conference District, from the number of those so nominated, and distribute additional members, if there be any, as they may deem best, from among those nominated, provided that no Annual Conference shall have more than two representatives.
3. That the Bishops be instructed to present this action to the Annual Conference before July, 1890.

SUPPLEMENTAL RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, 1. That this General Conference, in its action in regard to the Ecumenical Conference, does not thereby assume any financial obligation in regard to it."

Resolved, 2. That the members of the Commission to be appointed on the Ecumenical Conference, and all the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, be *ex-officio* members of the said Conference.

ELIGIBILITY OF DELEGATES ELECTED.

81.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 89, 106.

THE Special Committee of Seventeen, to which was referred the eligibility of women as lay delegates in the General Conference, respectfully submit the following report:

Whereas, After serious consideration and a free discussion for several hours they are convinced that, under the Second Restrictive Rule, which was altered by the constitutional process, the Church contemplated the admission of men only as lay representatives ; and that as it has never been consulted or expressed its desire upon the admission of women to the General Conference, they are compelled to report for adoption the following resolutions :

1. That under the Constitution and laws of the Church as they now are women are not eligible as lay delegates in the General Conference.

2. That the protest referred to this Committee against the seating of Amanda G. Rippey, from the Kansas ; Mary G. Nind, from the Minnesota ; Angie F. Newman, from the Nebraska ; Lizzie D. Van Kirk, from the Pittsburg; and Frances E. Willard, from the Rock River Conference, is sustained by the Discipline ; and, therefore, they cannot legally be admitted to seats.

3. That the Secretary of the General Conference shall notify the legally elected reserve delegates from these Conferences that the seats herein referred to are vacant.

82.—REPORT No. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 113, 114.

We, a minority of the Committee to which were referred certain protested seats in this body, report our inability to sign the report of the majority recommending the seating of John M. Phillips and Robert E. Pattison, lay delegates respectively from the Electoral Conferences of Mexico and North India. The inexpediency of extra-territorial representation is admitted by the majority, and also that if it were a question *de novo* they would be compelled to report adversely to the admission of the persons named upon legal grounds. Had Stephen Barker not have been admitted to a seat in the General Conference of 1884, to represent the Electoral Conference of Italy, the report would have been for exclusion, not admission. We submit that one precedent, which scarcely amounts to a precedent, having passed unchallenged, cannot be construed to sanction a thing of doubtful legality and of confessed inexpediency. Indeed, we claim that extra-territorial representation is illegal, and is contrary to the true idea of representation at all. We cannot believe that the legislation which brought laymen into this body provided for the election of a Chinese, residing in Foochow, to represent the Lay Electoral Conference of Maine, or one of Missionary Bishop Taylor's converts on the banks of the Congo to perform the same functions for the laymen of the New York East Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend that John M. Phillips and Robert E. Pattison are not entitled to seats in this body.

83.—REPORT No. III. JOURNAL, PAGES 114, 115.

We, the undersigned, members of the Committee to which was referred the case of F. A. Riggin contesting the seat of W. A. Shannon, of the Montana Conference, finding ourselves unable to agree with the majority of said Committee, and believing that important interests are involved in the decision of the case, beg leave to present the following minority report:

We object to the unseating of W. A. Shannon and the seating of F. A. Riggin in his place on the following grounds :

1. It appeared in evidence before the Committee that at the time of the election of W. A. Shannon by the Montana Conference, and for nearly seven months following, no purpose was entertained by the said Riggin to contest the election.

2. That with the exception of the statements of the parties at issue the evidence upon the facts in the case is of a character not usually received as competent testimony. Letters were presented to us, presumably written by the persons whose names they bear, but they were not proved to us to have been so written. These letters contained detailed statements concerning the election in the Montana Conference, the number of votes cast, for whom the writers voted, for whom a third party, now dead, voted, and for whom some others *said* they had voted. These letters were all confessedly written at the solicitation of the

party now contesting the seat, and without any citation of the delegate-elect or any knowledge on his part.

3. We fully agree with the majority that two members of the Conference were present and probably voted who had no legal right to vote at that election. If the *ex parte* document purporting to be the letter of one of them be received as valid testimony he voted for Shannon, who was finally declared elected. For whom the other illegal vote was cast the Committee had not the slightest information, and to make out a majority of the votes for Riggin upon the first ballot, according to the claim in this contest, there must, *in any case*, be counted to him the vote of the man, since deceased, who, according to a spectator, voted for Riggin, but who himself told Shannon also that he cast his ballot for him.

4. It is our deliberate judgment that for the General Conference upon such insufficient evidence to unseat a duly returned delegate, and to seat a contestant in his place, would be to sanction rather than reprove the irregularities of the election, and to establish a precedent upon which many a duly elected delegate might be deprived of his seat. We, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That while the irregularities connected with the election in the Montana Conference may cast a doubt upon the election of W. A. Shannon, who was declared elected at the said Conference, they cast equal or greater doubt as to the election of any other person; and we, therefore, accept the returns as in the published Minutes of said Conference, and declare W. A. Shannon entitled to his seat in this body.

84.—REPORT No. IV. JOURNAL, PAGES 142, 143.

We, a minority of the Committee to which were referred certain contested or protested seats in this body, are unable to agree with the majority in the report already submitted, and beg leave to report adversely on the admission of J. E. Rickards, lay delegate from the Montana Conference. There is no dispute of the illegality of the election—that is to say, that he was not elected according to law. We believe the law prescribing the methods of electing lay delegates to sustain such a relation to the Second Restrictive Rule as to draw all its virtue therefrom. It is not pretended that he was elected in accordance therewith. Indeed, such were the circumstances under which the Conference acted that he could not be, and the presiding Bishop advised all parties concerned that the admission of the lay delegate who might be elected under the conditions in which they were placed was doubtful. That the Lay Electoral Conference acted in good faith we do not question. But it does not follow that it acted wisely, nor that good faith on its part should condone a want of conformity to the constitutional provisions of the law of the Church; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That J. E. Rickards is not entitled to a seat in this body.

2. That his expenses in attending upon the sessions of the Conference be paid up to this date.

GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICTS.

85.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 306, 344.

WE, your Committee on General Conference Districts, submit the following report:

FIRST DISTRICT.		FIFTH DISTRICT.	
Conference.	Delegates.	Conference.	Delegates.
East Maine.....	4	Central Ohio.....	6
Italy.....	2	Cincinnati.....	6
Maine.....	4	East Ohio.....	7
New England.....	8	Kentucky.....	4
New England Southern.....	6	North Ohio.....	6
New Hampshire.....	5	Norway.....	2
Vermont.....	4	Ohio.....	7
Total	33	Total	38
SECOND DISTRICT.		SIXTH DISTRICT.	
Newark.....	7	Baltimore.....	6
New Jersey.....	6	Blue Ridge.....	2
New York.....	8	Central Tennessee.....	2
New York East.....	8	Florida.....	2
Troy.....	8	Georgia.....	2
Total	37	Holston.....	4
		North Carolina.....	2
		Savannah.....	4
		South Carolina.....	4
		Washington.....	5
		Wilmington.....	5
		St. John's River.....	2
		Total	40
THIRD DISTRICT.		SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
Central New York.....	7	Central Illinois.....	7
Genesee.....	8	Indiana.....	5
Northern New York.....	7	Lexington.....	4
North India.....	2	North Indiana.....	6
South India.....	2	North-west Indiana.....	5
Sweden.....	2	South-east Indiana.....	4
Wyoming.....	7	Central Missouri.....	2
Total	35	Total	33
FOURTH DISTRICT.		EIGHTH DISTRICT.	
Central Pennsylvania.....	7	Detroit.....	8
Delaware.....	4	Michigan.....	8
Erie.....	6	Rock River.....	8
Philadelphia.....	8	Wisconsin.....	6
Pittsburg.....	6	West Wisconsin.....	5
Virginia.....	2		
West Virginia.....	5		
Total	38	Total	35

NINTH DISTRICT.		TWELFTH DISTRICT.	
Conference.	Delegates.	Conference.	Delegates.
Iowa.....	5	Illinois.....	8
Upper Iowa.....	7	Kansas.....	5
North-west Swedish.....	2	Missouri.....	4
Minnesota.....	6	St. Louis.....	4
North-west Iowa.....	4	Southern Illinois.....	5
Des Moines.....	6	South Kansas.....	5
Norwegian and Danish.....	2	South-west Kansas.....	5
North Dakota.....	2	North-west Kansas.....	4
	—		—
Total.....	34	Total.....	40

TENTH DISTRICT.		THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.	
Conference.	Delegates.	Conference.	Delegates.
Dakota.....	2	Central German.....	5
Nebraska.....	5	Chicago German.....	4
North Nebraska.....	4	East German.....	2
West Nebraska.....	2	Germany.....	2
Colorado.....	4	Switzerland.....	2
Japan.....	2	North-west German.....	2
	—	St. Louis German.....	4
Total.....	19	Southern German.....	2
	—	West German.....	2
	—	North German.....	2
	—		—

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.		FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.	
Conference.	Delegates.	Conference.	Delegates.
Alabama.....	2	California.....	6
Arkansas.....	2	Bengal.....	2
Austin.....	2	Columbia River.....	2
Central Alabama.....	2	Foochow.....	2
East Tennessee.....	2	Idaho.....	2
Liberia.....	2	Montana.....	2
Little Rock.....	2	Oregon.....	2
Louisiana.....	5	Puget Sound.....	2
Mississippi.....	5	Southern California.....	4
Tennessee.....	2		—
Texas.....	4	Total.....	24
West Texas.....	2		—
Mexico.....	2		—
	—		—
Total.....	34		—

CHARTERED FUND.

86.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 312.

YOUR Committee, to whom was referred the Report of the Trustees of the Chartered Fund, beg leave to make the following report:

The total amount of the fund invested January 1, 1888, was \$45,232 50; uninvested, \$2,137 71; making a grand total of \$47,370 21; being an increase during the quadrennium of \$1,086 21, which increase consists of collections in Des Moines, Central Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia Conferences, the premium on the sale of \$7,000 Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan, and from the estate of James I. Boswell.

As far as your Committee can learn the investments are in good securities, being in bonds and mortgages on real estate, ground rents secured by brick buildings, shares in the Insurance Company of North America, and in the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

The Committee recommend that the report of the trustees in its financial statement be approved by the Conference and printed in the Journal in connection with this report.

The Committee also recommend that this body approve the selection by the trustees of Henry Z. Zeigler to serve as trustee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas Greenbank.

Your Committee would further recommend that it be the sense of this Conference that every delegation representing an Annual Conference in the United States, and present in this body, should bring the matter of increasing this Connectional fund to the special attention of the Annual Conference they represent, and that an effort should be made all over our work to increase the Chartered Fund by soliciting bequests and donations to the same.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

87.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 353.

YOUR Committee, to whom was referred the paper of A. J. Kynett and others, touching the appointment of a Constitutional Commission, beg leave to submit the following report:

They are convinced that the organic law of the Church, and especially the Constitution of the General Conference, need to be accurately defined and determined; that the method to be pursued in the organization of the General Conference should be precisely and explicitly stated; that the relations of lay to ministerial representations should be more satisfactorily adjusted. They are also convinced that these questions require most thorough and careful consideration.

They therefore recommend the appointment of a Commission of seven ministers and seven laymen, one from each General Conference District, and three of the General Superintendents who may prepare paragraphs to take the place of paragraphs 63 and 64, inclusive, in the present edition of the Discipline, said paragraphs to define and determine the Constitution of the General Conference; to state of whom it shall be composed and by what method it shall be organized; to declare what shall be the powers thereof and in what manner they shall be exercised, and to provide the process by which the Constitution or any part thereof shall be amended, and report to the General Conference of 1892.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

88.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 352.

No one can study the history and examine the reports of the American Bible Society as they are issued from year to year without discovering, not only its activity and usefulness in the field of its operations, but also a providential guidance in its management and a divine blessing upon its labors. Organized in 1816, it has steadily progressed in its work in this country, enlarged its plans as to other nations as their doors were opened to the Gospel messenger, and is to-day stronger in the confidence of the Churches and in its claims upon their benevolent regard than at any former period of its career. If we consider its work for a single year it will awaken gratitude and arouse enthusiasm; but if we systematize the results by quadrenniums we shall be startled by their proportions and inspired by the sure word of prophecy in them.

The report for the quadrennium closing April 1, 1888, is as follows:

Number of volumes issued, 5,937,532; receipts, \$2,143,867; disbursements, \$2,180,824.

Altogether the Society has issued during the seventy-two years of its history the vast number of 49,829,563 copies of the Holy Scriptures.

Special attention is called to the fact that the Bible, in whole or in part, is now printed in 287 languages and dialects, with the probability that as Africa shall yield to evangelization, and India's varied tongues shall be united or reduced in number, other translations will be required and more work demanded of the Society. Recent translations into Arabic, Japanese, Spanish, modern Syriac, Chinesc, and some of the Micronesian languages, evincing the scholarship of the translators, and many revisions of antiquated versions under the direction of the Society, are proofs of its purpose to consider new wants in distant lands as they arise, and of its ability to meet them.

The Methodist Episcopal Church does not hesitate to recognize its obligations to the American Bible Society and to re-affirm its devotion to its plans and objects. These obligations are of long standing and have increased with the succeeding years of our relation to the Society.

Its sympathy with us, commencing with a large donation of Bibles in 1836, when our Book Concern on Mulberry Street was destroyed by fire; its grants of Bibles to our Foreign Missions, amounting to \$260,000; its manifest inclination to co-operate with the Church in its different departments of work, and its long continued policy of admitting Methodist brethren into its management and its higher official places, show a generous disposition on the part of the Society which should be, and we believe is, truly reciprocated on the part of the Church.

In view of the foregoing we submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the American Bible Society deserves the special indorsement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, both because of its harmony with the spirit and aims of Protestantism and its cordial sympathy with our benevolent and missionary work both at home and abroad.

2. That we recognize in the American Bible Society a powerful and indispensable auxiliary to our Foreign Missions, and that it is entitled to larger support on this account alone.

3. That we approve its undenominational character as a means of promoting unity in Protestantism.

4. That, while our collections for this Society are gradually increasing, we note with regret that they are not as large as they were fifteen or twenty years ago. In view of this fact we deem it important to call the attention of our people to the subject and urge them to increase their contributions to this Society.

EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.

89.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 352.

SINCE Moses stretched his rod over the Red Sea, and God divided the waters, making a highway for his people long held in slavery, and a grave for those who pursued to enslave them, no emancipation has manifested more fully the conquests of the Prince of Peace than that of the end of slavery in Brazil.

The right of man to himself has been declared by it to be much more sacred than the rights of men to their property possessions. Yet there has been no arrest of peaceful industries, no transformation of citizens to soldiers, no battle in the field, and no radical revolution in the cabinet.

In the near future all expected slavery in Brazil to have an end; but the population of the empire, numbering over ten millions, having become impatient with delay by constitutional methods, have hastened a change in the ministry and given freedom to more than one million slaves; therefore,

Resolved, 1. As delegates in General Conference assembled, representing more than two millions of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and more than five millions of adherents, that we here proclaim our gratitude and joy for the manifest righteousness of our South American neighbors in the Empire of Brazil.

2. That we congratulate these emancipated thousands upon the freedom thus accorded to them, and urge upon them the observance of every law of individual, family, social, and civil life, that they may be forever free from the degradation of vice and become the sons of God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

3. That we gratefully revere and earnestly pray for his excellency, the Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro, who, having sealed the liberty of all slaves in his empire, is justly entitled to be honored by all freemen as one of the noblest rulers of mankind.

4. That this, our action and recognition of this great event, be communicated to Illmo Exmo, Sr., A d'Castor, Charge-dé-Affaires at Washington, D. C.

LAY REPRESENTATION.

90.—REPORT OF THE COMMISSION. JOURNAL, PAGES 141, 300.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Commission ordered by the General Conference of 1884 "to take into consideration the whole subject of representation, ministerial and lay, and report the result of their deliberations" to your body, would respectfully state that the work assigned us has received our careful attention; and we now present the conclusions we have reached, a majority of the Commission having been present, and all present concurring.

From the beginning of our ecclesiastical history until now the question of the closer identification of the laity and the ministry in the work of the Church and the upbuilding of the body of Christ has been so constantly before the Church that few of its phases, if any, are left to be discussed.

By the admission, in 1872, of lay representatives into the General Conference, full recognition was given not only to the principle of the essential equality of all believers in the kingdom of God, but of that equality as involving the obligation and responsibility, as well as the right and privilege of co-operation on the part of the laity with the ministry in the legislation of the Church and the supervision of her interests.

From these considerations and others hereafter given, it therefore appears to us that only modifications in the present plan may now be advised, rather than any grave changes that might possibly delay the more complete efficiency of the already secured co-operation of the laity in the growing and developing interests of the Church of our love.

We are grateful to the great Head of the Church and to his servants who, a score of years since, ordained it, for the "plan" by which we are now indeed "one body." And we are glad it is no longer a question of right, of legality, or of expediency that we are to consider. Nor has the relative power of the ministry and laity, as such, in the General Conference, entered as an essential element into our deliberations. The provisions for

voting by orders, if such was deemed essential, has adjusted this heretofore in a large degree, but, to add vigor and efficiency to our system, to secure the benefit of the experience, thought, and devotion to a larger number of our laymen, and thus to establish a real as well as an apparent equality in the representative body of the Church, we shall make the suggestions that have seemed to us needful.

The appointment of this Commission, as seen by the Journal of the General Conference of 1884, followed protracted consideration of two reports submitted to that body by the Committee on Lay Representation. One of these reports involved lay representation in the Annual Conference, which, having been put on its passage, was not adopted. The other of these reports involving representation, both ministerial and lay, in the General Conference, was under discussion when the resolution providing for the appointment of this Commission was presented as a substitute for the said report. The substitute was adopted.

The scope given to this Commission is thus indicated. Subsequently to this action, however, the General Conference instructed the Bishops to submit to the Annual Conferences a proposition to so change the basis of representation in the General Conference as to lessen the number of ministerial delegates. We have learned that the said proposition not only failed to receive from the Annual Conferences the three-fourths majority required for its adoption, but that it received a small minority only of votes in its favor.

We are also informed that while some of the Lay Electoral Conferences have requested an increase in the lay representation in the General Conference there has been no general favorable opinion by them expressed as to lay representation in the Annual Conference.

Thus have we seemed to learn much of the thought and feeling of the Church, and so are aided in reaching our conclusions.

While many of our members and ministers recognize as desirable the admission of lay representation into the Annual Conference we do not deem it expedient to now recommend any plan for this.

And while we also see some objections to such an enlargement of the General Conference as our recommendations will involve, the recent decided disapproval on the part of the Annual Conferences of any decrease of ministerial representation seems to require that we ask an increase in the lay representation to an equality in number with the ministerial.¹ Nor does it appear to us that this request involves difficulties that should weigh against it to its rejection by your body because of the proposed increased number of the members of the General Conference.² If it were possible for your body to adopt our suggestion it would add only 113 to your number; not quite sufficient, indeed, to occupy the surplus seating capacity you have allotted to yourselves in the building in which you are now met.³ Equalize the representation

and, for the present, the General Conference will be enlarged; but time will doubtless bring such opportunity and conviction as will lead to the adoption of a basis of representation in both orders that will not disturb the equality of representation and yet lessen the number of delegates.

We also recommend, as one of the qualifications to eligibility to an election of a layman to the General Conference, that he shall have had residence and church membership for at least one year next preceding such election within the bounds of the Annual Conference he is elected to represent.

We therefore respectfully request your body to take the necessary action to hand down to the Annual Conferences, during the year 1890, a proposition to change section 2 of paragraph 71, so that it shall read as follows:

§ 2. The General Conference shall not allow of more than one ministerial representative for every fourteen members of an Annual Conference, nor of a less number than one for every forty-five, nor of a greater number of lay delegates than there may be ministerial delegates in the same Annual Conference; provided, nevertheless, that when there shall be in any Annual Conference a fraction of two thirds the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation, such Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional delegate for such fraction; and provided, also, that no Conference shall be denied the privilege of one ministerial and one lay delegate.

If your body shall recommend this by a two-third vote, and it shall receive the necessary concurrent recommendation of three fourths of the members of the several Annual Conferences, then the Electoral Conferences of 1891-92 may elect representatives in equal number with the ministerial, and the General Conference of 1892 may provide for their admission.

(Signed,) 

GEORGE G. REYNOLDS,	WILLIAM DEERING,
ISAAC S. BINGHAM,	PIERCE LANDRY,
WILLIAM W. EVANS,	BENJ. ST. JAS. FRY,
CHARLES C. BINKLEY,	ROBERT BENTLEY.

TO NOMINATE TRUSTEES.

91.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 353.

YOUR Committee, appointed to nominate trustees for various institutions of the Church, beg leave to report the following nominations:

I. FOR TRUSTEES OF JOHN STREET CHURCH.—Edward Allen, Wm. Collins, John Bentley, James Wright, B. M. Tilton, Walter E. Baily, Reece B. Gwillem, James S. Conard, William H. De Puy.

II. TRUSTEES OF DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—Class of 1892—to fill vacancies.—Rev. Wm. Griffin, Wm. Connell, J. Taylor Gause, Mark Hoyt. Class of 1896—to fill vacancies.—John M. Cornell, George I. Seney. Class of 1900 : *Ministers*.—D. A. Goodsell, Charles H. Fowler, A. D. Vail, M. D'C. Crawford, Edward J. Gray, Charles S. Harrower, Henry Spellmeyer. *Laymen*.—George J. Ferry, Clinton B. Fisk, Ezra B. Tuttle, Anderson Fowler, Stephen Greene, Daniel Bowen, Franklin Murphy.

III. TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Time to expire, 1896 : *Ministers*.—J. M. Walden, J. M. Trimble, J. H. Bayliss. *Laymen*.—Amos Shinkle, P. M. Arthur, John Cochnewer.

IV. TRUSTEES OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Class of 1892—to fill vacancy.—Joseph Stout, in place of Oliver Hoyt, deceased. Class of 1896—to fill vacancies.—Bishop John F. Hurst, in place of Bishop W. L. Harris, deceased. The Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, in place of William M. Frysinger, resigned. John D. Slayback, in place of Francis H. Root, resigned. Class of 1900.—Bishop E. G. Andrews, Rev. A. S. Hunt, C. C. North, James Long.

DECORATION DAY.

92.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 365.

THE Committee appointed to formulate a paper expressive of the sense of the General Conference concerning Decoration Day present the following :

Whereas, Decoration Day has been set apart by our National Government in memory of our soldiers who fought in the war for the suppression of armed rebellion against the Government ; and

Whereas, Members of the Grand Army of the Republic all over this land have this day, with patriotic devotion, strewn flowers on the graves of the brave men who died for their country ; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church places on record its estimate of the importance of "Memorial Day," because it is designed to perpetuate the memory of the heroic achievements of our soldiers in the civil war for the preservation of the Union.

2. That we remember with gratitude the invaluable services rendered to the National Government by our fallen soldiers, and that we renew our devotion to all the great principles made glorious by their death, and that to the vast multitude bereaved, who have been reminded this day with renewed sorrow of their loss, we express our sympathy and love for them. To the God of the widow and the fatherless we shall ever pray.

PLAN OF ORGANIZING GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

93.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 365.

Resolved, That in view of the complications of the question, and the late period of the session at which we have arrived, we deem it impracticable at this time to suggest any new plan for the appointment and organization of the Standing Committees.

ARMY CHAPLAINS.

94.—REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 352.

Whereas, It is the practice of Christian nations to recognize the religious and moral needs of their armies and to provide for the ministration to them, of the ordinances of religion, and for the religious instruction of their officers and soldiers, through ministers of the Gospel supported by the State; and

Whereas, The United States has only partially done this by making provisions for chaplains, heretofore in very inadequate numbers, and, in very many cases, without due regard to individual fitness for that office; and

Whereas, There are 135 posts and stations, as shown by the *United States Army Register* for 1888, and but 34 chaplains provided for all; and

Whereas, The provision made by the United States for the support of its army chaplains is nearly the same for all, of whatever age or length of service, and gives them no prospect or hope of advancement; and

Whereas, It is the duty of the Churches to present the needs of the army in this matter to our Congress;

Resolved, 1. That we believe it to be the duty of the Government, in order to promote morality and religion in the army, to provide chaplains in suitable numbers and of suitable qualifications for the army, and we respectfully recommend to Congress that provision be made by law for a corps of at least one hundred chaplains for the army, on the general plan of the medical corps now existing in the army; we believe that the need for this corps of chaplains is urgent and should be met without delay.

2. That we also recommend that due provision be made by law for securing suitable ministers for the corps of chaplains by examination of candidates by army chaplains experienced in the peculiar needs and requirements of the military service; we

believe that no chaplain should be appointed by the President except upon the advice of such examiners.

3. We believe that the peculiar duties of army chaplains require to be begun by the chaplain early in his ministry, with health, strength of character, and thorough preparation for the work, which is very different, in many of its modes and relations, from the ordinary labors of the ministry, and that the methods for appointment of army chaplains should secure these qualifications ; in return for these requirements we believe there should be provision made for advancement (analogous to the advancement to larger and more influential churches which exists in the Church at large) of duly qualified chaplains who have served faithfully, efficiently, and long ; this after examination by their own corps, as now for medical officers.

4. That we believe the failure of army chaplains to achieve more success in their labors has been largely due to their isolation and lack of opportunities for consultation for mutual advice, assistance, and encouragement, as is the universal practice in the ministry, and that provision should be made for one or more annual assemblies for conference of army chaplains with a view to promote the success of their labors ; we believe very large benefits will result from such a conference, by enabling chaplains to compare methods, exchange views, instruct novices, inspire the discouraged, and devise improved methods of work.

C.

MANAGERS AND TRUSTEES.

1.—BOARD OF MANAGERS OF MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
JOURNAL, PAGE 365.The BISHOPS, *Ex Officio.*

Thomas Bowman,	J. M. Walden,	H. W. Warren,	J. N. FitzGerald,
R. S. Foster,	W. F. Mallalieu,	C. D. Foss,	I. W. Joyce,
S. M. Merrill,	C. H. Fowler,	J. F. Hurst,	J. P. Newman,
E. G. Andrews,	J. H. Vincent,	W. X. Ninde,	D. A. Goodsell.
Ministers.			Laymen.
Daniel Wise,	James M. King,	Enoch L. Fancher,	Anderson Fowler,
M. D'C. Crawford,	Henry A. Buttz,	James H. Taft,	Ezra B. Tuttle,
Albert S. Hunt,	Charles S. Coit,	Hiram M. Forrester,	Charles Scott,
Lewis R. Dunn,	Samuel F. Upham,	John S. McLean,	Alden Speare,
Albert D. Vail,	Watson L. Phillips,	John French,	William Hoyt,
Aaron K. Sanford,	Thomas H. Burch,	Charles C. North,	Peter A. Welsh,
John Miley,	Gilbert H. Gregory,	Gilbert Oakley,	Wm. H. Falconer,
John B. Merwin,	Andrew Longacre,	Oliver H. P. Archer,	William I. Preston,
Christian F. Grimm,	John F. Goucher,	George J. Ferry,	J. E. Searles, Jr.,
Richard Van Horne,	James R. Day,	John Stephenson,	James Floy,
Alexander L. Bricc,	Chas. S. Harrower,	Geo. G. Reynolds,	John Elliott,
James M. Buckley,	Henry A. Monroe,	Clinton B. Fisk,	A. E. Conover,
Otis H. Tiffany,	Benjamin M. Adams,	John M. Phillips,	J. Milton Cornell,
George G. Saxe,	Daniel R. Lowrie,	John II. Bentley,	Samuel C. Pullman,
Sandford Hunt,	George F. Eaton,	Leviel Skidmore,	Henry W. Knight,
John B. Graw,	J. W. Mendenhall.	John D. Slayback,	Richard Grant.

2.—BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION. JOURNAL, PAGE 365.

	Ministers.		Laymen.
A. J. Kynett,	J. Welch,	T. T. Tasker,	G. W. Boughton,
W. C. Robinson,	J. M. Hinson,	C. Hieskell,	G. Gillespie,
Joseph Mason,	J. Dickerson,	L. C. Simon,	S. Greene,
S. W. Thomas,	S. Barnes.	James Long,	T. M. Peirce,
T. C. Murphy,	C. W. Buoy,	Robert England,	B. F. Archer,
W. J. Paxson,	G. K. Morris,	Joseph Thompson,	R. E. Pattison,
J. B. McCullough,	S. M. Vernon,	D. F. Bowen,	G. E. Palen,
S. Pancoast,	W. C. Webb,	W. G. Spencer,	T. Bradley,
W. B. Wood,	G. B. Wight,	J. F. Keen,	J. Gillinder,
W. Swindells,	J. L. Sooy,	W. H. Stilton,	W. C. Hamilton,
J. S. J. McConnell,	J. T. Satchell,	M. E. Clarke,	D. W. Bartine,
J. B. Quigg,	J. F. Crouch,	J. E. James,	T. L. De Bow,
James Morrow,	J. F. Meredith,	George Illman,	J. Henry Smyth,
T. B. Neely,	C. W. Bickley,	T. M. Adams,	M. F. Middleton,
J. B. Graw,	E. K. Young,	H. G. Ziegler,	C. C. Hancock,
George Cuinnmins,	W. H. Coffey.	L. D. Brown,	Charles Coulston.

**3.—MANAGERS OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION. JOURNAL,
PAGE 365.**

Ministers.

D. P. Kidder,	J. H. Knowles,
W. H. De Puy,	Asbury Lowrey,
G. H. Whitney,	F. M. North,
H. M. Simpson,	S. Van Benschoten,
G. L. Taylor,	J. E. Cookman,
W. C. Steele,	S. H. Smith,
J. C. Thomas,	Merritt Hulburd,
Alexander McLean,	W. L. Hoagland,
W. T. Hill,	Henry Kastendieck,
B. M. Adams,	A. J. Palmer,
Alexander Craig,	O. A. Brown,
Francis Bottome,	G. P. Mains,
J. W. Ackerly,	C. J. North,
G. E. Stowbridge,	H. E. Burns,
J. S. Chadwick,	J. R. Thompson,
C. R. Barnes,	John Krantz.

Laymen.

Joseph Longking,	James McGee,
C. R. Disosway,	William Baldwin,
Ira Perego,	George Crouch,
B. F. Clark,	G. H. Cannon,
E. S. Halsted,	George Sproal,
Daniel Denham,	C. W. Turner,
Thomas Nicholson,	E. Reinhardt,
A. G. Newman,	S. W. Clark,
John E. Stevens,	R. S. Anderson,
J. E. Searles, Jr.,	William Beach,
W. D. Cowan,	G. W. Smith,
T. G. Kimm, M.D.,	Joseph Fettretch,
L. P. Nostrand,	J. E. Ronig,
A. H. Creagh,	W. G. McDonald,
C. P. Armstrong,	J. A. Pandersford,
R. R. Doherty,	A. B. Rogers.

4.—MANAGERS OF TRACT SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGE 365.

Ministers.

George Hollis,	J. G. Oakley,
J. B. Faulks,	S. H. Smith,
Ichabod Simmons,	J. E. Cookman,
Nicholas Vansant,	D. W. Couch,
Thomas Lodge,	C. E. Miller,
A. C. Morehouse,	S. L. Beiler,
W. W. Bowdish,	R. S. Pardington,
C. P. Corner,	Merritt Hulburd,
D. R. Lowrie,	James Montgomery.
R. S. Arndt,	H. A. Monroe,
Sandford Hunt,	E. S. Osbon,
William Day,	J. E. Gorse,
G. H. Goodsell,	De Los Lull,
John Johns,	H. A. M. Henderson,
W. McK. Darwood,	W. E. Ketcham,
George Abele,	Field Hermance.

Laymen.

William Truslow,	W. H. Harris,
J. O. Fowler,	Gilbert Oakley,
Hiram Merritt,	M. H. Smith,
E. B. Treat,	R. W. Courtenay,
John Bentley,	Dr. C. C. Moore,
S. B. Ransom,	L. H. Baldwin,
D. S. Mead,	M. F. Boland,
J. D. Felter,	E. K. Bangs,
H. G. Fay,	R. A. Storrs,
W. R. Walkley,	T. B. Tappen,
Nathan Ulman,	H. B. Browne,
William Anderson,	G. M. Richardson,
C. E. Hartshorne,	Joseph Graydon,
Richard Lavery,	William Balfour,
S. L. Russell,	W. P. Sandford,
Richard Grant,	A. Carmichael, Jr.

5.—MANAGERS OF FREEDMEN'S AID AND SOUTHERN EDUCATION SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGE 365.

John M. Walden,	
Amos Shinkle,	
Jerem'h Bayliss,	
Richard S. Rust,	
Wm. P. Stowe,	
Joseph Courtney,	
Henry Liebhart,	
Wm. F. Boyd,	
John D. Walsh,	
Alexander Martin,	
Wm. H. Craig,	
Thomas H. Pearce,	

M. B. Hagans,	
Earl Cranston,	
Wm. L. Hypes,	
Francis S. Hoyt,	
Joseph C. Hartzell,	
E. W. T. Hammond,	
Jas. M. Shumpert,	
Jacob Krehbiel,	
Archer Brown,	
Thomas C. Carter,	
Wm. H. Hickman,	
D. W. Hayes.	

**6.—GENERAL BOOK COMMITTEE FOR 1888-92. JOURNAL,
PAGE 356.**

Districts.	Names.	Conferences.
I.	G. S. Chadbourne.....	New England.
II.	P. C. Lounsbury.....	New York East.
III.	L. C. Quaal.....	Central New York.
IV.	H. H. Moore.....	Erie.
V.	W. F. Whitlock.....	North Ohio.
VI.	E. W. S. Peek.....	Washington.
VII.	Clem Studebaker.....	North-west Indiana.
VIII.	C. G. Truesdell	Rock River.
IX.	T. McK. Stuart.....	Des Moines.
X.	D. H. Moore	Colorado.
XI.	I. B. Scott	Texas.
XII.	W. H. Webster.....	Missouri.
XIII.	C. A. Loeber	Chicago German.,
XIV.	W. S. Harrington	Oregon.

**7.—MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL MISSIONARY AND CHURCH
EXTENSION COMMITTEES FOR 1888-92.
JOURNAL, PAGE 356.**

Districts.	Names.	Conferences.
I.	J. M. Durrell.....	New Hampshire.
II.	G. S. Hare	New York.
III.	W. F. Markham.....	Northern New York.
IV.	G. E. Hite	West Virginia.
V.	J. M. Trimble	North Ohio.
VI.	W. F. Speake.....	Baltimore.
VII.	J. S. Tevis	South-east Indiana.
VIII.	G. H. Foster	Wisconsin.
IX.	Robert Forbes	Minnesota.
X.	J. B. Maxfield	North Nebraska.
XI.	T. B. Ford.....	Arkansas.
XII.	J. H. Lockwood	North-west Kansas.
XIII.	Christian Blinn	East German.
XIV.	M. M. Bovard.....	Southern California.

**8.—MANAGERS OF THE BOARD OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS.
JOURNAL, PAGE 366.**

Ministers.	Laymen.
Luke Hitchcock, F. M. Bristol,	William Deering, W. H. Craig,
E. M. Boering, W. P. Stowe,	E. H. Gammon, Otis Handy,
W. C. Willing, T. L. Flood,	R. D. Fowler, S. A. Kean,
Arthur Edwards, C. G. Truesdell,	J. B. Hobbs, H. J. Thompson,
W. C. Daudy, H. B. Ridgaway,	O. H. Horton, H. Higgenbotham,
J. M. Caldwell, Lewis Curts.	H. S. Toule, Grant Goodrich.

**9.—PUBLISHING COMMITTEE OF THE PITTSBURG CHRISTIAN
ADVOCATE. JOURNAL, PAGE 362.**

Pittsburg Conference.....	R. T. Miller, B. F. Beazzell, S. T. Mitchell.
Erie Conference	R. S. Boreland, J. N. Fradenburg.
East Ohio Conference	J. I. Wilson, E. F. Edmunds.
West Virginia Conference.....	W. R. White, J. M. Warden.

10.—PUBLISHING COMMITTEE OF THE CALIFORNIA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. JOURNAL, PAGE 362.

H. C. Benson, James A. Clayton, Charles Goodall, R. S. Cantine,
T. P. Bradshaw.

**11.—TRUSTEES OF JOHN STREET CHURCH. JOURNAL,
PAGE 353.**

Edward Allen, Wm. Collins, John Bentley, James Wright,
B. M. Tilton, Walter E. Baily, Reece B. Gwillem, James S. Conard,
William H. De Puy.

**12.—TRUSTEES OF DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
JOURNAL, PAGE 353.**

Class of 1892—to fill vacancies: Rev. Wm. Griffin, Wm. Connell, J. Taylor Gause,
Mark Hoyt.

Class of 1896—to fill vacancies: John M. Cornell, George I. Seney.

Class of 1900—*Ministers*: D. A. Goodsell, Charles H. Fowler, A. D. Vail, M.D.C.
Crawford, Edward J. Gray, Charles S. Harrower, Henry Spellmyer.
Laymen: George J. Ferry, Clinton B. Fisk, Ezra B. Tuttle, Stephen Greene,
Daniel Bowen, Franklin Murphy.

**13.—TRUSTEES OF BOARD OF EDUCATION. JOURNAL,
PAGE 353.**

Class of 1892—to fill vacancy: Joseph Stout, in place of Oliver Hoyt, deceased.

Class of 1896—to fill vacancies: Bishop John F. Hurst, in place of Bishop W. L.
Harris, deceased; the Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, in place of William M. Frysinger,
resigned; John D. Slayback, in place of Francis H. Root, resigned.

Class of 1900: Bishop E. G. Andrews, Rev. A. S. Hunt, C. C. North, James
Long.

14.—TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Term expires in 1892—*Ministers*: Luke Hitchcock, C. W. Ketcham, Earl Cranston.
Laymen: Marcellus B. Hagans, Will Cumbback, P. M. Bigney.

Term expires in 1896—*Ministers*: J. M. Walden, Joseph M. Trimble, J. H. Bayliss.
Laymen: P. M. Arthur, John Cochower, Amos Shinkle.

D.

BALLOTS FOR OFFICERS.

BALLOT FOR BISHOPS.

1.—FIRST BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 314.

Whole number of votes cast, 447; necessary to a choice, 298.
 J. H. Vincent received 215; J. N. FitzGerald, 195; D. A. Goodsell, 158; J. P. Newman, 156; I. W. Joyce, 145; C. H. Payne, 130; J. M. King, 128; E. Cranston, 128; A. J. Kynett, 119; H. A. Buttz, 115; J. W. Hamilton, 86; T. C. Carter, 63; S. F. Upham, 60; J. R. Day, 48; C. N. Sims, 47; C. C. McCabe, 44; E. W. S. Peck, 42; A. Martin, 38; T. B. Neely, 37; J. O. Peck, 30; J. M. Thoburn, 17; J. Todd, 15; J. H. Bayliss, 15; D. Dorchester, 13; W. Taylor, 12; A. B. Leonard, 12; C. P. Masden, 12; L. R. Fiske, 10; J. M. Buckley, 9; W. N. McElroy, 9; W. Whitfield, 9; D. W. C. Huntington, 8; E. W. S. Hammond, 7; A. E. P. Albert, 7; E. J. Gray, 5; W. H. Olin, 5; L. C. Queal, 5; J. C. Hartzell, 5; O. H. Tiffany, 4.

Each of the following received three votes: T. B. Ford, G. W. Hughey, A. S. Hunt, W. Swindells, D. Jones, and C. W. Smith.

The following received two each: S. E. Pendleton, G. S. Chadboume, J. Lanahan, J. B. Graw, W. F. Whitlock, J. E. Wilson, J. F. Goucher, and W. A. Spencer.

The following received one vote each: C. E. Felton, A. H. Axtell, E. R. Dille, T. L. Flood, J. M. Reid, G. S. Hare, A. T. Adams, A. W. Pottle, C. O. Fisher, W. R. Forbes, L. M. Vernon, J. Braden, J. S. Tevis, J. W. Locke, G. Elliott, C. G. Trusdell, W. F. King, A. Martin, J. H. Hargis, J. S. Smart, J. W. Johnson, C. O. Bishop, W. E. Brush, J. H. Liebhart, H. B. Ridgaway, A. A. Johnson, L. B. Bates, D. H. Moore, and A. Wheeler.

2.—SECOND BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 315.

Whole number of votes, 443; necessary to a choice, 296.

J. H. Vincent received 283; J. N. FitzGerald, 274; J. P. Newman, 229; I. W. Joyce, 217; D. A. Goodsell, 212; Earl Cranston, 144; C. H. Payne, 137; H. A. Buttz, 116; A. J. Kynett, 110; J. M. King, 108; J. W. Hamilton, 68; S. F. Upham, 37; T. C. Carter, 36; J. R. Day, 28; C. N. Sims, 27; E. W. S. Peck, 27; C. C. McCabe, 24; Alexander Martin, 18; T. B. Neely, 16; J. O. Peck, 15; Jacob Todd, 9; J. M. Thoburn, 7; D. Dorchester, 7; William Taylor, 5; A. B. Leonard, 5; W. Whitfield, 4; J. H. Bayliss, 4; E. W. S. Hammond, 3; D. Jones, 3.

The following received one vote each: J. C. Hartzell, Manier Haines, A. E. P. Albert.

3.—THIRD BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 316.

Whole number of votes, 459; necessary to a choice, 306.

J. H. Vincent, 311; J. N. FitzGerald, 310; I. W. Joyce, 260; D. A. Goodsell, 250; J. P. Newman, 227; C. H. Payne, 148; E. Cranston, 143; H. A. Buttz, 111; A. J. Kynett, 108; J. M. King, 71; J. W. Hamilton, 35; T. C. Carter, 28; E. W. S. Peck, 28; C. C. McCabe, 12; C. N. Sims, 10; S. F. Upham, 10; J. R. Day, 9; T. B. Neely, 9.

The following received four votes: S. Martin, A. Todd.

The following received three votes: J. O. Peck, A. B. Leonard, A. E. P. Albert.

The following received two votes: W. Taylor, D. Dorchester, J. H. Bayliss, J. M. Buckley, E. W. S. Hammond.

The following received one vote: J. C. Hartzell, W. Whitfield, S. McGerald, H. Graham, W. H. Olin, J. Braden, W. M. Ford, W. Brush, W. Swindells, D. F. Barnes, J. M. Reid, J. M. Thoburn, D. Jones.

4.—FOURTH BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 316.

Whole number of votes, 434; necessary to a choice, 290.

I. W. Joyce received 265; D. A. Goodsell, 257; J. P. Newman, 218; C. H. Payne, 126; E. Cranston, 112; H. A. Buttz, 63; A. J. Kynett, 61; J. M. King, 18; T. C. Carter, 13; E. W. S. Peck, 12; J. W. Hamilton, 10; J. R. Day, 3.

The following received two each: C. N. Sims, C. C. McCabe, J. Todd, J. H. Bayliss, S. F. Upham.

5.—FIFTH BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 319.

Whole number of votes cast, 449; necessary to a choice, 300.

I. W. Joyce received 326; D. A. Goodsell, 286; J. P. Newman, 237; C. H. Payne, 167; E. Cranston, 119; H. A. Buttz, 41; A. J. Kynett, 38; J. M. King, 9; E. W. S. Peck, 5; J. W. Hamilton, 4; J. R. Day, 3; J. Todd, 3; J. H. Bayliss, 2; A. Martin, 2; W. T. Atkinson, 2; S. F. Upham, 1.

A. E. P. Albert, T. C. Carter, and W. H. Olin one each.

6.—SIXTH BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 320.

Whole number of votes cast, 437; necessary to a choice, 292.

J. P. Newman received 252; D. A. Goodsell, 250; C. H. Payne, 145; E. Cranston, 138; A. J. Kynett, 45; H. A. Buttz, 19; E. W. S. Peck, 12; J. M. King, 10; A. E. P. Albert, 5; J. W. Hamilton, 3.

A. Martin, J. Todd, C. J. Little, each received two votes.

E. W. S. Hammond, A. B. Leonard, D. Jones, G. H. Bridgman, — Steele, T. C. Carter, each received one vote.

7.—SEVENTH BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 321.

Whole number of votes cast, 441; necessary to a choice, 294.

J. P. Newman received 253; D. A. Goodsell, 253; E. Cranston, 156; C. H. Payne, 135; A. J. Kynett, 35; E. W. S. Peck, 12; H. A. Buttz, 9.

J. M. King and W. Whitfield each received four votes.

A. E. P. Albert and E. W. S. Hammond each received two votes.

J. R. Day, J. Pullman, T. C. Carter, A. Martin, W. Gardner, J. W. Hamilton, C. H. Jackson, D. Jones and J. Todd each received one vote.

8.—EIGHTH BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 322.

Whole number of votes cast, 441; necessary to a choice, 294.

J. P. Newman received 262; D. A. Goodsell, 257; Earl Cranston, 185; C. H. Payne, 96; A. J. Kynett, 31; E. W. S. Peck, 13; H. A. Buttz, 12.

J. Graw, T. C. Carter, J. H. Bayliss, E. W. S. Hammond, each received two votes.

J. O. Peck, J. R. Day, H. B. Ridgaway, J. Todd, J. Warden, A. Martin, W. Gardner, W. H. Olin, A. E. P. Albert, one each.

9.—NINTH BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 323.

Whole number of votes cast, 439; necessary to a choice, 293.

J. P. Newman received 272; D. A. Goodsell, 267; E. Cranston, 211; C. H. Payne, 49; A. J. Kynett, 27; E. W. S. Peck, 17; H. A. Buttz, 12.

A. E. P. Albert, J. D. Hammond and J. Graw each received two votes.

J. M. King, J. Todd, C. C. McCabe, W. Whitfield, J. C. Hartzell, and J. C. Jackson received one vote each.

10.—TENTH BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 323.

Whole number of votes cast, 435; necessary to a choice, 290.

J. P. Newman received 274; D. A. Goodsell, 267; E. Cranston, 216; C. H. Payne, 33; A. J. Kynett, 24; H. H. Buttz, 16; E. W. S. Peck, 16.

A. E. P. Albert, J. W. Hamilton, J. Graw, and T. C. Carter received two each, and W. Taylor, J. Todd, J. M. Buckley, J. M. King, J. D. Hammond, and J. H. Bayliss one each.

11.—ELEVENTH BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 324.

Whole number of votes cast, 433; necessary to a choice, 289.

J. P. Newman received 276; D. A. Goodsell, 213; E. Cranston, 168; A. J. Kynett, 79; C. H. Payne, 43; E. W. S. Peck, 26; H. A. Buttz, 25; T. B. Neely, 8; J. Todd, 4; J. W. Locke, 3; J. R. Day, 3.

M. L. Gates, J. S. Tevis, A. E. P. Albert, I. Simmons, H. Eaton, J. Pullman, C. G. Truesdell, and J. W. Hamilton received one each.

12.—TWELFTH BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 325.

Whole number of votes cast, 441 ; necessary to a choice, 294.
 J. P. Newman received 277 ; D. A. Goodsell, 217 ; E. Cranston, 142 ; A. J. Kynett, 100 ; C. H. Payne, 50 ; E. W. S. Peck, 27 ; H. A. Buttz, 26 ; T. B. Neely, 6 ; E. W. S. Hammond, 6 ; J. Todd, 5.

J. Pullman, J. W. Locke, J. H. Burch, J. R. Day, and W. F. Steele, received two each ; and D. S. Monroe, I. Simmons, J. M. Buckley, W. R. Latrobe, B. C. Swartz, C. G. Truesdell, and A. Martin one each.

13.—THIRTEENTH BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 325.

Whole number of votes cast, 437 ; necessary to a choice, 292.
 J. P. Newman received 285 ; D. A. Goodsell, 215 ; E. Cranston, 125 ; A. J. Kynett, 120 ; C. H. Payne, 60 ; H. A. Buttz, 23 ; E. W. S. Peck, 15 ; J. Todd, 8 ; — Jones, 6 ; T. B. Neely, 4.

C. S. Walden and E. W. S. Hammond each two ; and J. R. Day, J. Leeper, J. M. King, S. F. Upham, C. C. McCabe, A. Edwards, A. E. P. Albert, and J. M. Buckley each one.

14.—FOURTEENTH BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 325.

Whole number of votes cast, 438 ; necessary to a choice, 292.
 J. P. Newman received 320 ; D. A. Goodsell, 203 ; A. J. Kynett, 140 ; Earl Cranston, 100 ; C. H. Payne, 50 ; H. A. Buttz, 16 ; E. W. S. Peck, 19 ; Jacob Todd, 5 ; T. B. Neely, 5.

A. Martin, J. Leeper, J. R. Day, J. L. Waller, I. B. Scott, J. H. Burch, D. F. Bristol, J. M. Buckley, D. Jones, J. W. Hamilton, R. Bentley, A. E. P. Albert, D. J. Le Sourd, L. R. Fiske, and B. C. Swartz.

15.—FIFTEENTH BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 325.

Whole number of votes cast, 436 ; necessary to a choice, 291.
 D. A. Goodsell received 237 ; A. J. Kynett, 97 ; E. Cranston, 69 ; C. H. Payne, 18 ; E. W. S. Peck, 8 ; H. A. Buttz, 3.

Several others each one. (Not named by the tellers.—Ed.)

16.—SIXTEENTH BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 325.

Whole number of votes cast, 430 ; necessary to a choice, 287.
 D. A. Goodsell received 313 ; A. J. Kynett, 63 ; E. Cranston, 40 ; C. H. Payne, 5 ; E. W. S. Peck, 4 ; H. A. Buttz, 3 ; J. H. Bayliss, 1.

BALLOT FOR BOOK AGENTS.**17.—BOOK AGENTS AT NEW YORK. JOURNAL, PAGE 330.**

Whole number of votes cast, 423 ; necessary to a choice, 212.
 J. M. Phillips received 362 ; Sandford Hunt, 344 ; Homer Eaton, 93 ; T. W. Durston, 26 ; D. H. Carroll, 5 ; L. R. Fiske, 1 ; D. S. Monroe, 1.

18.—BOOK AGENTS AT CINCINNATI. JOURNAL, PAGE 330.

Whole number of votes cast, 362; necessary to a choice, 182.

Earl Cranston received 333; W. P. Stowe, 183; D. F. Barnes, 98; Leroy A. Belt, 75; S. H. Pye, 18; D. S. Monroe, 55; W. S. Harrington, 15; J. D. Hammond, 14; Robert Forbes, 11; William Koeneke, 7.

BALLOT FOR MISSIONARY BISHOP.**19.—MISSIONARY BISHOP FOR INDIA AND MALAYSIA.
JOURNAL, PAGE 332.**

Whole number of votes cast, 410; necessary to a choice, 206.

J. M. Thoburn received 286; Dennis Osborne, 36, Wm. Butler, 24; J. M. Buckley, 21; T. B. Neely, 13; E. W. Parker, 7; J. B. Graw, 5; J. M. Walden, 3; E. W. S. Hammond, 2; D. Jones, 2; L. P. Jacobs, 2.

The following received each one vote: T. L. Flood, C. C. McCabe, Sia Sek Ong, J. Lanahan, A. B. Leonard, J. P. Newman, A. J. Kynett, and S. W. Thomas.

BALLOT FOR SECRETARIES AND EDITORS.**20.—MISSIONARY SECRETARIES. JOURNAL, PAGE 333.**

Whole number of votes cast, 415; necessary to a choice, 208.

C. C. McCabe received 355; J. W. Hamilton, 149; J. O. Peck, 129; J. M. Reid, 110; A. B. Leonard, 107; T. B. Neely, 105; W. A. Spencer, 73; J. B. Graw, 48; W. H. Olin, 41; R. Bentley, 32; J. Todd, 26; Horace Reed, 20; G. S. Hare, 19; J. F. Goucher, 5; H. H. Moore, 4; C. H. Payne, 3.

J. R. Day, S. E. Pendleton, L. C. Queal, D. S. Monroe, each received one vote.

21.—SECOND BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 334.

Whole number of votes cast, 395; necessary to a choice, 198.

J. O. Peck received 174: J. W. Hamilton, 138; A. B. Leonard, 136; J. M. Reid, 112; T. B. Neely, 81; W. A. Spencer, 56; J. B. Graw, 19; J. M. Bentley, 16; W. H. Olin, 13; H. H. Moore, 9.

Revs. J. Todd, J. F. Goucher, and H. Reed received 6 each; G. S. Hare received 3 and W. T. Smith 2; Dennis Osborne, D. S. Monroe, J. M. Buckley, and D. F. Barnes received one each.

22.—THIRD BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 335.

Whole number of votes cast, 357; necessary to a choice, 179.

J. O. Peck received 223; A. B. Leonard, 184; J. W. Hamilton, 149; J. M. Reid, 126; T. B. Neely, 51; W. A. Spencer, 37; J. B. Graw, 12; W. H. Olin, 8; Robert Bentley, 5; H. H. Moore, 4; J. Todd, 3; J. C. Jackson, 2.

23.—CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION. JOURNAL, PAGE 334.

Whole number of votes cast, 383 ; necessary to a choice, 192.

A. J. Kynett, 334 ; W. A. Spencer, 25 ; E. W. S. Hammond, 6 ; C. O. Fisher, 2 ; J. H. Bayliss, 2 ; J. M. Buckley, 2 ; T. B. Neely, 2 ; J. B. Graw, 2 ; C. S. Walden, 2.

W. J. Paxson, J. Todd, W. H. Olin, W. Swindells, T. A. Fortson, and J. Lanahan each received one vote.

24.—CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION AND TRACT SOCIETY. FIRST BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 335.

Whole number of votes cast, 401 ; necessary to a choice, 201.

J. L. Hurlbut received 123 ; J. C. W. Coxe, 98 ; J. M. Freeman, 74 ; W. Swindells, 55 ; J. E. Gilbert, 34 ; T. P. Marsh, 11.

Revs. T. B. Neely and F. M. Bristol each received two votes. Rev. J. F. Marshall and J. B. Graw each received one vote.

25.—SECOND BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 336.

Whole number of votes cast, 398 ; necessary to a choice, 200.

J. L. Hurlbut received 234 ; J. C. W. Coxe, 105 ; J. E. Gilbert, 14 ; W. Swindells, 43 ; T. P. Marsh, 1 ; J. B. Graw, 1.

26.—EDITOR OF THE METHODIST REVIEW. FIRST BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 336.

Whole number of votes cast, 406 ; necessary to a choice, 204.

J. W. Mendenhall received 203 ; C. J. Little, 95 ; R. A. Wheatley, 35 ; J. H. Potts, 27 ; A. Wheeler, 19 ; H. H. Moore, 12 ; George Prentice, 10.

J. W. Hamilton, D. H. Wheeler, D. Wise, and —— Knox each received one vote.

27.—SECOND BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 337.

Whole number of votes cast, 362 ; necessary to a choice, 182.

J. W. Mendenhall received 291 ; C. J. Little, 80 ; R. A. Wheatley, 10 ; J. H. Potts, 10 ; A. Wheeler, 7 ; G. Prentice, 5 ; H. H. Moore, 2.

R. D. Utter and L. Curts one each.

28.—EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. JOURNAL, PAGE 337.

Whole number of votes cast, 395 ; necessary to a choice, 198.

J. M. Buckley received 284 ; Miss Frances E. Willard, 105 ; T. B. Neely, 2.

J. C. Hartzell, J. W. Hamilton, Charles J. Little, D. H. Moore received one vote each.

**29.—BALLOT FOR EDITOR OF WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.
JOURNAL, PAGE 338.**

Whole number of votes cast, 381; necessary to a choice, 191.
 J. H. Bayliss received 341; Frances E. Willard, 16; F. S. Hoyt, 5; William Swindells, 3; F. McChesney, 2; J. C. W. Coxe, 2.
 T. C. Carter, A. Wheeler, J. E. Gilbert, W. H. Thomas, C. O. Fisher, W. H. Crogman, W. F. Whitlock, E. Cranston, T. B. Neely, J. Krehbiel, J. M. Trimble, L. C. Queal each received one.

**30. — EDITOR OF NORTH-WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.
JOURNAL, PAGE 338.**

Whole number of votes cast, 359; necessary to a choice, 180.
 Arthur Edwards, 333; C. F. Creighton, 6; N. H. Axtell, 4; Frances E. Willard, 4; J. C. W. Coxe, 2; W. H. Thomas, 3; — Whitlock, 2; — Gardner, ; 2.
 S. C. Upshaw, J. S. Smart, A. Wheeler each received one vote.

**31.—CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF FREEDMEN'S AID AND
SOUTHERN EDUCATION SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGE 340.**

Whole number of votes cast, 392; necessary to a choice, 197.
 J. C. Hartsell received 242; R. S. Rust, 72; John A. B. Wilson, 65.
 W. I. Cogshall and J. W. Hamilton each received two votes.
 W. A. Spencer, W. M. Frysinger, T. B. Neely, E. W. S. Hammond, J. C. Floyd, W. T. Smith, and G. W. Gray each received one vote.

**32.—EDITOR OF CENTRAL CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. JOURNAL,
PAGE 341.**

Whole number of votes cast, 372; necessary to a choice, 187.
 B. St. James Fry received 246; W. T. Smith, 122.
 R. S. Rust, T. A. Fortson, A. E. P. Albert, and J. C. W. Coxe each received one vote.

**33.—EDITOR OF PITTSBURG CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. JOURNAL,
PAGE 342.**

Whole number of votes cast, 366; necessary to a choice, 184.
 Charles W. Smith received 341; E. D. Whitlock, 8; M. D. Hawes, 4; C. A. Loeber, 2.
 A. E. P. Albert, J. M. Buckley, Miss Frances E. Willard, E. M. Mills, T. A. Fortson, S. C. Upshaw, J. H. Potts, one each.
 Blank, four.

**34. — EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.
JOURNAL, PAGE 342.**

Whole number of votes cast, 382; necessary to a choice, 192.
 O. H. Warren received 214; E. M. Mills, 129; G. L. Taylor,

31; R. R. Doherty, 3; C. A. Loeber, 2; E. W. S. Hammond, 2; A. Wheeler, 1.

**35.—EDITOR OF CALIFORNIA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. JOURNAL,
PAGE 343.**

Whole number of votes cast, 309; necessary to a choice, 155. B. F. Crary received 295.

Revs. E. W. S. Hammond, B. F. Baker, and C. Hedler each 2; J. B. Middleton, Miss Frances Willard, Liebhart, Colvin, Olmstead, and Fisher each received 1.

**36.—EDITOR OF SOUTH-WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.
JOURNAL, PAGE 343.**

Whole number of votes cast, 286; necessary to a choice, 144.

A. E. P. Albert received 261; W. H. Crogman, 3; E. W. S. Hammond, 6.

Revs. Liebhart and Neely each received two votes; and Revs. Craig, Brush, Sooy, Loeber, Cogshall, Rust, Fisher, Marshall, Thomas, Coffee, Wilder, and Miss Willard, one vote.

37.—EDITOR HAUS UND HERD. JOURNAL, PAGE 346.

Whole number of votes cast, 298; necessary to a choice, 150.

Henry J. Liebhart received 278; G. Bell, 4; J. B. Middleton, 4; R. D. Utter, 3; J. Krehbiel, 2; Horace Reed, 2.

E. W. S. Hammond, J. Rothweiler, W. H. Olin, and Miss Frances E. Willard each one, and there was one blank.

**38.—EDITOR OF THE METHODIST ADVOCATE. JOURNAL,
PAGE 345.**

Whole number of votes cast, 302; necessary to a choice, 152.

T. C. Carter, 217; J. M. Walden, 20; T. B. Neely, 12; L. Curts, 11; T. A. Fortson, 7; John Lanahan, 6; F. J. Belcher, 6; J. S. Smart, 4; E. W. S. Peck, 2; O. H. Warren, 2; J. D. Botkin, 2.

D. W. Baker, J. R. Day, Miss Frances Willard, T. Z. Jones, B. F. W. Cozier, D. W. Hayes, and W. H. Crogman each received one vote.

**39.—SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. FIRST
BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 351.**

Whole number of votes cast, 378; necessary to a choice, 190.

C. H. Payne received 120; T. B. Neely, 94; W. F. Whitlock, 26; A. Martin, 21; J. Marvin, 19; Geo. W. Gray, 17; E. J. Gray, 12; L. R. Fiske, 11; G. S. Hare, 10; E. W. S. Peck, 8; G. D. Utter, 7; George Stowbridge, 6; G. P. Mains, 5; D. H. Moore, 5; L. A. Belt, 4; D. W. Hays, 2; C. J. Little, 2; W. S. Harrington, 2.

F. M. Bristol, Miss Frances E. Willard, D. J. Smith, D. W. Couch, W. R. Duncan, C. N. Simis, one each.

40.—SECOND BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 352.

Whole number of votes cast, 314; necessary to a choice, 158. C. H. Payne received 157; T. B. Neely, 132; A. Martin, 13; W. F. Whitlock, 5; J. Marvin, 2. L. A. Belt and J. W. Hamilton one each. Blanks three.

41.—THIRD BALLOT. JOURNAL, PAGE 352.

Whole number of votes cast, 307; necessary to a choice, 154. C. H. Payne received 163; T. B. Neely, 141. W. F. Whitlock, J. Lanahan, and A. Martin each received one vote.

APPENDIX II.

A.—FRATERNAL PROCEEDINGS.

B.—MEMOIRS.

A.

FRATERNAL PROCEEDINGS.

1.—REPORT NO. I OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RECEPTION OF FRATERNAL MESSENGERS. JOURNAL, PAGE 96.

THE Committee respectfully recommend that the Conference hold a special session on Tuesday evening, May 15, at 8 o'clock, to receive the Rev. Charles H. Kelly, Fraternal Messenger from the British Conference, and the Rev. Wesley Guard, fraternal messenger from the Irish Methodist Conference.

2.—REPORT OF THE FRATERNAL MESSENGERS TO THE BRITISH CONFERENCE. JOURNAL, PAGE 162.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The undersigned, who were appointed by the Bishops in obedience to the action of the General Conference of 1884, as fraternal messengers to the British Conference, respectfully report that they reached London in time to witness the opening of the Conference of 1886, which met in the City Road Chapel, and they were in attendance almost daily until its adjournment. They were introduced to the body and assigned to seats upon the platform on the first day of the session, and on the day next succeeding the address of our last General Conference was read at the regular morning session, and ample time was given for each of them to make a personal address. One of your representatives occupied the pulpit in City Road Chapel on the evening of the first Sabbath of the session and the other on the second Sabbath. Both were constantly called upon to participate in public exercises. Bishop Foss not only assisted in the ordination services, but also addressed the candidates. The public reception accorded to your representatives was at all times and in every respect exceedingly cordial, while the hospitality which greeted them in the homes where they were entertained was lavish and genial to the last degree.

The presence of a distinguished representative of the British Wesleyan Conference, to whose address you will gladly listen, renders it needless for us even to allude to the present condition of a church which American Methodists must always regard with filial reverence and love.

CYRUS D. FOSS,
ALBERT S. HUNT.

**3.—ADDRESS OF THE BRITISH CONFERENCE OF 1887. JOURNAL,
PAGE 258.**

To the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, 1888 :

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We duly received at the hands of your distinguished representatives to our Conference in 1886, the Rev. Bishop Foss, D.D., LL.D., and the Rev. Albert S. Hunt, D.D., the address of your last General Conference, and we gladly avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity of expressing to you our grateful appreciation and our hearty and affectionate reciprocation of your fraternal greetings.

Your address, while bearing witness to the abundant harvests with which it has pleased God to reward your toil, is shadowed by the record of losses which, were it not for your confidence in the promises of Him who is "head over all," might seem to be irreparable. The death of Bishop Simpson, one of the noblest sons of American Methodism, of Bishop Wiley, under circumstances so pathetic, and of other scarcely less illustrious men in the ranks both of the ministry and the laity, of whom you have been bereaved since your last meeting, may well sadden your hearts. But if "cast down" you are "not destroyed." Deprived of the presence, the counsels, the zealous co-operation of some of the foremost fathers of your Church, you inherit the inspiration of their example and the imperishable memorials of their faithful service; "for their works do follow them." We, too, sorrowing with you in your sorrows, yet not as those "which have no hope," have been called to mourn over not a few "which are asleep." But, "as sorrowful, yet always rejoicing," we are encouraged to a firmer reliance on Him "who is alive for evermore."

The first of your memorial representatives will long be remembered by us with pleasure and thankfulness. By the stirring eloquence of their public addresses and the impressiveness of their personal character they fully sustained the traditions of the noble succession of men whom the Methodist Episcopal Church has accredited to our Conference as fraternal messengers. We were cheered by the testimony which they bore to the reality and the tenderness of the ties which bind the Methodism of the West to the Methodism of the land of Wesley, and also by the "good tidings of good" which they were able to report from every part of the vast field of your labors. As we heard them "speak in our tongues the wonderful works of God" we were strengthened in the conviction that, in the order of God and by his blessing, the conversion of the world will be brought about through the zeal and devotion of the Anglo-Saxon race. May the Master hasten that blessed consummation!

When we last addressed you you were preparing to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of your organization, and it was our pleasure to express to you our profound interest in the occasion and our hope as to its successful issue. It is now our pleasure to congratulate you on the happy results of that commemoration,

as seen not only in the noble sums of money which were raised for the wider development of your sacred enterprise, but in the quickened zeal of your churches and in the brightened prospect of a closer fellowship of those who in "doctrine, liturgy, and hymnology" are already one. From that memorable Conference at Baltimore in 1884 there gleams the promise of a glorious future.

Full of thankfulness to the Giver of all good we congratulate you on the successful work which you are carrying on by means of your Church Extension Board, your Freedmen's Aid, and your Board of Missions. The statistics of your success in these departments of your organization illustrate the self-denying liberality of your people and the self-sacrificing devotion of your ministers, who, while encountering the difficulties and perils, do not fail to reproduce the heroisms of the earlier enterprises of Western Methodism. The high standard which you have reached in your offerings to your Foreign Mission Fund cannot fail to stimulate the zeal of the churches at large.

We congratulate you, further, on the healthy growth and expansion of your serial and standard literature. Recognizing the enormous power of the press in your country you have utilized it in the circulation of Christian intelligence, the illustration of Christian privilege, and the defense of Christian truth. By your earnest and repeated commendation of fresh enterprises you have furnished one of the most potent antidotes to indifference and looseness of belief; for there is no such check to the progress of selfishness and error as the holy and well directed industry of the consecrated life. We hear, too, with much satisfaction, that you are cherishing other projects which, if not directly spiritual in their aim, are the natural outcome of that philanthropy which inspiration represents as an attribute of God. If "gifts of healing" are no longer the prerogative of the Church she is not the less bound to avail herself of every opportunity of "doing good." The building of a hospital for the sick is an undertaking worthy of Methodism and one which would have gladdened the heart of its founder. In this, as in every other department of your vast and varied enterprise, we pray that you may have the smile of God.

During the four years which have passed away since we last addressed you, our progress, though far from commensurate with the necessities of our mission and the expectations which we are warranted in cherishing, has been steady and hopeful. The long continued depression of trade, the unwonted excitement of political and social life, the unresting activity of the apostles of error, and other influences which we need not indicate, have been prejudicial to our work. Yet our "labor has not been in vain." "Times of refreshing . . . from the presence of the Lord" have been vouchsafed to our fields of toil, and we have been especially cheered by the ready response of our people to the many claims we have made on their liberality and devotion.

The number of full and accredited church members reported to the Conference is 412,298, with 31,470 on trial. If Ireland, our Foreign Missions, and the affiliated Conferences in France, South Africa, and the West Indies be included, the total number of our members is 537,066, with 46,821 on trial. In addition, however, to those who are returned as "full and accredited Church members," there are enrolled in the junior society classes under our care 52,855 members, with 31,470 on trial. These interesting classes represent a very successful endeavor to attach our young people to the Church.

The state of our Sunday-school work is encouraging; we are able to report an increase which is full of promise. The total number of Sunday scholars in connection with Wesleyan Methodism in Great Britain is 892,532. Of these 72,256 are members of society, and 48,352 meet in junior society classes.

The number of teachers and officers employed in this work is 127,763, and the annual cost is a little more £70,000. Our general educational work is not less hopeful. In our primary schools we have 178,152 scholars, with an increase which, in view of the rapid development of public board schools, is not inconsiderable. In our training colleges for day-school teachers there are 227 students of both sexes. We have established several efficient schools and colleges in order to meet the growing demand for middle-class education, and we hope to extend our work in this direction. Our provision for higher education is at present limited, but it is thoroughly appreciated, and will in all probability continue to increase. We have four theological colleges for the training of candidates for our ministry, with an average of about 250 students in residence. Nor do we neglect the orphan and the outcast. The several branches of the Children's Home and Orphanage are full and flourishing.

The statistics of our temperance organizations bear witness to the energy with which this section of our work is cultivated. The number of members enrolled in our adult temperance societies—a number which by no means represents the actual proportion of total abstainers who are connected with us—is 27,087. In our Bands of Hope 322,071 children are enrolled. It is hoped that ere long one Sunday in the year will be set apart by all the Protestant Churches in Great Britain for sermons and special services in the interests of temperance. This arrangement has already been adopted by all Nonconformist Churches.

While cheered by many tokens of the divine blessing on our work in distant lands we regret that our resources are not equal to the persistent and pathetic claims which are made upon us from all quarters of the mission field. A vigorous policy of retrenchment in our expenditure enables us to maintain our ground; but the severe strain of local efforts at home and the profound financial depression which has prevailed throughout the country have discouraged our endeavor to enter fully upon fresh spheres opened up to our agents. Yet the missionary spirit

among us survives in full vigor, and many volunteers are prepared to go forth as laborers into the harvest unto which the fields are already ripe.

The most notable feature of our work is a quickened interest throughout the country in every department of home missionary aggression. In order to meet to some extent the urgent claims of our large cities and towns we have established mission centers with the special purpose of reaching those classes of the population which it has been found difficult, if not impossible, to attract to our ordinary services. An experiment is being made in the direction of short, bright and varied evangelistic services, supplemented by assiduous house-to-house visitation and other appliances for raising the moral and social condition of the people. In thus adopting a certain elasticity of method, in order to accommodate our services to changing conditions and claims of social and religious life, we do not discredit or propose in any sense to abandon the "old paths." Our faith in the ancient institutions of Methodism is not shaken. And though in our anxiety to solve the very complex problems of the times we somewhat vary our modes of aggression we shall faithfully maintain the traditions of work and service with which the most fruitful eras of our history are identified. We need scarcely add that, in our extended schemes of home missionary enterprises, we have not overlooked our villagers.

We have peace in all our borders. Questions of church polity, on which there may not be perfect unanimity, do not divide us; they rather bring into bolder relief the essential unity which pervades our ministers and people. We are giving special consideration to our mode of church membership, with a view to its extension and consolidation, but with no idea of modifying its essential principle. We are studying the causes of decrease in our societies, and we are endeavoring to secure a greater uniformity in pastoral discipline. Believing that any attempt to promote organic union between the various sections of Methodism in this country, even if practicable, is not at present desirable, we are, nevertheless, seeking to lessen, and, if possible, to prevent, any waste and friction in the actual working of the several Methodist bodies and to discourage the needless multiplication of Methodist chapels.

A large and influential committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements, in conjunction with yourself and others, for holding a second Ecumenical Conference in 1891 in the United States, and we hopefully anticipate results even more cheering than those which attended the memorable gathering of 1881.

We have appointed the Rev. Charles H. Kelly, who was for a long time connected with our work in the army as chaplain, and now holds the office of Secretary of our Sunday School Union, as our representative to your General Conference in New York. We thank you for the hearty welcome which you accorded to our representatives in 1884, and for the generous estimate which

you put upon their mission; and mindful of the honor shown to them, and to all whom we have accredited to you, we commend to you our honored and beloved brother, whom we charge to convey to you our loving and prayerful greetings.

"Now, the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever, Amen."

Signed on behalf and by the order of the Conference,

[Signed] JOHN WALTON, M.A., *President.*

[Signed] DAVID J. WALLER, *Secretary.*

4.—CREDENTIALS OF REV. C. H. KELLY. JOURNAL, PAGE 258.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE OFFICE,
LONDON, CITY ROAD, *March 29, 1888.*

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: The Rev. Charles H. Kelly was appointed by the British Conference of 1887, held in the city of Manchester, to attend, as their representative, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America, to be held in 1888.

The British Conference sends by the hand of its representative a fraternal letter containing assurances of their undiminished affection and of their deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the great Church which is under the superintendence of your distinguished Episcopal Board. He will be able to tell you more fully of our affairs and of the progress of the work of God in connection with British Methodism.

The Rev. Charles H. Kelly is a beloved and honored minister of our Church, and fulfills with great efficiency the important office of Secretary to the Connectional Sunday-School Union. He is a member of the Legal Hundred of this Conference, and enjoys the fullest confidence and affection of his brethren.

We heartily commend him to you as our trusty and well beloved representative.

I am, reverend and dear sir,

Yours very truly,

DAVID J. WALLER,
Secretary of the British Conference.

To the Reverend, the Secretary of the Board of Bishops.

5.—ADDRESS OF THE REV. CHARLES H. KELLY, FRATERNAL MESSENGER FROM THE BRITISH CONFERENCE. JOURNAL, PAGE 259.

BISHOP BOWMAN AND MY DEAR FRIENDS: I feel that it is a very great honor and a very great responsibility that devolves upon me this evening. It is, as Dr. Little said, I represent the Mother

Church of Methodism; and in doing so I feel that when I come to this, the great daughter Church, not only is a great honor conferred upon me by my own Conference, and a great responsibility, but a great honor is conferred upon me also by the reception that you have given me. For more than fifty years fraternal messengers have come from Great Britain to America, and they have in every case gone back again carrying with them glowing representations of what they have seen and heard here and the nature of the reception that they have had. I am to say to-night, on behalf of the British Methodist Conference, that they send you the most cordial, the most hearty, the most loving greeting that it is possible for them to send. We have many daughters, but this excels them all.

We have had great success attending our Mission work, but there has been none more precious to us, because so great, than that which has attended the labors of those who first came from Great Britain as Methodist preachers to this great American continent. We have many Missions of our own that encourage us very greatly to-day, but we rejoice in this: that the Missions of this great Methodist Episcopal Church are also so full of encouragement, so blessed in result.

Very recently a messenger returned from this country to ours, who, when he gave us a report of his reception here, told us that he feared he had spoken very, very long. He said that on the morning after his address before the Conference the newspapers announced that he had delivered a long and somewhat tedious address, but the patience of the audience was sublime. We greatly appreciated that on the other side of the water. For it was very interesting. It was also very admonitory, and I should like very much to avoid taxing the sublime patience of an American audience by a long and tedious address.

Now, my work to-night is very simple. It is no part of my duty to give a glowing description of American scenery, any thing geographical with reference to this great nation, nor to give any thing like a description of my own country. You know a great deal more about America than I do, or than I am ever likely to do, and if you want to know any thing about the beauty of English scenery the very best you can do is to come and see it, and we shall give you a very hearty welcome.

My work, then, is to say that we most cordially greet you, and that you have a very loving place in the hearts of British Methodism, and also to express a very earnest hope as to the success of your future work. But, Bishop Bowman, I should like to say that we consider that these international greetings are something very much more than mere ceremony. We feel that it is of the greatest importance that there should be the best understanding between the Methodist Church at home and the Methodist Church in America. We think that this is something more than a mere Methodist matter. We think if the great Methodist Churches here in America and yonder in Great Britain are one

in heart, one in sympathy, one in work, strong in love, there will be nothing that will tend more thoroughly to bind not only the Methodist Church here and there together, but to bind these two great nations also in strong sympathy and love.

We believe that the ties of amity may be made all the more strong, as between these two countries, if the great Methodist Churches of these lands are true to each other and have strong and loving sympathy in all good work; and I am quite sure, sir, that, quite beyond the Methodist boundaries, there is, so far as we as a people are concerned, a very great sympathy with and admiration for this great nation. I am quite sure that in many ways the feeling as between the two countries has very greatly improved, and the test of that feeling, so far as we are concerned, has been tolerably thorough. We cannot forget the greeting, the immense welcome, the strong welcome, that General Grant received when he came over to our country.

I mention this because I want to mark a point concerning it. General Grant was a great personal favorite with the English people. And throughout the great constituencies of our nation he received a welcome as enthusiastic as was ever given to a royal head. But that welcome meant more than one thing. It meant something more than the expression of affection for America. It meant the distinct English approval of one of the greatest parts of General Grant's work. It meant that the spirit of the two nations shall always require, in case of dispute, arbitration, and not appeal to force. When General Grant moved through London, Birmingham, and other great towns, the Geneva Award was in the minds of the people, and the reception that he met with meant this: that so far as the great mass of the English people were concerned they would always in the future approve of appeal, not to the old expedients of fraud or force, but to that which is very much better; and, if we can secure the right education of the conscience of these two peoples with reference to this matter we never need fear even when disputes may arise, if they ever do arise, but that the appeal for decision shall be to something very much better than to arms and arsenals, to cannon, and to the bayonet.

The Ecumenical Conference also did a very great deal for us. It taught us a great deal more about your work and made us know many of your sons. The healthful influence of the Ecumenical Conference on British Methodism was very blessed. We looked forward with great anticipation to that day when our friends should come across the water and return the visit to you.

I have been asked the question very often since I came to America, "Have you been very often asked what is your opinion of this country?" Permit me to say that that question has been asked a great deal more frequently than "What do you think of our country?" I should not be so presumptuous as to suppose that in a short visit I could know very much about the country or the characteristics of the people. But this I may

say, that I have learned a very important, though simple lesson, and that is in coming to the United States of America an Englishman has first very much to learn, and, second, very much to unlearn. This is quite certain, that if we attempt to form our opinion of American institutions from caricatures or from the sprightly writing of professional critics we are likely to make a very great mistake. And let me beseech you to remember, my dear friends, that just as it is with an Englishman as to America so it is with an American as to England. Every Englishman has not his likeness drawn in the great picture that you see of John Bull any more than an American his likeness drawn in Dickens's *American Notes*, or in some other of the wonderful pictures that we might see in comic newspapers. We must form our opinions by something very different from that. Therefore, I am delighted to say that, having learned much and unlearned much, I hope that when I go back my views respecting my friends here will be as accurate as those of the wise people who have preceded me.

You have heard the address. You have heard already that our Conference received with very great pleasure your last representatives, Bishop Foss and Dr. Hunt. They were welcomed not only because they were your representatives, but they will be very welcome if they come again, not only because of the position bestowed upon them by your vote, but also because of the excellent impression that they made by their personal contact with our friends, and especially by the masterly addresses which they delivered to our Conference.

Reference was made in our address to your death-roll. The names of two Bishops appeared in that address. We do not forget that since the Conference authorized that address you have had another loss. Bishop Harris was in England last year during the session of our Conference, and we very much regretted that the state of his health prevented his coming to our Conference. The report of his death gave us very great regret, and we join with you in mourning over his loss. As to other names, they must not be left out without further mention. One name has not been mentioned to-night, the name of Dr. Curry, who was extremely well known among us and always heartily welcomed by us. There was something about Dr. Curry that suited not only an ordinary English audience, but a Methodist Conference. We do not forget his peculiarities of style, his excellencies of style, and those things that made him so strong in debate, so good to have on your side. We loved to hear him speak, and when the announcement of his death came I assure you it caused deep regret and sorrow to those who knew him best and to the chief men in our Israel.

But Bishop Simpson was best known of all. Bishop Simpson came to us several times and at what seemed to be peculiarly historic times. I remember the first time that I saw Bishop Simpson was during my student days, when I attended my first

Conference as a student. It was at the Conference of 1857, when he came with that blessed man of God, Dr. McClintock. That was a time when some foolish people sent a memorial to our Conference supposing that because men came from America they must all be supporters of that terrible system of evil that America has sent away forever, and because they came from a nation in which there was slavery they sent in a petition that no representatives from such a country should be received by the Conference. You know how that was treated. I need only say that it was treated as it deserved to be treated. Bishop Simpson and Dr. McClintock were received in the Conference of 1857, and those who were there will never forget the eloquence of their addresses.

Bishop Simpson came to us again at the Conference in Burslem in 1870. On that occasion he preached a sermon that will never be forgotten in time or eternity by those who heard it. He said he had often preached from that text before, and I know he has since, "None of these things move me." The power of God was upon the congregation. Men wept who had never wept perhaps for years before. You know how Bishop Simpson felt himself when he preached when he was at his best, and what the congregation felt that service was memorable in the history our Church, and men went away from that service believing this—and they were not wrong—that perhaps since the days of George Whitefield a more wonderfully powerful preacher had never dealt with an English audience than Bishop Simpson that day.

He came to us again at the Sheffield Conference in 1875, just at the time when there was a lawsuit in England on a very paltry matter, as it seemed in words, whether the word "reverend" should be allowed to appear on the tombstone of a Methodist minister. It seemed a simple thing, but it meant a great deal. Some small things are not worth fighting for enthusiastically; but when men set themselves to do something that shall be a distinct insult to a great people, even if the thing is little, you cannot afford to have a little man do it. The matter was set right.

Bishop Simpson's speech that night was an extremely interesting one touching that very point. His popularity was so great, and the people were so anxious to see him, that the Methodist building in that great city—and we have a very large one—was not ample enough to contain the congregation. We had to go out to a hall nearly as large as this.

When Bishop Simpson came to us at another time, in 1881, he was especially welcome as the preacher of the Ecumenical Conference, and those who were in London at that time will scarcely need to be reminded of an event in connection with his visit that was peculiarly interesting. There came across the sea tidings of President Garfield's death. There was a wonderful audience in Exeter Hall, when Bishop Simpson simply electrified the people. That was an event that tended to draw the British very close to

the hearts of the American people. Those of us who were in City Road Chapel that day when the tidings were first heard will not forget how strongly in your sorrow the whole British people manifested their sympathies.

We must not dwell on these matters any longer. These men were worthy—so worthy on earth they were welcomed in heaven. And though they have died they are not dead. We hope one day to see them again in that life which they live more intensely than ever they lived when they were upon the earth.

Now, sir, I have good tidings to bring to you concerning our own work. The history of Methodism has been a history of success. Although the occasion of the rise of Methodism may have passed away the reason for its existence and continuance has not gone. Things have changed very much. There was a great need for Methodism when John Wesley was born. There is equal need for it now, even though there has been such change in circumstances.

Somewhere about the year 1780 there died in England a great man and a great judge, Sir William Blackstone. A while before his death he resolved to go and hear all the popular preachers of the day. A lady told me a little while ago that there were no great preachers now. She said: "You are all on a level, and it is not a very high one." I knew my own stature, and have known it a good while, but I did think my brethren were a little taller. Turning after this to an old gentleman I said to him, "Mr. So and So, when you were a young man there were giants among the preachers." "There were," he said, "giants, true giants, in those days, but the average stature is a great deal better now." So I took consolation.

But if there were no more popular preachers in Sir William Blackstone's time he would not have much to find. He went to hear a great many, and when he heard all he gave a judgment. He said he had not heard one sermon that had more gospel in it than the writings of Cicero; and there is none there. He said so far as the preachers were concerned, you could not tell from their sermons whether they were followers of Confucius, Mohammed, or Christ. That was the judgment of a man, of course, after having heard evidence on both sides. There are some men who prefer to give their judgment without hearing the evidence of both sides, because it puzzles them to do that. But he was a man accustomed to weigh evidence and give judgment afterward, and that was his judgment on the preaching of the day a hundred odd years ago.

About that time the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford expelled six undergraduates because they prayed extempore and read the Scriptures in private houses. Why, if they had sworn extempore they might have done it until they were black in the face; but they might not expound the Scriptures without Episcopal ordination; therefore they were expelled.

George III. had a great deal of stupidity, but he had some points about him that were better than his worse points. There was a sort of religiousness about the old man. It induced him to send a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury to tell him that he did not consider it was proper for the spiritual head of the Church to give so many balls and routs at Lambeth Palace. He thought there should be less worldliness in an archbishop. Now, that was the state of preaching, morals, and life, even among folk that ought to have been the best, about a hundred years ago and rather more.

That was just about the time when John Wesley was at work. No doubt people may regret and do not like our existence, but such people, if they profess to be lovers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and of his Church, ought all of them to rejoice in this, that that religious revival of the eighteenth century did what it did not only in the midst of a great nation, but of a great Church. John Wesley's work meant the conversion of England, largely. It meant the entire change of religious life and style of preaching throughout the Churches; and the reflex influence of Methodism, of working Methodism, has been beyond human description. Thank God, many are realizing that now. And those who do see it are showing a much more kindly spirit toward us. Now, we rejoice in the prosperity and success of other Churches. But while we do that we must not forget that our work presses upon us and that we have work to do. The demands of to-day in England are different from those of Wesley's day, and we rejoice that we are not left alone as he was, comparatively, in the work. The condition of the Churches in England, as compared with the past, and compared with almost the recent past, is very much in favor of true religion. We rejoice in that.

Somebody said—I think he must be an American—that the three great characteristics of the Church of England were attitude, latitude, and platitude. There is a great deal of that yet, not in the Church of England only; but it cannot be truly said to-day that those three words do correctly describe the characteristics of the Church of England now. To-day she has marvelous earnestness, increased benevolence in church support, and even spirituality, and she has wonderfully developed lay agencies.

Now, my dear friends, with the revival in the Church of England we as a people yonder need to be very earnest, so far as the cultivation of our own piety and our own work is concerned. This is a certainty, for which we should be thankful, that the spiritual Church that best provides spiritual food will be the Church into which spiritual people will go, no matter what its name is; and one great secret of the revival in the Church of England is that it has had a large baptism of the Spirit of God and an increased spirit of earnestness. We rejoice in that. And though we do rejoice in that, and though it is a fact, the day has not come, the day will never come, for organic unity between that Church and ours. We have each our own work we are to

do, and we better recognize that. It is no earthly use to spend our time in talking about the impossible.

A very distinguished general once said to me on one of the stations where I was chaplain how much he should like to see the Wesleyans join the Church. I said to him: "My dear sir, we are the Church, to begin with." "Ah," he said, "I do not mean that; I mean the Church of England. You would make such a fine arm of the Church." "But," I said, "my dear sir, that cannot be; we are a perfect body, and a perfect body cannot be an arm of another body."

Some of our great movements in modern Methodism are declarative of this point. We had, a few years ago, a great thanksgiving movement in which a large amount of money was given. We have had other great movements, and all these movements declare distinctly, first, that we are not dead, and second, that we are not going to die; that we are going to hold our own, and God will give us his blessing.

What is true respecting the Church of England is true respecting the other Churches in the land. The Congregational, Baptist, and Presbyterian Churches have all prospered during the past few years. I believe there never was more earnest piety or more glorious work accomplished by these Churches than at this very present moment. I rejoice in that, for we recognize the fact that with the forces of evil against us all who are fighting on our side belong to the same army, whether they belong to the same regiment or not.

The address has told you all that at home in our Church we have internal peace. We are thankful for that. But, though we have peace, there is much about which we are still anxious. The progress of our communities has been very much greater than the increase of our membership—that is to say, during the last few years we have had a large increase in the number of our schools and churches, an increase of our colleges and institutions of learning. But still, with the increase of congregations, and that has been very considerable, we have not had that increase of members proportionate to the increase in other departments. But do not let it be supposed that we have not much to be thankful for. You take up a Methodist newspaper, or a paper that professes to deal with us, and, though newspapers are extremely entertaining reading, and often very correct, they are not always correct; and, when they speak as though we had had no increase, or scarcely any, let us not forget it is never safe to take merely one year's statistics and compare them with last year's.

Take a wider view. In the recent decade, the increase of population in England was thirteen and ninety-five decimal, call it thirteen. The increase of church members among us was twenty-six, ninety-five decimal; precisely, almost precisely double the increase of population. But what is possibly a more important ecclesiastical fact to us is this: that in that same decade the increase of church membership among the Sunday-school scholars

in the Sunday-school was 108 per cent. The Church that gets the young is the Church that in thirty years from now will be the successful Church.

And yet, again I say, the progress in our church membership is not proportionate to our agencies. We have to-day 230,000 workers, and from these we ought to have a much greater result of work. We have had a great deal of discussion during the last year or two in reference to the subject of our church membership, and a very important committee has been sitting during the last few weeks to consider the proposition respecting the extension of our membership. There are people who want to recognize the large number among us who are regular communicants at the Lord's table, but who do not meet in class. Some recognition will be given to them; but let us remember that the class-meeting in England is as safe to-day as it ever was.

More than that. The average attendance on class-meetings in England to-day is as good as ever it was, notwithstanding the fact that we should like to see it a great deal better. This we must have: fellowship, discipline, oversight, both with reference to members meeting in class and to any other that may be recognized in any way. Now, they love these class-meetings, and for them we must be very anxious. There are those who enjoy experimental religion. A man whose heart is right with God, who is a true believer in Jesus Christ, and who has the influence of the blessed Spirit of God, who is striving after the sanctification of his whole nature, is a man who will always find blessed experience in a class-meeting. There is another person who, though he has not all this experimental enjoyment, wishes to have it, and those who are seeking to know the Lord and earnestly grasping after the blessings of His Spirit are those who will find in our class-meetings love, grace, and assistance.

John Wesley founded the society. His societies were societies in the Church of England, but to-day we are more than that; we are a Church, and no more a society in connection with the Church of England. Yes, although we are no longer a society but a Church, yet surely we want as much for the Church in the way of care, discipline, and spirituality, as we ever needed in the society. We must not tone down simply because we are a Church. We have got a greater work and a larger number of people, and, therefore, we must keep—we shall keep—in England a strong hold upon the working of our class-meetings.

We are face to face in our country with some pressing emergencies, and some of them are new. They have arisen in connection with the great increase of wealth among us, and business, and emigration. We have changed the relations between masters and workmen, and there is a growing percentage, we fear, of the population who neither are church members nor worshipers of God in his sanctuary at all. We have to take all these things into consideration. And there are many other matters which we must take into consideration.

The temperance question has taken a great hold in England. It has not the same hold on the English people that it has on the American people. Some years ago the position of the temperance question was very different from what it is to-day. There were some earnest men whom they called "ardent spirits," and they carried the work to the front. The position of the temperance question in Methodism is one that I think most temperance people will regard as satisfactory.

Then, as to education, we are very busily at work. Then there are some difficult, awkward questions as to moral and social life that we are grappling with; such is the unsettled religious opinion; such is the lack of belief, the existence of vulgar infidelity, and something more subtle and refined than that. We have a large class who deny, and a large class who reject, and we are trying to deal with both of these classes. I must say that some of the Missions that we have founded in the great cities have rendered splendid service in the last few years in dealing with the skeptical among laboring men. We have connectional evangelists and preaching in connection with outside services, and we have some new and special Missions in connection with great centers of population. In London, Manchester, and Birmingham we have ministers appointed who, instead of preaching in the ordinary old churches, hold their services in public halls, where large congregations are assembled. We are dealing there with the lowest of the low, with many of the middle classes, and we are trying to touch a fringe of high life.

In the west of London and in the east of London these Missions are being worked with great earnestness, and we trust God's blessing will be upon them. The importance of these Missions is very great. The cities, in England, at least, are great sponges—they are absorbing the life of the nation. The youth, the boys and girls, the young men and women, are going to the cities in crowds, and if we do not meet them there and deal with them there God only knows what the result will be both to them and the great cities to which they go.

Now, in connection with the work in London, we have had a peculiar work. In 1851 Sir Francis Lycett gave £50,000 to the Metropolitan Chapel Building Fund, and since that time the result has been very great. London has doubled its population in forty years. It is as large as nine Liverpools and forty Brightons; but there are districts in which you can find 1,200,000 people—a population as large as the counties of Bedford, Cornwall, and Lincoln, where we have 1,000 churches. And yet in these districts in London there is not a single Methodist church or Methodist organization whatever. You can find 10,000 people crowded into 300 square yards in some parts of London. Mendelssohn, when he visited London sixty years ago, said it was the grandest and most complicated monster in the world. It is so to-day. In 1861 we had 12 large churches. Since then we

have added 61, and 97 smaller ones, so that, instead of 12 in 1861, in 1888 we have 173.

I may only just say that our village work is also gaining great attention. The villages are being depopulated in England. The ten years of agricultural depression have wrought great misery. Men who were rich a few years ago are impoverished now, and landlords have scores of farms on their hands without a tenant. We have to attend to that work.

I must say a word about our Sunday-school work. We have 6,797 schools; we have 895,532 scholars. Our literature is being well attended to. We have a growing Sunday-school work in England in all the churches. Twenty per cent. of all the population of England is found in the Sunday-schools of the churches. Thirty per cent. of the population in Wales is in Sunday schools. The Sunday-schools of England have not suffered as most people thought they would from the passage of the Elementary Education Act. It was said fifteen years ago, "If you give compulsory powers to our schools, so that the children will be compelled to go to day-schools, the voluntary attendance on Sunday-schools will go down." What is the fact? We have more Sunday scholars to-day than there are scholars in the day-schools. There are four millions and a quarter of day scholars in compulsory attendance. There are five millions and a half of voluntary attendants in the Sunday-schools. And this is a very important fact for the churches, because if we can only hold the youth, and deal with them for God, then the Church of the future and the nation of the future are safe.

I should have liked to have said something to you about our army and navy work, that has been very blessed. You would scarcely believe that sixty years ago a man could be flogged for attending a Methodist prayer-meeting. I once said that in a London meeting, and a tall, stately old man, said to me, "You made a great mistake when you said that that man was flogged for attending prayer-meeting. I was there and saw it." I replied that it was very extraordinary that a man should not be flogged when he was there and saw it. "What was he flogged for?" "Well, he was not flogged for going to a Methodist prayer-meeting, for the colonel gave orders that no man should attend a Methodist prayer-meeting. He went; and he was flogged, not for going to prayer-meeting, but for disobedience to orders." This was such a fine distinction that the commander-in-chief could not see it, and so things were altered. But until after the Crimean war, in 1867, the men had no rights in Methodism such as they had in the Church of England, the Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic Churches. We fought that battle, and, of course, we won, and now, for some years, the Methodists have had equal rights and privileges in the British army and navy with the other Churches. That is what they ought to have.

To-day we have in the Connection, declared Methodists, 15,244 soldiers, returned at the last Conference, and this exclusive of

the Indian stations and squadrons of the royal navy serving in distant seas. I am surprised, and want only to say that this department has given us very great encouragement.

And then comes last our great work—our work in Foreign Missions. Here we have 1,348 churches and other preaching-places: 333 missionaries, 2,000 other paid agents; 3,859 unpaid agents. We have 32,325 church members, and 4,674 persons on trial for church membership. And in our schools and in our Mission stations we have 59,388 scholars. A meeting in behalf of this Society was held in Exeter Hall since we have assembled in this Conference. The total income for this year has been £131,867 12s. 3d., a deficiency, I am sorry to say, of something like £6,100. But, when we speak that, do not let us forget that our own missionary work implies a great deal more than we can put in those figures. Our Missionary Society has to do with work in hand and out of hand, and then we must remember there is a field as yet untouched.

Now, my dear friends, this is a summary of about the position in which we stand to-day. I believe, on the whole, you will say we have very much ground for thankfulness, and the report we bring to you from the Church on the other side of the water is a report of much encouragement. Let us be encouraged. Let us be sure of this, as surely as we stand together as Methodists, you here and we yonder, each cheering the other, we shall all get advantage from it.

When Mr. Wilberforce was agitating in favor of abolishing the slave trade in the British territories he had no one to help him for a while. He said to Dr. Lushington one day: "There is no one to stand by me in the house except you. So, when you make a speech I shall cheer you, and you take care that when I get up to make a speech you cheer me." You know what the result was. When one person cheers then the rest cheer when they ought to cheer, and so the thing goes. When a few were determined to have that great blot removed from English life the blot was removed, and that more quickly than they supposed.

Let us hope, as was said in the prayer, that we shall get near to each other in the work. Let us look to God for the baptism of his peace and Spirit. Let us keep before our minds, both here and in the old country, this blessed fact: that just as early Methodism was blessed, because it had God, so modern Methodism can only be blessed by a continuance of his presence; and if God be for us who can be against us?

6.—REPORT OF FRATERNAL MESSENGERS TO THE IRISH METHODIST CONFERENCE. JOURNAL, PAGE 162.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Irish Methodist Conference of 1886 met in the city of Dublin. The undersigned

were the duly appointed fraternal messengers of the Methodist Episcopal Church to that body.

Imperative Episcopal duties detained Bishop Foss in Scandinavia during the entire period of the session of the Conference, making it necessary to send fraternal greetings by letter; but the other member of the delegation reached the seat of the Conference at an early day. One Sabbath he spent in Dublin and another in Belfast, in both cities occupying their pulpits and enjoying the warm welcome of their homes. At the opening session of the Conference the Official Address of the General Conference of 1884 was read, and your representative made a statement concerning the condition and prospects of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was received with evident interest.

The Conference held its session during a time of profound public excitement concerning "Home Rule." But it is due to our Irish brethren to state that they manifested the most admirable spirit in the midst of their anxieties, while some passages of the pastoral letter of the Conference to the membership of the Church are full of the spirit of toleration and of unwavering confidence in God. Your messenger participated in the ordination services, and, on the following morning, at the close of one of the most melting sacramental occasions which he ever enjoyed, took leave of the Conference.

From first to last, for full ten days, the hospitality extended to him for your sakes was as genial as the warmest Irish hearts could make it.

CYRUS D. FOSS.
ALBERT S. HUNT.

7.—ADDRESS OF THE IRISH METHODIST CONFERENCE. JOURNAL, PAGE 259.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, United States of America:

VERY DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Assembled in our Annual Conference we gladly embrace the opportunity of thus addressing you and cordially reciprocating the warm feelings of affectionate sympathy and brotherly love which characterize your address. We feel that the bond of union between Ireland and America is intensely real; that in an interesting sense our prosperity in Ireland is your prosperity, and we rejoice in every opportunity of recognizing that union and of expressing our loving regard and prayerful sympathy with you in your great work for Christ in your noble land.

While deeply regretting that his numerous official duties on the Continent deprived us of the gratification of seeing Bishop Foss in our midst, to which we have looked forward with no ordinary pleasure, we rejoice to welcome his honored companion in the deputation from your Conference, the Rev. Dr. Albert S. Hunt, as a brother beloved. His noble and inspiring address at the opening session of our Conference, on the marvelous success with

which it has pleased God to crown your labors at home and abroad, filled us with joy and gratitude. His ministrations of the word of life, so richly evangelical, glowing and impressive, will long be remembered by us, while the charm of his Christian character in private life endeared him to all our hearts. We cherish an affectionate recollection of the visits of our honored friends, Bishop Simpson and Bishop Janes, some years ago, and may be permitted to express a hope that the Episcopal plan will be so arranged in future as to afford us the opportunity of welcoming to our midst both the members of your deputation as in former years.

We rejoice with you as we read in your address of the distinguished success which has attended your labors in all the varied departments of Christian work under your care, and that, notwithstanding the mighty advancing tide of immigration from all parts of Europe and China, you are enabled, under the divine blessing, not only to keep in line with the advancing wave of your frontier population, but to plant new and promising churches in various districts in the boundless territory under your care. If the responsibility of such an ever-widening field of labor and such an ever-growing population is great we cannot forget that the encouragement is not only great, but glorious. Never had a Church a field of equal responsibility, or richer in hope and promise. May the God of your fathers still more signally bless you during all the coming time!

During the period which has elapsed since we last addressed you our population has still further seriously declined, and thousands of our people, the fruit of our devoted and self-denying toil, have gone to enrich the Methodism of your own and other lands. Notwithstanding the steady decline of our population and this constant drain on our membership we are thankful to be able to report an increase of church members, and we believe that Methodism in Ireland holds a stronger position to-day in relation to the population than at any former time. So far as we know, the Methodist Church in Ireland is the only section of the Methodist family which has to contend with the discouragement of a steadily-declining population from year to year, thus continually narrowing our field of Christian enterprise. But you will rejoice to learn that while fully sensible of this element of discouragement there is not a note allied to dismay to be heard throughout our ranks, but the prevailing feelings are gratitude and hope.

You refer to the critical times through which we are now called to pass in Ireland, and express your belief "that the future of Ireland in respect of peace and growth depends largely upon the security of the Protestant element in her population."

As we believe, never were any words more true. From the beginning we have been in favor of the removal of every grievance, political or religious, from all classes of our population, Roman Catholics included; and after the most careful study of

the subject and a life-long acquaintance with Ireland we do not know a single remaining grievance of which Roman Catholics, as such, have to complain. They have every advantage in relation to trade, political and religious life, education, and every other question that we could name, with the Protestant population, and some advantages of an exceptional character; but this does not satisfy them. Certain restless spirits among them, subsidized by large sums of money from your own land, keep many districts of this country in a state of chronic lawlessness and unrest.

As with you, during your recent civil war, we are heartily with the union, as being in our judgment of vital importance in relation to the safety and growth of Protestantism of which you speak, and earnestly hope that under the wise and firm administration of government the reign of lawlessness and disorder will speedily come to an end, and our land, so long a by-word among the nations, enter upon a new era of prosperity and peace.

Your kind and generous reference to the great and growing obligations of American Methodism to Methodism in Ireland received an interesting illustration during our present Conference as we welcomed to our midst our valued and beloved friend and brother, the Rev. James Morrow, D.D., formerly a well-known minister in our Conference, and now occupying a prominent place among the noble men that Irish Methodism has given to you. It was a great joy to us to see him again in our midst, though in an unofficial capacity, and to listen to his able administrations of the word of life.

You will be glad to learn that our college in Belfast, toward the endowment fund of which American Methodism so generously contributed, more than maintains its high position among the educational institutions of our land. Notwithstanding the general financial depression which has prevailed, we rejoice to say that its record for any preceding year was never more brilliant, or its general efficiency more truly gratifying. The theological department, under the care of the gifted principal, the Rev. Dr. McKay, well known to you, continues to give the highest satisfaction. We rejoice to add that during the year our honored friend, Sir William McArthur, who is the son of one of our Irish ministers, has proposed, in addition to his former munificent donations to Irish Methodism, to erect an ornamental building, on the college grounds, as a home for the daughters of our ministers, and other ladies, pursuing their studies in the college.

He further proposes to give £5,000 as an endowment fund for this important department of the work of the college on condition that a similar sum of £5,000 be raised by us. We confidently expect that within a brief period this college will be the most complete and best equipped institution of the kind on this side of the Atlantic.

Wesley College, Dublin, has also had a remarkably brilliant record for the year, several of the pupils having won some of the

most prominent prizes of Trinity College. We regret to say that this noble institution has not only been without any thing in the way of endowment, but has been burdened with a debt of about £6,000, together with a heavy annual ground-rent, so that the entire profits of the college have been swallowed up year by year in the payment of interest and rent. A movement on behalf of the college has been originated during the year, which has resulted in the raising of nearly £2,000. As it was felt that the full efficiency of this important institution was sadly fettered by this burden, at the earnest request of the college committee we have set apart the Rev. Dr. Ker with specific reference to the liquidation of this debt. Many of the former pupils of the college who have found a home in other lands will, we are sure, rejoice to assist in freeing from this burden an institution to which they owe so much.

It will interest you to learn that the Adam Clarke Memorial Church, at Portrush, in relation to which Dr. Ker visited your land during the year, is nearly finished and will speedily be opened for public worship. It will be a new attraction to American contributors visiting the Causeway to see this enduring monument to the honored name of Adam Clarke which their liberality assisted to erect.

We sorrow with you in the thought that since we last addressed you the honored name of Bishop Simpson has been added to the illustrious dead, and that he is no longer with you to guide your councils and to charm you by his marvelous eloquence. His name and memory are very dear to us, and can never be forgotten in American Methodism. Bishop Wiley has also passed away. He was not so well known in our land, but those of our number who were privileged to know him can never forget his saintly spirit and devoted loyalty to the cause of Christ.

We, too, have been called to mourn the removal of many prominent names from our ministerial ranks. Of these we need name but two, well known to you: Robinson Scott, D.D., to whom our college in Belfast is so deeply indebted, and the venerable William Graham Campbell, D.D., whose name was so long and so honorably identified with our general Mission work. Never had Irish Methodism a more faithful and devoted servant, and seldom, if ever, one more successful in winning souls to Christ. He was a man on whom by general consent the mantle of Gideon Ouseley seemed to fall and who wore it not unworthily. He died as he would have desired to have died, on the field of battle, sword in hand, in full armor. In a moment, almost in a twinkling of an eye—

“His spirit with a bound
Left its encumbering clay.”

“And he was not, for God took him.”

We trust that many young men of similar apostolic spirit and devotedness will be raised up in Irish Methodism long as time shall last.

We send you as our representative the Rev. Wesley Guard, a brother greatly beloved by us, who shares our affectionate confidence. He is a brother of the late Rev. Thomas Guard, of Baltimore, so well known and beloved in your land, and will more fully explain to you the peculiarity of the struggle through which we are called to pass and the progress of the cause of Christ in our land. And now, dear fathers and brethren, for the present we bid you farewell. We shall watch the proceedings of your General Conference with no ordinary interest, and devoutly pray that the divine presence and blessing may signally crown your assembly and make your labors a still more abundant blessing throughout all your land during the period now opening upon you.

Signed, on behalf and by order of the Conference,

JAMES DONNELLY, *Secretary.*

BELFAST, June 21, 1887.

8.—ADDRESS OF REV. WESLEY GUARD. JOURNAL, PAGE 259.

BISHOP BOWMAN AND REVEREND FATHERS AND BRETHREN: I am hardly conscious of my identity as I stand here to-night. After the glowing way in which my esteemed friend has spoken about my brother, Thomas, I am hardly in a fit frame of mind to address myself to any remarks which I may have to offer to you here. But knowing that I am surrounded by those who can sympathize with me, and knowing well that my brother's name has opened the way for me into the hearts of the ministers and laymen who are here present, as well as those round about me on the platform, I may feel, I trust, perfectly at home.

I may say that when I listened to that most admirable and sparkling address of the British representative here I began to think, Bishop, there must have been some mistake, that certainly he ought to have been the Irish representative. However, I suppose that the Irishmen thought it wise to set a guard upon the British representative. Although I had not the honor and responsibility of seeing him safe over (I came a little before him), I was on the spot when he did arrive, and I am glad to see that he is in such good form, and that he has so well represented that magnificent Church that he comes from.

I feel to-night that the report of the address which has been presented and read will fully set forth the work that we are doing. The time may be rather late, but a few remarks from me are necessary, and I am quite sure I will be listened to with patience, and that the friends in the gallery will bear with the young man.

My Conference and brethren did me the honor of sending me over to represent them. I am quite sure that you will be prepared to think that they might have sent an older and more venerable-looking man. But they could not have sent one, however venerable-looking, who would bear as deep a love for American Methodism and have such a profound respect for it as I have. It has been my sad lot to suffer very much from my juvenile ap-

pearance all my life long, and, therefore, the words I have sometimes offered have not had that weight and authority that an older-looking man would have given them. I remember that on the first circuit I traveled that I called with a message from the senior minister at a house in which two old ladies lived, and as I presented my message the old lady looked at me very strangely and said to me in a very serious tone of voice, "Are you the boy that came to take a man's place?"

Now I am sure that I am not a boy in years, for I have traveled twenty-five years in the Irish work. Therefore I ought to have some experience. I am not inclined to fight with myself because I do not have the gray hairs and the venerable and portly appearance of our esteemed friend, the British representative.

Allow me to say that Americans and American Methodism are very dear to me, and I wish to relieve my mind by a personal reference to it. American Methodism is very dear to me. I visited Baltimore and Baltimore Cemetery. I visited a spot of ground hallowed to me and to the friends of my beloved and departed brother, and there the affection of the preachers of the Baltimore Conference has found expression for the memory of my beloved brother, Thomas, by placing over him a beautiful monument, while the church to which he ministered six years in Baltimore have taken the particular oversight of his children, and with more than a mother's care and tenderness they have watched over them. In my own name, and in the name of my friends on the other side of the water, I thank American Methodism for the love and respect they have shown my beloved brother and the love and kindness shown to his children.

I have come over here to get information, as well as to carry to you the fraternal greetings of the Conference that I represent. I have taken already an opportunity to run down and see the City of Brotherly Love, and have received a cordial welcome there. I have passed down to Baltimore. It is famous for its princely hospitality, and I have had some experience of it. I have had the opportunity of visiting your capitol, and I do not know which most to admire—whether the magnificent pile of buildings in which your legislators assemble or the magnificent position which it occupies. I have had the honor of shaking hands with the President, and I have returned to the cosmopolitan city of New York, where there is as cordial brotherly love as in Philadelphia, as royal hospitality as in Baltimore, where I see in the chair from day to day of this Conference those who wield as autoocratic a power as the President of the United States. But they wield that autoocratic power with the grace, the wisdom, and the urbanity which become a Bishop.

I am sure that I shall carry away with me a great and profound respect for the men that compose, not only the General Conference, but American Methodism, and I shall tell our people on the other side that you have dealt very kindly with the young man they sent here, not because I am Wesley Guard, but because I

am the representative of that Conference which bears such a loving regard for you and to which you bear such a loving regard.

Irish Methodism is unique and special. I have spoken of the fraternal regard which we feel for you. Irish Methodism is unique in the history of ecclesiastical churches just as politics are unique and special also. We do not elect our own president, and yet we have full autoeratic power in dealing with our own internal affairs from Conference to Conference. We are not agitated about the election as to who shall ascend the bench of Bishops or as to who shall occupy the presidential chair. We rejoice that when we send over our representative he returns with plenipotentiary power to discharge the functions of the Legal Hundred, and when the English president comes to preside over us we welcome him with all that reverence and love which is characteristic of the Irish race the world over and ages through. We have done something.

Our people have a roving disposition. I believe it has been the characteristic of the Celtic race in all its history. And we have, I suppose, sent to you, as we have sent to other countries, emigrants that you would not like to see so many. But I heard in Philadelphia that refusing to allow the Indians to be taught the Bible in their own language was that they might be taught the English language and thereby become good citizens of the United States. I suggested that it would be well that many people that we sent over who are acquainted with the English language might be taught to be good citizens of this great empire, and you send back better news than they do sometimes of the things passing here.

We bear special relations to England as well as to America. Irish Methodism is a seed-plot, where, as in a nursery, we grow tender plantlets, and when they are fit for transplanting we transfer them to another soil where the air is more genial and circumstances more congenial. So the tender plant matures and develops, and the plants are vigorous and are full of life. So when we think of what we have done, although we are not the largest of the Churches—we are only the Benjamin among the tribes—we are thankful that we have grown some good men and helped other Churches. I remember it was from Irish Methodism that, after the death of the founder, there came the first president. I remember that it was Irish Methodism that gave to Methodism the first commentator of the Bible. I remember it was Irish Methodism that gave to England the first Lord Mayor of London—I am pained to say, the *late* William McArthur. I remember that there is one still living, though his voice is silent, who, in the palmy days of his vigor, peerless in the pulpit and matchless on the platform, and whose facile pen wields as mighty a power as ever it did, and in the gift of William Arthur, the author of the *Tongue of Fire*, we gave one of our Irish noblemen.

And when I think, too, of American Methodism, I am not ashamed to look you in the face and say that you have received

some benefit from that little island. We gave you Methodism, as you have heard, when we sent you Barbara Heek and Philip Embury, and in the rigging-loft in John Street was the Bethlehem of Methodism of the new continent, and the child has grown to manly estate, and feels the Spirit of God moving upon it as it moves out to the conquest of millions of people for Christ Jesus. And we are rejoicing. We are a little people yonder in Ireland; but little people sometimes make a great stir in the world. Irish Methodism is being heard outside that island. It is said that if you travel to the North Pole you will find an Irishman. I do not think they like that cold climate so much as they would a warmer. But I am sure wherever Irish Methodists have gone they have carried with them godliness, and that which has made them good friends and good members of society and good citizens.

We thank God when we look out and see how others have grown. I have sometimes thought of the parental relationship that we sustain to this land, where so many of our sons and daughters have come to live, and I have thought of the old couple that have trained their boys and girls and have sent them out into the world with their blessing and God's blessing, and the news has come to them, in their later years, how the boy has succeeded and secured a magnificent position in the commercial world; how the other lad has won for himself a magnificent position as a lawyer and is steadily moving on toward the bench; how another has won for himself an imperishable name in the domain of science; how another has written his name far up in the temple of fame, in the creation of art, or in noble contributions to literature; and so they are glad and the old blood begins to thrill with new life within them. They feel almost young again in their children's successes.

I have thought the same of Irish Methodism, as it sits at home and sees how its sons and daughters, sent out into the world, are prospering. When we think that we sit in the reflected light we feel glad and young and strong again. So, when we think of American Methodism, we think it is our Methodism. You read our Bible, the same Bible. You sing out of the same hymn-book. You preach the same Gospel. You speak the same tongue. We are one. Though 3,000 miles of old ocean roll between us they cannot separate us in our sympathy and our love. We think of the churches you build—so many per day, the year, the week around, and the year over. We think of the splendid colleges that you build, and the noble institutions and universities that you found, and the chairs that are filled by men who are earning a world-wide reputation for their scholarly ability. We think of the magnificent benefactions which your wealthy men confer upon those institutions, so that they may be free, without the bondage of debt resting upon them. We think of the magnificent enterprises in which you are engaged. We think of your Sunday-schools. We think of your hundreds of thousands of members added to your Church membership every decade. We

think of your missionary enterprises in all lands—the Old Continent and the New. And when we think of it we say that the child has done well and nobly. We seem to take a kind of reflected glory. And we are not ashamed to confess it, through me to-night, that we rejoice and will rejoice in the increasing triumphs of the great Methodist Episcopal Church in these lands. I pray that God may make you a thousand-fold more than you are in the years that are yet to shine upon your path.

Now, Methodism in Ireland occupies a peculiar position. It is not needful for me to recount its history. The old difficulties which we had to contend with in the past we have to contend with still. Our position is one of increasing power. I say that without any fear of contradiction. I might say that we are suffering from the presence—and others feel it—of these great Churches that have had a lengthy existence supported by the State. It is true that the Episcopal Church has been disestablished and disendowed, but the dowry which she received upon her disendowment, fifteen millions of dollars, is a very good amount to begin housekeeping with. The Presbyterian Church has lost its original autonomy, but it has received fifteen million dollars as a fund. Maynooth has been disestablished, but Maynooth has received a similar grant of three millions of dollars. But Methodism has never received a State endowment, and we have to contend with these difficulties. Of course other Churches have been quickened into life, but we have not been idle in our work.

In addition we have had to contend with the presence of the most ultramontane of all ultramontane Churches, the Irish Roman Catholic Church. The devotion of the Irish people to that Church seems to be almost miraculous. The history of Romanism in our country shows that it is the most subtle, watchful, crafty, stealthy, and best organized Church in the world. In my country it has such a hold upon the hearts of the old and young, not of the poorer, but of the higher and best classes, holding them under the thralldom and ban of the Church, that it startles one's faith also when we ask the question, How can the Roman Catholic Irishmen be made accessible to the Gospel of Jesus?

But Methodism holds its way steadily forward, and I want you to know that it is the only Church that in the last twelve years has made any advance. The census shows that the Roman Catholic Church has decreased by emigration over 100,000 in its numbers; the Protestant Episcopal Church, 33,000; the Presbyterian Church, 17,000. But the public record shows that within that time there were 5,000 more who enrolled themselves as Methodists than there were ten years ago. And this, of course, awakens pleasure.

Our class-meeting is a power in our country. We are careful of our class-meeting. We rejoice to know that never in our history was there greater attention paid to it, nor a greater love given to it.

We have in our Church 194 ministers in the active work; we

have 42 supernumeraries, most of whom are engaged in the ministerial work every Sunday. We have 25,000 church members and over 70,000 persons who attend the ministry of the word. We are doing a great work in connection with our primary education. During the last forty years Methodism has been careful to pay special attention to intermediate education. And as our address shows you, in the Wesleyan Colleges at Dublin and Belfast we have two of the finest institutions for higher education in our whole country. Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, one of the most eminent justices on the bench, who is connected with the Commission for Endowed Schools, bore testimony to the splendid ability and the excellent character of the education given, especially in the Methodist College endowed by the munificence of the late Sir William McArthur. There is to be built a hall for young ladies called the McArthur Hall, in which there will be provision for the residence of sixty young ladies. It will be built upon the site of the grounds of the Methodist College. He has endowed it with £10,000, and a further endowment of £5,000 for the education of ministers' daughters. When that is completed it will be one of the finest and noblest institutions, not only in Ireland, but in England. Our Sunday-school work is going steadily forward also.

We have passed through a great and severe trial during the last seven years. You do not know all the truth about it, I am quite sure; for I am quite sure that if the American people knew the proper truth they would not extend the sympathy they extend, and a different knowledge—for the world wants ideas—would set you perfectly right as to what our position is there in our country. Let me say that there is not a want of heart or hope in reference to the future of Ireland, for our Methodist preachers are as devoted and laborious as ever they were; our people are as devoted and loyal to Methodism as ever they were. The foundations have been safe during all the seven years of social unrest, of temporal depression and political unrest, and though we have maintained our position, and gone about our work, even amid all the confusion and unrest, political and social, of the sorrows inflicted by the "boycotting plan" of campaign, not an unkind word, so far as I can remember, was spoken to a Methodist preacher. Of course they know our principles, they understand our doctrine, they understand our principal position, and yet they recognize that we do not go down and intermingle with the strife of tongues. When the time comes we record our vote in the proper place; and they know well that, whoever may turn aside to the right hand or left, the Methodist ministers and the Methodist people are true to the principles they profess and sound to the core as to disloyalty. So there is no fear as to that matter.

Now, I might say, just before I close, that I think, Mr. Bishop—I was going to say lord bishop, for it seems, when I look around upon the platform, I am reminded of a case that occurred over

in my country: we have any number of canons—since the disestablishment of the Irish Church the prebendaries are called canons—so you might find on the platform, as a gentleman did on one occasion, so many that he felt very much like the soldier at the charge of Balaklava—there were canons to the right of him, canons to the left of him, and canons behind him—that I think there are so many bishops that I am tempted to say “lord bishop.” Well, they are worthy to be “lord bishops,” though we do not give them the title.

Let me say, Mr. Bishop, that we, as Irish people, have a wonderful veneration for a bishop. It is very seldom that the light of a bishop’s countenance shines upon us. Let me ask that in the next deputation that comes over the Bishop may so arrange his work as to look in on us for a brief hour, and let the sun-shine of the Bishop’s countenance rest upon the kindest body of preachers that you ever saw anywhere, from the rising to the setting sun.

I know the time is up, but just let me say that I should have referred specially to the death of your gifted and our beloved Bishop Simpson. There are some men whom all the Church claims. Abel Stevens does not belong to American Methodism; the Macaulay of Methodism belongs to all Methodism. And the seraphic eloquence and the saintly character of that golden-mouthed Bishop, to whom it was my rapture and delight to listen, made his fame too large for even a continent. It has so overflowed, that wherever Methodism, east or west, north or south, has found a resting-place, there the name and the fame and the sanctity of Matthew Simpson are known, and he is hallowed in the memory of man.

I do not venture to speak further, but still I cannot sit down without saying that we are one with you in the great struggle that you have to pass through. What I fear most for you is this—that you will think, because you are strong, that therefore there is no danger. You have in your midst silently, subtilely, but resolutely moving, the power which we have felt and are contending with in my country. Never was there in the history of the ages a time when the Catholic Church was so resolute in its purpose, not only to win England, if she can, but to win America. And I know, from my own investigation, the feeling in other hearts is that it has already gained a foothold in this country such as you have not been dreaming of. Can we not read history aright? What has been the effect and influence of this Romish system upon every land she has touched? What has been the effect in fair Italy? She has shadowed with her deadly upas shade the once famous Spanish nation. Wherever she touched she has touched to blight and wither. Look at Mexico; look at Peru; look at Chili; look at Central America; look at the West India Islands that she first touched with her blighting influence. Surely, when we remember all this we shall hasten to endeavor to unwind the folds of that great constrictor

which she has tried to throw around us. And we will endeavor, by God's grace, to say, while we give the utmost freedom of thought and action, of civil and religious liberty, to Roman Catholicism, on that side and on this side, let the old echo be heard there as here, "No peace with Rome."

I can only reiterate the words so nobly uttered by Mr. Kelly. Let Methodism, on this side and on that side, be united. Let no hand separate the two great nations. We are one in our faith, we are one in our Bible, we are one in the destiny that lies before us; and I believe that the Anglo-Saxon nations of England and America are destined, by God's grace, to carry the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the ends of the earth, and that the English tongue, as it is the language of literature, of science, and of religion, shall at last be the language of redeemed and regenerated humanity. In no better hymn could they sing the victory than in the hymn of Charles Wesley that we have been singing in the past. That same hymn that we have been singing in the past shall be sung until the last foe is subdued to Christ and Christ is Lord indeed. May God help us to be faithful to this inheritance and to this sublime destiny, for Christ's sake.

**9.—COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION OF FRATERNAL MESSENGERS,
No. III. JOURNAL, PAGE 259.**

Resolved, That the General Conference has heard with great pleasure the eloquent address of the Rev. Charles H. Kelly, Fraternal Messenger from the British Conference, and the Rev. Wesley Guard, Fraternal Messenger from the Irish Methodist Conference, and that we cordially accept and cordially return the affectionate greetings to which they have given such admirable expression.

10.—REPORT No. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 227.

Resolved, That the Conference hold a special session in this house on the evening of Thursday, May 17, for the formal reception of the fraternal messengers from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Methodist Church in Canada, and the Independent Methodist Church.

11.—REPORT OF THE REV. JOHN MILEY, D.D., FRATERNAL MESSENGER TO THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH. JOURNAL, PAGE 244.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

In fulfillment of my mission as Fraternal Messenger to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, convened in Richmond, Va., May, 1886, I was present in due time for the fraternal meeting. Directly on information of my arrival Bishop McTyeire, with the Rev. Dr. Wiley, chairman of the

Committee on Receptions, called on me and gave me a very cordial welcome. This was the pleasant beginning of a happy season of six days in Richmond—days replete with brotherly greeting and fellowship.

I deeply regretted the absence of my distinguished co delegate, Governor Foraker, of Ohio, but found compensation in the presence and moral support of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Cornell and General and Mrs. Fisk, who were most welcome to our Southern brethren. The presence of Mr. Cornell, one of God's royal gifts to our Church, would have been welcome and an influence for good in any Methodism of the wide world; and General Fisk seemed just as much in favor as if in the war he had worn the gray instead of the blue.

The fraternal meeting was held May 12, at an evening session of the Conference. In a report of the meeting the *Daily Advocate* said: "Every inch of Centenary Church was crowded last night to hear the addresses of the Fraternal Messengers from the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Church of Canada. It was a grand audience for a great occasion." The Rev. Dr. Briggs, of Canada, and myself were the only Fraternal Messengers present, and the whole evening was open for our occupancy.

Dr. Briggs preceded me in an intensely interesting, though brief, address. Bishops on the platform kindly assured me that they were all there to hear, and that there was no stint of time; and, having much in mind to say, I was glad to be free from the confusing agency of haste. I spoke for an hour or more with sustained attention in the vast audience, and with frequent tokens of interest and approval.

Bishop McTyeire, after expressing regret for the absence of Governor Foraker, was now pleased to call forward General Fisk as an "extemporaneous delegate." The General responded and spoke in his happiest manner.

We had now been long together, but such a fraternal meeting could not be complete without some words from the brotherly, and now sainted, McFerrin. The great audience would hear the good man. To all who knew him it is enough to say that his speech was just like himself. Thus concluded a fraternal meeting which was freely spoken of as one of rare interest. Such a meeting was possible only through a brotherly affinity of the Churches represented.

The brethren of the Conference were full of life and purpose, with the inspiration of a future in hope. They were rejoicing over an increase of 50,000 members the previous year. We rejoice with them in the greater increase of 75,000 the next year, and devoutly pray that they may be multiplied more and more. There is a great work to be done in the South which no other Church can do as well, and they are a living part of a common Methodism in which we all rejoice. There are clear signs of growth in the great spheres of educational and missionary work.

On the living question of temperance they occupy substantially the same ground with ourselves.

The pulpit of their leading church, the one in which the sessions of our Conference were held, was assigned to me for the Sabbath morning service. I was glad to preach the Gospel to the very large audience present, and am sure that the word was received with brotherly favor.

After a sojourn of six days I took leave of the Conference in a few parting words. Bishop McTyeire replied in a most kindly manner respecting both myself and the Church which I represented. So I departed well satisfied with my brotherly reception as your Fraternal Messenger.

12.—CREDENTIALS OF REV. DR. STEEL. JOURNAL, PAGE 291.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 21, 1888.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church :

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, convened in Richmond, Va., May, 1886, directed the College of Bishops to appoint and to accredit to your body a fraternal messenger bearing their Christian salutations.

We have, therefore, chosen the Rev. Samuel A. Steel, D.D., a presbyter of approved standing among us, to greet you in the name of our whole Church.

We trust his mission may be as pleasing and edifying to you as was that of your fraternal messenger, the Rev. Dr. John Miley, to our General Conference.

Praying the blessing of the Head of the Church universal upon your branch of Episcopal Methodism, and that you may have the guidance of the Holy Spirit in your deliberations, we remain, your brethren in the unity of the faith.

H. N. McTYEIRE,

Chairman of the College of Bishops, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

13.—FRATERNAL ADDRESS OF REV. S. A. STEEL, A.M., D.D. JOURNAL, PAGE 291.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church :

MR. PRESIDENT AND BRETHREN: I have been charged with the pleasant duty of conveying to you the fraternal greetings of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the name of more than a million followers of the Lamb I bid you hail and god-speed.

We were born of the same divine Spirit. We were nursed by the same ecclesiastical mother. We are linked together by the hallowed associations of an heroic childhood. We are marshaled under the same banner. We are pursuing the same providential mission on the earth. We are "one army of the living God," to whose command we bow. United by so many and such sacred

bonds it is not possible for us to feel other than the warmest and most fraternal interest in your work.

We rejoice, brethren, in your prosperity. We watch with grateful hearts your world-wide activities and perceive that "the Lord is with you," and "has given you the dew of heaven and the fatness of the earth." You have blessed America with the fruits of your noble toil and made distant realms rejoice in your light. Your ranks have "the swing of conquest" in their march, the enthusiasm of victory in their hearts, and they bear the banner of our common Methodism far to the front of the mighty conflict with sin. We thank God for your great institutions of learning, by which you are bringing Methodism into closer sympathy with the highest culture of the age and putting the lever of Christian education under the masses that shall lift American society to a higher and purer life. The ringing cry, "A Million for Missions," has been heard in our Southern camp, and has thrilled us like a bugle sounding the advance on the eve of battle. Above all, we thank God for the deep spiritual life you manifest and for your fidelity to the fundamental principles of Christianity as they are taught by Methodism. We see in you a mighty army of the Lord of hosts, organized, aggressive, and victorious.

Mr. President, I am glad to bring you a good report from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which, after you, is the largest division of Methodism. There has been steady advance along all lines, and the outlook was never more hopeful than it is now.

We are faithful to the doctrines, polity, usages, traditions, and experience of Methodism, and "are traveling home to God in the way our fathers trod." Deep and genuine revivals of religion have blessed our Church from sea to sea, and the Lord has added multiplied thousands to our fold. Our institutions of learning are prosperous and are wielding a wide-spread Christian influence on our people. Our publishing house is happily free from debt, and its presses are doing excellent service for the cause of Christian literature. Our Church Extension Society is dotting the land with better churches than we ever had before, while the woman's department of this work is building parsonages in all the weaker portions of our field. Our Missions are growing in Mexico, bravely holding their line in Brazil, organizing for an advance in China, and we have recently thrown a picket line into the sunrise empire of Japan.

Sir, without boasting, we may say the stanch old ship has out-ridden the storm and is now putting on every pound of steam and spreading every inch of canvas to the gale, and, breasting the billows with triumphant prow, is steering straight for the port of heaven, while "all her company rejoicing, glory bursts from every tongue!"

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, while strongly conservative, is in profound sympathy with the progressive spirit of

the age, and is striving, with a noble earnestness, to build up a Christian civilization in the fields where Providence has assigned our toil. We believe, sir, that the Gospel offers the only permanent basis for human society, and that its reign in the hearts of men will solve all the social, economic, and political problems that agitate our land. It is the highest constructive force in civilization, and its success will be the harmony of the world. We believe that, as public opinion is the basis of our Government and the source of our laws, a general diffusion of knowledge is essential to the stability of our free institutions and that the peace and welfare of the whole country demand the education of all classes of our people. And, sir, New England itself would not hold more tenaciously to the system of free public instruction, with all of its admitted defects, than do the people of our Southern States.

We believe that the separation of Church and State is essential to the maintenance of both civil and religious liberty, and we look with alarm on any tendency to depart from this fundamental principle of our Government; but we also believe that the Church ought to educate public sentiment in favor of righteousness, that the Christian conscience of America ought to dominate its political life, and that the only hope of a free ballot, whether in the South or in the North, is for men to regard American citizenship as a gift of God, and vote as they pray.

We believe that this country is and ought to be the asylum of the oppressed in every land; but we also believe that it is, and ought forever to remain, "the land of the free and the home of the brave," and that American, and not European, ideas of civilization ought to prevail, even, if necessary, to the exclusion of the men who come, not to enjoy, but to destroy our liberties.

We are pledged, sir, to the destruction of the liquor traffic of America. We believe that this traffic is the organized, vindictive, and deadly foe of our civilization, and we are determined never to cease war upon it until it shall be as impossible to buy and sell rum as a beverage in this country as it now is to buy and sell a slave. In the language of Mr. Lincoln, we are "resolved that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Mr. President, I would not exaggerate our progress, and am deeply sensible of our manifold shortcomings. But, beyond denial, there has been a marked advance in the public sentiment of the South along all the great lines of civilization. Without ceasing to be Southerners we, like yourselves, are becoming more largely Americans. Our horizon sweeps the whole circle of our glorious land, and we feel equally at home amid the orange-groves of Florida or the boreal solitudes of far Alaska's shores. The material development of the Southern States is phenomenal, and the steady influx of population, capital, and industries, has given us a wonderful impulse. Yet, so vast and so varied are the physical resources of the South, that it is safe to say we are only

on the threshold of our progress. Speaking politically, we have left the quicksands of revolution, passed safely over the bar of reconstruction, and now we feel the long swell of the open sea of national life on which we intend to sail forever under the star-spangled banner of the free!

The people of the South, brethren, are living in the present, not in the past, and have their faces firmly set toward the great future which unrolls before them. We do not undervalue the past; we are not ashamed of it. We do not forget that we can understand the present only by studying it in the past. We must study the Athens of Solon to understand the Athens of Pericles; the Rome of Cæsar to understand the Rome of Augustus; the France of Louis XIV. to understand the France of Napoleon; the England of George III. to understand the England of Victoria. So, too, we must study the America of to-day in the broad and blood-stained pages of the past. But, sir, if history is something else than "a fable about which men are agreed," if it is rather the temple in which Time preserves Truth for posterity, and to whose shrine age succeeding age must come to learn the loftiest lessons of human life, then let us cross its shining threshold with unsandaled feet and tread its aisles in reverence.

It is one thing to study the past with a calm, unbiased mind, that we may learn its solemn lessons, and it is another thing to live in it and to perpetuate its discords. Because I was cradled in the storm of revolution, and the tramp of hostile battalions and the thunder of warring armies were heard around the home of my childhold, and I saw, in youthful terror, the red plowshare of ruin upturn my ancestral hearthstone, shall I live forever in the lurid light of that dread day? When the angel of peace has kissed the frown from the brow of the nation and the smile of approving Heaven makes glad the heart of a great and reunited people shall I grope in the murky abysses of the past and, by sheer force of undying hate, scourge into the light of the living present a gory brood of ghouls and night hags that haunt its places of horror? When the love of God is kindling in the hearts of millions, and all the hill-tops are afame with the fires of a glorious hope for humanity, and "the Gospel bells are ringing overland from sea to sea," and "the grand ethereal bow" of Christian progress "shoots up immense," arching the whole heavens with the bright millennial pledge, and this weary old earth of ours is sweeping out of the dark shadow of centuries of ignorance and wrong and woe into the larger and brighter and happier time, must I sullenly turn my back upon it all, hug the past in mortal bitterness, and strain my ear to catch from its fast-receding shore the sound of

"The death-shot hissing from afar,
The shock, the shout, the groan of war?"

Perish the thought forever!

Mr. President, I am a confirmed optimist. I have an abiding

faith in the ultimate realization of a lofty idea of the brotherhood of man. It may be that the light on the landscape of the future is a reflection from the luminous regions of my own hope and that I am doomed to disappointment. But, sir, if we may learn any lessons from history; if we may hope that the great moral forces which silently control the progress of nations will continue to operate in the future, as in the past; if we may take into account the higher and wider sweep of human events; if we may trust the pacific tendencies of the age, the day is not remote when the patriotic South will build monuments to General Grant and the magnanimous North hang garlands on the tomb of Lee. Who asks, to-day, whether the warrior who fell at Senlac crossed the channel with the Conqueror or stood by fearless Harold's side? Who asks whether the soldier who sleeps under the sod of Marston Moor fought with Cromwell's Ironsides or rode with Rupert's daring chivalry? Sir, we only know their valor made old England great and that their fame is the heritage and inspiration of freedom in every land. Where is the man who, standing on the Heights of Abraham, withholds from the brave Montcalm the tribute of admiring praise? Who pauses to reflect that if he had won the battle against the gallant Wolfe the destinies of America might have been changed and the tricolor flag of France floated over half of this mighty continent? We would spurn the wretch who could insult the generous instincts of humanity by venting his spleen over "the grave where a hero lies buried." Where is the American who can ever forget that the dying warrior of Mount McGregor, ere his mighty spirit took its flight, summoned both Federal and Confederate chieftains to his bier, made his very grave a perpetual pledge of peace and linked his name forever with its nobler victories! These examples, sir, rebuke the persistence of our strife, and teach us, however unwilling we may be to learn the lesson, that a blessed oblivion awaits the animosities of the past. Sir, in the future to which we are hastening the patriot pilgrim to the battle-shrines of this great nation will not be so much concerned as we are to know whether the heroic relics before him were the blue or the gray; but he will remember that, in the darkest hour that ever tried the spirit of a people, American manhood rose into the meridian of glory, was crowned with immortal fame, and humanity itself plucked new trophies from the fields where its valor bled!

Why, then, brethren, should we distrust each other any longer? Why should not the sunlit waves of peace roll in perpetual music above the chasm in which ancient prejudice and wrong lie buried forever? Do you distrust us because we honor our past? A brave and honorable people cannot forget or renounce their past. The contempt of civilized mankind would be the just penalty of a craven race who could repudiate the memory of an honorable ancestry. Should the people of the South cease to honor their past, should they ever sink so low as to teach their children that

they are the offspring of a race of traitors, should they ever so far forget themselves as to adopt the estimate put upon them by those who misunderstand and misjudge them, they would deserve to be hissed from this planet! There is no race on earth base enough to be the associates of a people who would degrade themselves. Self-respect was all that was left us by the cyclone of war; and to this invincible sentiment is due that rapid recuperation which has astonished the world. But, while we honor our past, and ever will, we do accept, in good faith and as final forever, the settlement of its controversies. Brethren, I am a Mississippian, a Hebrew of the Hebrews, a representative of the new generation that have come on the scene; and I declare to you that we have accepted the settlement of the war with no expectation and no desire of ever reopening in any way the issues which it closed.

Do you fear that the spirit of secession still lives in the Southern heart? You are mistaken. It has departed forever. It was extinguished by the storm of war. The political cult that sustained it has been swept away by the march of events, and the abolition of slavery destroyed the only conceivable occasion of its application. Instead of the spirit of secession, sir, we behold the unexampled spectacle of a brave people who staked and lost their all in a desperate struggle for their convictions, and who look without a blush upon their past, grateful for the defeat that overwhelmed their hopes!

Do you fear that we would restore the old order of things? You do not understand the South. A more preposterous dream never disturbed a patriot's sleeping or waking thoughts! As soon, sir, expect New England to sell slaves again, as she once did, or burn witches at the stake! The South could not if it would—and I call Heaven to witness that it would not if it could—roll the chariot of its progress backward a single day.

Do you insist that we shall adopt your method of dealing with our race problem in the South? Mr. President, there is no problem before the American people more difficult to solve than this one. Sir, it is easy to theorize; to construct an ideal social State; to create a Utopia and people it with beings of our imagination. But circumstances limit the application of our theories, and in our practical dealings with men we are obliged to make large allowances for their surroundings. We do not differ so much about the theory of negro elevation, but about the policy by which it may be realized. We believe, as firmly as you do, that the negro is a man, a redeemed man, a freeman, and, as such, is entitled to all that manhood confers. Perhaps we have not done all that we might have done to help our "brother in black;" but you will permit one whose father gave the best years of his life to missionary work among the negroes of the South, and who is himself the firm friend of all wise measures for their advancement, to tell you that we have done

more than you give us credit for. But, sir, we believe that it is impracticable to ignore the differences between the races at the South; that the attempt to do it will retard the progress we desire to promote.

Both religion and practical statesmanship will recognize the impossibility of forcing the processes of social growth and will seek to organize the work on the lines of least resistance, trusting to the sure and steady progress of the age to realize our largest hopes. Let us, therefore,

"Countermand

Our sanguine heart back from the fancy land,
With nightingales in visionary wolds,"

and "sprinkle cool patience" on "the heat and flame" of our enthusiasm, and God, in his own good time, will color this problem right.

Do you fear that we are not loyal to the Union? Since coming to this city I have heard that Southern mothers teach their children to hate the Union. I brand that as a lie, born in hell, and propagated only by its emissaries. If this Union were imperiled the South would leap as one man to its defense. The survivors of a hundred fields of blood—men who held at bay the countless armies of the North and carried the fortunes of the Confederacy on their bayonets for four mortal years—would vie with the foremost of you to defend the banner with the starry sheen! Mr. President, both the North and the South have yet to learn that the war did not merely *save* the Union; it *made* the Union. An eminent foreign publicist tells us truly that, "though there was a junction, there never was a real union, of the slave with the free States."* Another, one of our own countrymen, who anticipates posterity in his broad and manly interpretation of our political history, tells us truly that, while the abolition of slavery was a great achievement, the real issue involved in our struggle was whether the pacific principle of federalism should stand as the perpetual basis of our Government.† Sir, the war settled that forever. Its fierce fires welded all parts of this vast country into a vital political homogeneity. Its convulsions were the birth-throes of a true national life. It sunk the foundations of the Union out of sight and opened unlimited opportunities to the constructive genius of American civilization. Sir, we may differ on the great historic questions of the past; we may differ on the questions of social polity; we may differ on the questions of political administration; but there are two questions about which the South and the North will never differ again. One is that this Union is one and indissoluble forever. We are

"One flag, one land, one heart, one hand,
One nation evermore!"

* Professor Goldwin Smith.

† Professor John Fiske.

The other is that the name "America" shall be the very synonym of *freemen!*

"For lo! the fullness of the time has come,
And over all the exile's Western home,
From sea to sea the flowers of freedom bloom!"

Henceforth and forever America and freedom are the same.

Mr. President, I have thought it appropriate to refer to the consensus of conservative public opinion in the South on the subjects which have affected our relations in the past because I firmly believe that we only need to understand each other better to love each other more. I will not deny that there still exist in the South a few who hold other sentiments. There are extremists on both sides. There are irreconcilables in the North as well as in the South.

There are good and true men who seem, at times, to have forgotten that the war has long been over and that a new generation have come upon the scene of action, to whom their vindictive words are strangely out of keeping with the peaceful spirit of the age. But, sir, we must not judge the course of the river by the swirls and eddies on its surface, but by the deep and steady sweep of its current. The men, whether they be politicians or preachers, the demagogues of the stump or the pulpit, who "nurse their wrath to keep it warm," are in a rapidly-lessening minority. The spirit of the age rebukes them. I speak for the intelligence of the South; I represent its public opinion, and I know that I voice the sentiments of the great masses of its thoughtful, industrious, and progressive people, who not only control the present, but have the key to the future, when I say, "from the center all round to the sea," we desire to bury forever the animosities of the past, hush the dissensions of the present, draw closer to our brethren in fraternal alliance, and to lock our shields for a united advance against the gates of hell!

Mr. President, America is before us, and our age is the opportunity of the American Church. Will we prove equal to the task? Is Methodism able to grapple with the forces of a highly complex civilization and mold the life of a great and cultivated people to the pattern of righteousness? Can we hold the inevitable progress of this mighty nation firmly to the essential truth? These, sir, are practical questions, in presence of which all other controversies should be silenced, and which should knit us together as one man. Sir, if we are true to ourselves the golden age of the Methodist Church is in the future, and it will continue to be the greatest evangelical power on this continent.

In its origin, sir, Methodism was a grand reconditioning of truth, "as truth is in Jesus;" and it carries in its very constitution the purpose and potency of unlimited expansion. It is not merely an organization, but a force, a power, a divine life. The strength of Methodism, sir, is not in its polity, admirable

as that undoubtedly is, but in its doctrines and its spirit. Its polity changes, but its doctrines and its spirit are the same yesterday, to-day, and forever! It is in profound harmony both with the form and genius of our free institutions and with the scope of our progressive age.

The higher intellectual drift of the age is toward its fundamental truths, and the most advanced evangelical thought of this century can find no more appropriate expression than the symbols of Methodist belief. The platform of Methodism, sir, with its logical implications and catholic spirit, offers the most comprehensive and honorable basis for the union of Christendom; and if this unity is ever realized it will not be on the fiction of "the historic Episcopate," but upon substantially the ground occupied by Methodism for one hundred years.

Mr. President, we are told that we are in a transition period; that we must rewrite the doctrines of the Church and put them upon a scientific basis or give them to the winds as idle tales; that we are on the eve of controversies that will shake the very foundations of Christianity; that the discussion of the "Second Probation" is only the skirmish which precedes a battle that will involve the highest destinies of truth. Sir, it may be so. It is certain that we are living in an age of intellectual unrest, and that destructive criticism, sometimes in sacred vestments, lays ruthless hands on the most holy truth. But we have no fear of the issue. Christianity is now a triumphant fact, organized, incorporate, immanent, and indestructible in the very life of the race itself. Sir, whatever may be the fate of other systems, the cardinal doctrines of Methodism will stand fast as the "pillared firmament" and shine with unobscured light. The Christian fatalism of Augustinian theology will go down; the Calvinistic dogma of particular redemption will be exploded; the fiction of "the historic episcopate" will be given to the winds; all forms of sacramentalism will be uprooted and swept away; but the fundamental positions of Methodist-Arminian theology will form the immovable rallying-points around which the constructive thought of the future will gather to organize anew the belief of the world!

Sir, what America needs is not a Christianity of form, but a Christianity of power; not what men call "progressive orthodoxy," but an aggressive gospel; not "a new theology," but a baptism of the Holy Ghost. The Gospel of the Son of God, preached with the power of the Holy Ghost, is the hope of America and of the world! This, and this only, will drive infidelity back, with its dark and threatening horde of liberalism, secularism, socialism, nihilism, and all the perversions and misbeliefs of Christian truth that leagued themselves against us. Sir, philosophies cannot save us; science cannot save us; government cannot save us; political parties cannot save us; social theories cannot save us; secular education cannot save us; but a living Christ can save us! An uplifted Christ will lift up

America, and it is the supreme mission of Methodism to lift up the Christ of God.

Sir, I have said that America is before us. It is open to our advance from pole to pole.

But, sir, America is only one division of the world-wide field before us. Across the Pacific the Orient is seething from center to circumference with the ferment of the new life introduced by the Gospel. The steady beat of the pulse of Christian civilization against the heart of Asia has, at last, broken down the barriers to progress from the sunny waters of the Yokohama to the deserts of Thibet, and the whole fabric of Orientalism, social, political, and religious, is tottering to its fall. Japan is in the throes of revolution and opens an empire to the conquest of the Cross. China is anxious and alarmed. Russia is thundering along her northern border. England is advancing along her southern line. Her coast, from Kwangtung to Corea, gleams with a girdle of foreign colonies. Commerce is pressing upon her at every point. Diplomacy, in the interest of international progress, has wrested from her concession after concession, until a crisis has come in the affairs of the East which makes it of the utmost importance that the churches, not only of America, but of Europe also, should pour into that vast country the constructive agencies and forces of Christian civilization and take the land for Christ. Beyond China, sir, lies India; beyond India lies Africa. These are all our neighbors; we are bound together by the laws of human solidarity and the nobler ties of brotherhood in Jesus Christ. How wide, sir, is the field before us! How wonderful our opportunity! How the fate of ages seems to hinge on our service!

Sir, I know not how others may feel, but, as for myself, I feel that in the presence of such opportunities it is treason to Jesus Christ for us to antagonize each other. There should be profound harmony and co-operation between us in the prosecution of this work.

No political prejudice, no partisan feeling, no sectional sentiment, no denominational jealousy, nor any other thing should be allowed to swerve in a hair's-breadth from the line of high, holy, unselfish, Christlike endeavor to bring this lost world back to God.

Mr. President, indulge me, sir; I feel the burden of my message. I speak from my heart. Would to God, sir, that I might convince the Methodist Episcopal Church that we, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, desire to clasp hands with you in perpetual peace and together rise to the height of this vast opportunity. Sir, we do not want a formal fraternity, with its periodic official courtesies and its ineffectual sentimentalism, but a practical fraternity, expressing itself in legislation and administration, in deed as well as words. We want a fraternity studious to avoid differences and to find points of agreement. We want a fraternity that honors each other's motives, recognizes

each other's difficulties, has patience with each other's faults, and protects each other's character. We want a fraternity that will throttle prejudice and cultivate charity, throw passion into prison and put love upon the throne, forget the things that are behind, and, "reaching forth to those that are before, press toward the mark for the prize of our high calling of God in Christ." Sir, we want a fraternity that draws its inspiration from above, that lives in the upper regions of life and peace, where God's tall angels walk with man, and that is ever busily engaged throwing back and forth the golden shuttles of Christian intercourse to weave a seamless robe for American Methodism!

Sir, there is one power in the universe that can bring us into complete harmony, fuse into one the various elements of our life and direct the concentrated force of Methodism against the gates of hell, and that is the divine power of *love*. All opposition melts away before this almighty power. It has triumphed over stupendous difficulties in the past. The imperial rescript doomed it in vain to the galleys, the prison, and the block. The Neronian beasts in the amphitheater gnashed upon it in vain. The loaded scourge of the grim lictor could not quell its holy zeal. It made the stake the throne of power and wreathed the very flame like a diadem of glory around the brow of the ascending martyr. It melted the spear-points of the Roman legionaries, inscribed its own victorious truth upon their standards, and saw the proudest Cæsars kneel in homage at its feet. It laid its all-conquering spell on the wild and savage tribes of Germany and Gaul, until the rushing Rhine and the ensanguined Rhone became the symbol of its resistless sway! It has regenerated nation after nation, and thrills the universal heart of the world to-day. Sir, this almighty power of love can reconcile us, blend us in spiritual unity, kindle in our hearts a god-like passion for humanity, and send us, with the blazing torches of salvation, to earth's remotest bounds.

"Sink down, ye separating hills,
Let sin and death remove;
'Tis LOVE that drives our chariot wheel,
And death must yield to love!"

Sir, three million Methodists, loving each other as they ought, agreeing for Christ's sake to bury their differences, and clasping hands around his cross, would be invincible. Then, sir, America would soon be vocal with redemption's song; the deserts would blossom as the rose; the islands of the sea would shout for joy; "The people that walk in darkness would see great light;" this old earth of ours would thrill to its center with the pulsations of immortal life and the triumph of the Gospel shake the trembling gates of hell. Then, sir, would be brought to pass the saying that is written: "And I heard, as it were, the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and

as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia! the Lord God omnipotent reigneth!"

"Halleluia!—hark! the sound,
From the depth unto the skies,
Wakes above, beneath, around,
All creation's harmonies:
See—Jehovah's banner furled.
Sheathed his sword: he speaks—'tis done—
And the kingdoms of this world
Are the kingdoms of his Son!"

Mr. President, I must not trespass further on your patience. But I cannot close, sir, without at least a passing allusion to the local associations of our gathering here. Forty-four years ago the great disruption of American Methodism took place in this city. The imagination recalls that memorable time. I see again the mighty men whose giant forms towered above the opening chasm, and hear again their voices pleading for peace in the gloom of the gathering storm. There is the sturdy Bangs, the saintly Janes, the eloquent Durbin, Winans, and Green; the silver-tongued Peirce, and Bascom, of Olympian port, and, with one hand on the excited North and the other on the impassioned South, the great souled Olin, struggling to avert the impending rupture. They struggled in vain. As in great subterranean convulsions, forces beyond human control split us asunder into independent churches.

Sir, under the limitations of our work here below the best that we can do is to do the best we can. Deplorable as that event was in our history, it may have been the only way to build up Methodism both in the North and in the South. But, sir, however that may have been, do not the glorified spirits of our fathers, so long lifted above the region of earthly conflicts and living in the pure atmosphere of celestial love, bend from the battlements of heaven and gaze with rapture on this auspicious scene, when, after the storm, we gather again in fraternal concord in the name of Jesus and under the banner of his love? Can we doubt there is a jubilee in heaven to-day? Do not the angels, who sang of peace above the Judean hills, celebrate with full-throated harmonies its victories again and thrill all heaven with joy?

Sir, may we not rather say that these lofty spirits, with the glorious company who have since ascended to their thrones, unable to resist the attraction of this holy hour, mingle with us, though invisible, in this feast of love? If by some clairvoyant power we could lift the material veil that hides the spiritual world from mortal sense would not gallery above gallery appear thronged with white-robed messengers from the courts above, hovering in rapture over this propitious scene?

Brethren, let us send the message out to all the world that we are closer together than we ever were before, and have enthroned the love of Christ in our hearts as the sovereign arbiter of all our

differences. Let it flash along all the wires, through all the cities, across all the plains, leaping over all the mountains, burning through the depths of the ocean and girdling the globe with its thrilling news; let us send it ringing down the corridors of time to greet the coming age with its glorious truth; aye, let us send it up to ranks of waiting cherubim around the throne of God—that henceforth and forever the Northern and the Southern heart shall beat as one to the music of redemption's song! Amen!

14.—REPORT No. IV. JOURNAL, PAGE 308.

Resolved, That we have listened with great satisfaction to the earnest and impassioned speech of the Rev. S. A. Steel, D.D., of Louisville, Ky., and the thoughtful and fascinating address of the Rev. E. A. Stafford, of Toronto; that we assure our brethren of the South and of Canada that we share in our inmost hearts the prayer so eloquently expressed by their Fraternal Messengers. May American Methodism, however separated in organization, be and abide one Methodism; one in doctrine, in purpose, in missionary zeal, and in spiritual life; undivided in opposition to every form of infidelity and sin, indissoluble in fidelity to the welfare of humanity and to the glorious Gospel of the Son of God.

15.—REPORT OF THE REV. ISAAC W. JOYCE, D.D., FRATERNAL MESSENGER TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA. JOURNAL, PAGE 244.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Having been honored by the Bishops with the appointment to be your Fraternal Messenger to the General Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada, at its session in Toronto, Ontario, September, 1886, I visited that body and was received with a courteous and generous welcome. Friday evening, September 10, was the time selected for the reception of Fraternal Messengers. The great Metropolitan Church was filled with a warm-hearted and enthusiastic Methodist audience, that listened with much interest to the address of the General Conference and to the personal address of your messenger, in which he sought to set forth, by facts and illustrations, the spirit and growth and present work and responsibilities and prospects of our Church. I not only had the pleasure of addressing the Conference as your representative, but of preaching to large congregations of earnest and responsive Methodists, and of delivering a farewell address before departing for my home.

The Methodist Church of Canada is the result of the union of Methodism in that country, which was consummated in 1883, and in the good providence of God has produced great results and is destined to wield a wide and happy influence in all the Dominion of Canada.

I spent several days in Toronto, attending the daily sessions of the General Conference, and was deeply impressed with the spirit, zeal, and wisdom of this body of earnest men—ministers and laymen—in the cause of Christ. Their devotion to missions, to the cause of Christian education, to temperance, and to the general work of the Church at home and abroad, is worthy of all praise.

I shall always carry delightful memories of my personal intercourse with the members of the Conference and the many kindnesses I received at their hands. The General Conference appointed the Rev. E. A. Stafford, M.A., one of their most honored and successful ministers, to bear fraternal greetings to this body.

16.—CREDENTIALS OF THE REV. E. A. STAFFORD. JOURNAL, PAGE 291.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church :

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN : This letter will introduce to you the Rev. E. A. Stafford, M.A., who was duly elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, at its late session in Toronto, 1886, as fraternal messenger to your General Conference now in session. He bears to you the fraternal address of Methodism in Canada, and will greet you in the name of the body which he represents.

He is a brother greatly esteemed and honored by the entire Church, occupies the pastorate of the Metropolitan Church in the city of Toronto, the most important pastoral charge in the Dominion, and is widely and favorably known for his varied gifts and usefulness.

He is warmly commended to you as worthy of your fraternal regard and confidence.

Yours in the fellowship of the Gospel,

E. B. RYCKMAN,
Secretary of the General Conference.

17.—FRATERNAL ADDRESS FROM THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. JOURNAL, PAGE 291.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN : The General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada would, by this message and this messenger, our brother, the Rev. E. A. Stafford, M.A., faithful and beloved, most affectionately greet you in General Conference assembled and the people you represent, in the peace and fellowship of the Gospel, and in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Accept, through him, our fraternal salutations, in the bonds of fidelity and love.

Your Messenger to us in our General Conference of 1886, the Rev. Dr. Joyce, and your message, through him so fully delivered, in all his intercourse and ministrations greatly invigorated and comforted us and drew our hearts to you more closely as breth-

ren in the Lord, and shares with us in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ. Our Brother Stafford will, in like manner, make known to you our affairs—how we do pledge to you our unabated esteem and declare to you our strong desire, longing after you in the fellowship of the Spirit, that you should repeat unto us those highly appreciated favors in the letters of the Churches and the visits of honored brethren, the messengers of Christ.

We greatly rejoice that we are permitted to convey to you, brethren, our testimony as to the preciousness of the faith once delivered to the saints and the efficacy of this grace wherein we stand. We know whom we have believed, and are persuaded that He is able to keep that which we have committed unto him against that day; for not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saves us by the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost, which he shed on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Saviour, that being justified by his grace we should be made heirs according to the hope of eternal life. This legacy of ancient doctrine—this holy trust of saving truth—we labor, watch, and pray to maintain unblemished and undiminished among us, and we fearlessly and constantly proclaim, as did the fathers of our Methodism in Europe and America, a full, free, present, eternal salvation through Jesus Christ, by the word and Spirit, unto all people and for all men.

In this common heritage of doctrine, ordinances, and discipline; in our common wealth of divine baptism and blessing; and in our kinship of suffering, toil, and triumph on this continent, in a goodly sense begotten of you, and having in our midst the sepulchers of your first-born, the treasured dust of our brethren to this day; by all the memories of the past, by all the enterprises and successes of the present, and by all the cheering hopes of the future, you are endeared to us as a people whose faith is our faith, whose joy is our joy, and whose God is our God.

We have been strengthened by the boldness and faithfulness of your utterances for truth and inspired by the vastness of your undertakings for Christ. Your publishing houses and your literature; the vigor of your connectional organs, east and west; the multiplication and efficiency of your seminaries of learning, your colleges and universities, the grandeur of your missionary operations, and your efforts on behalf of the freedmen of the South; and now, of later date, your church hospitals and homes, all command our respect in the Christlike energy and liberality of your people, stir us up to the imitation of so noble an example, and incite us to give glory to God for the fruits of the Gospel so abounding among you.

When you were assembled in your General Conference four years ago we were just consummating the union of our Canadian Methodism, harmonizing the diverse interests involved, consolidating our institutions, molding our polity, and leading

together and uniting our people. And now we are graciously permitted devoutly to speak forth our gratitude to Almighty God, that, by his Holy Spirit and fatherly providence, he has given us so great a success in what was, in so many respects, so difficult an undertaking. Too great for human wisdom, skill, and strength, all the more plainly have divine direction and help been manifest. While we may not, in all respects, have secured what was desired we certainly have not suffered what, in many regards, had been apprehended. Our membership have steadily and largely increased in numbers, and, we believe, in spiritual-mindedness from year to year. Revivals of religion have abounded throughout our whole work. Evidently the God of hosts goeth forth with our armies. Contributions to our Missionary treasury and other church funds have been materially enlarged. Our Sabbath-school work has grown apace. Our publishing interests in our connectional organs—the *Christian Guardian* and the *Wesleyan*, our magazine and Sabbath-school periodicals—have widened their constituency and wonderfully developed in strength and usefulness. Our people have been industriously erecting churches and building parsonages; so that under the blessing of Almighty God we are strengthening ourselves in the land here given us and eagerly pressing into the open doors of the foreign field.

A united Canadian Methodism from ocean to ocean, we have a membership of over 200,000, and thereby under the direct teaching of our ministry fully one-fifth of the population of the Dominion. We have at least 200,000 scholars in our Sabbath-schools, and raise annually over \$200,000 for missions; so greatly hath our Lord prospered and blessed us.

Our educational work is at present laying upon our Church her heaviest burden. East and west we have prosperous theological institutes, schools, and colleges, especially with provision made for girls and women. And we are proving in these schools, in which our Methodism has every where been a pioneer, both in their influence on society at large and in our mission work, that it is the divine order that woman shall be indeed a help-meet for man. A regenerated womanhood is a regenerated world; also, throughout our temperance movements is this revival felt—in our land as in yours—in the uprising of a Christian heroism, intelligence, and power that, under God, must march on to victory for the home and the family, for purity, sobriety, truth, and righteousness. Affecting the position and relations of our leading educational institution, the well-known Victoria University, our last General Conference decided upon its federation with the Provincial University on a scheme that, in view of that Conference, maintains the principles cherished by the fathers and yet dear to the Church, and at the same time strengthens our hold upon our own youth, multiplies and improves their facilities, enlarges the scope, and increases the efficiency of the general system of higher education in the country. The effort now in progress to secure

the money required by this enterprise is taxing at once the piety, liberality, and loyalty of our people, and is arousing them, and, indeed, the whole land, on the important subject of public provision for Christian education.

Since your General Conference of 1884 many of our faithful brethren, and some of the honored leaders of the people, have passed on to their rest with God and their reward in heaven. Our whole Church has mourned the departure of Samuel Dwight Rice, D.D., one of our General Superintendents; Enoch Wood, D.D., long our Missionary Secretary, and, quite recently, Samuel S. Nelles, D.D., Chancellor of Victoria University; and you have mingled your griefs with ours, for these good men were known and loved of you also, as we have mingled our tears with yours in the common sorrow for the death of your venerated chief pastors, Simpson and Harris and Wiley, men whose remarkable gifts, fully consecrated to God, were a blessing to the whole Church of Christ, and whose loss is felt, not only by you, but by Methodism around the world.

And now, beloved brethren, we sincerely pray that our God may be with you in all wisdom and prudence in this very important General Conference. Great questions have arisen and must still arise in the progress of the Church, and the very prosperity of the past brings the pressing demands of the present. Only the Lord be with you in all grace and power to your safe counsel, right decision, and abounding love and peace to the continued prosperity of his kingdom and glory of his holy name, and to the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit be all the praise.

Signed by order and on behalf of the General Conference of the Methodist Church.

E. B. RYCKMAN, *Secretary.*
A. CARMAN,
JOHN L. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendents.

**18.—ADDRESS OF THE REV. E. A. STAFFORD, M.A., LL.B.,
FRATERNAL MESSENGER FROM THE METHODIST CHURCH
OF CANADA. JOURNAL, PAGE 291.**

When my Conference appointed me to the duty of this hour I at once began to question why such an institution as Fraternal Messengers should exist at all. They take up much valuable time. The best answer I found to my question was that the Churches do not propose to leave to the politicians alone the regulation of the relations which shall exist among the great Christian nations.

The politician asks, When, if ever, shall the United States and Canada be organically one nation? He scarcely looks or thinks beyond that point. But the Christian Churches say the United States and Canada are already one in all things concerning which it is of the most vital importance that they should be a unit. In

the blessed fellowship and service of the truth there is but one thought between us. To make this whole continent Christian, and free and great, and to lay its Christian hand upon the peoples throbbing with vice and crime and passion and pain, in heathen lands—this is the one article of perpetual union between the United States and Canada.

Therefore, looking upon my duty here in the light of one link in this holy connection, I felt that I could so far overcome my diffidence and my sense of the value of your time as to dare to stand before you.

A second question, certainly very important to me personally, was what I could say worthy the occasion. I cherish some little hope from the fact that you cannot know many things which are of the greatest interest to us. About ten years ago Joseph Cook said in an interesting Prelude that the average citizen of this great republic does not know that any thing has occurred in Canada since the confederation of the provinces. Now we are neither surprised nor jealous that this should be the case. Indeed, it could hardly be otherwise. You are many and great. We are few. We have sense enough to know the difference between fifty or sixty millions and five or six millions. We can see that New York and Chicago are greater than Montreal and Toronto. We need not be told that our material wealth is only a child's purse compared to the opulence which here rivals the growth of a thousand years in other lands! Why should you take much interest in our doings?

Our little moon sees the sun, but it may well be doubted if the great soaring sun as much as knows that our earth has any moon at all. And so it is natural that from across your northern boundary we should see all you do, and just as natural that you should not know all we do.

Also, the great events in your history are conspicuous and read by all the world. Our own have little interest for any but ourselves.

When you had half as many people as we now have you made the revolution of 1776 one of the mightiest facts of history, and thereby your patriots were lifted so high that ever since, like snow-crowned peaks, they have been seen from afar, and, like books, read by all mankind.

But who knows any thing about Canada's little war sixty-one years later, in which we, too, wrested from that same Britain's strong hand what is called responsible government, and so reached the goal of as perfect political freedom as any independent State enjoys?

Then, again, in your war of emancipation by statesmanship and by great generalship the time was made a glorious era, and your heroes became their own monuments, known every-where, and never to be forgotten.

But who knows any thing about the abolition of slavery in Canada? Why, it was seventy years before Lincoln's immortal

proclamation. It preceded the great open movements in the British Empire toward the same end. Canada's first parliament consisted of sixteen men. The State-house in which they assembled was a log hut in old Newark, within hearing distance of Niagara's everlasting roar. The wilderness stretched before and all around them. No might was known which could bring it under subjection but the might of the human arm. Negroes were then held in slavery in the province. But, thus situated, these sixteen backwoodsmen bravely enacted that every slave in Canada should be free, and that human bondage should be henceforth forever illegal in the province. It was an obscure, and now almost forgotten, deed, and is scarcely recognized in the grand story of freedom, and is only as one line across the page compared with the records of your gigantic struggle. But was it not grand? Who dares say that God did not use that little fact in some way to help out the results of your great war?

And so it is all the way down the page. Your record has won the applause of the world; ours is not read and little known outside of our own borders; but it is inspiring to ourselves. We see nothing in it to be ashamed of. And we find courage in the persuasion that one man can have as much of the favor of God as twenty men, and our inferior numbers and wealth will not leave us weak if he smiles upon us as upon yon.

And so we do not look toward you with any jealousy. We all sincerely rejoice in your wonderful successes; we hold your institutions in the highest respect, for, indeed, we have copied the most of them. We universally entertain only the most friendly feelings toward the people of this great nation. They who from twenty to twenty-five years ago felt differently do not care to be reminded of it now, and even then, as I very well know, they did not offer all the prayers, no, not by thousand thousands, that Canada offered for the issue of your war.

In this connection we wish you to understand our attachment to the British Empire. I fully recognize that my duty here is fraternal, and not political; but we read such marvelous things about ourselves in United States newspapers that I can hardly forbear a few words on Canada's political relations. Since coming here I have read, in what I should judge to be one of New York's most sober papers, a long article urging that the annexation of Canada be made a plank in the platform of one of the great political parties. Now it is none of my business what ends any of your parties aim at; but the reasons urged for this particular course were so remarkable that I must say that if Canada is not now, or if it never shall be, a part of the United States, the reason is not because we indulge any unfriendly feeling toward this nation. It is not because we feel toward you that we could not live with you and share with you; but there are other strong reasons. To begin with, we have been brought up to a British connection, and so we are bound to it by all the prejudices of education. Then, as a matter of political philosophy, we like

the British Constitution better than any other. We see it to-day holding liberty by the hand in nearly all the self-governing States of Europe. We know that it serves us well. Under it we are as perfectly free and independent as are the citizens of this republic. There is not one particular in which our liberties, civil or religious, would be advanced by our becoming an integral part of this great nation.

Then, like yourselves, we have a written Constitution, in the British "North American Act," which is a practical application in detail of the British Constitution to our circumstances, and conserving those liberties without which Anglo-Saxons cannot live. So that we are made secure that the hand of the British Government will not enter purely Canadian affairs except in the appointment of our governor-general, and we are practically an independent State. Now, we honestly think that we do better to have our affairs wholly in our own hands than we would if we should engage in a scramble at Washington not only with ourselves, as now, but with all the other States of this vast Union.

But we are constantly reading that our growing national debt is driving us into bankruptcy. Well, we don't know it. As long as our credit enables us to enter the markets of the world and negotiate loans at the lowest rates, and we are able to meet the accruing interest at a low rate of taxation as compared with our nearest neighbors, we are not going seriously to talk about bankruptcy.

I do not say what our future destiny may be. I know not. But one thing I am absolutely certain about, and that is we will never be starved into a union with the United States or any other land. We have learned too much independence ever to say that we have found the business of running Canada a failure, and, with bankruptcy staring us in the face, we would like some one to take the business off our hands.

But we are told that we would at once rise into greater prosperity if we were a part of the United States. We do not see how. Our manufacturers and farmers and miners think that they are developing all the wealth our circumstances admit of, as rapidly as men can do it and as fast as is being done in the States nearest to us. And, as to booming our population, not a man of you would come among us, if we were a part of this republic, unless he could make more money there than here; and if he could make more money he would come just as we are. So that, as we look upon the case, our British connection rests upon other reasons than unfriendliness toward you. We do not propose to fight you with men clothed in British red. That has not proved a healthy experiment in the past. But from a business point of view we think our interests may remain as they are.

But there is more than this in our British connection. It gives us a sense of national dignity—or, if you will, it gratifies our vanity. And, after all, what on earth is so persuasive as that which exalts a person's or a people's sense of their own conse-

quence? Now, seeing that our greatness and glory are mostly in the future, we must have some glory to live upon as we go along; and, being such as we are, I think you will admit that if we are going to live on glory at all we require to draw a great deal from abroad. So we draw from two sources—from Britain's past and from yours. We place all of Great Britain's history behind ourselves and claim as our own all her victories with pen and sword. We are a part of one of the old empires of history, and so we join hands with antiquity. Magna Charta and the Commonwealth are ours. And William Pitt, and the Duke of Wellington, and Waterloo, and all the wealth of storied grandeur in Westminster Abbey, its glory of poetry and history and statesmanship, and all the military pomp that slumbers in mute admonition to the ages in St. Paul's—are not these, and more, ours by inheritance? For are not we, too, all Britons?

Then we turn round and take to ourselves a reflection from the glory of your great achievements also; for are we not Americans? If we do not shout as you over 1776 still we would neither suppress nor depress your rejoicing. We do not pretend to think that Great Britain has been always right. We waste no admiration upon the King George who ruled at Westminster. But our eyes as well as yours see the grandeur of him whom nature made a king, though uncrowned. God Almighty's King George gave his name to the capital of this republic.

Why, we are religiously taught to associate that name with the highest virtues. Within a month, in glancing over a work placed in the hands of our advanced students, I found such expressions as, "the great hero Washington," and "The brave and virtuous Washington." And that work has an origin as British as a book can possibly have. We also venerate with you the God-anointed Lincoln and the invulnerable Grant; and Vicksburg and Gettysburg and the Wilderness are glorious in our eyes as well as in yours.

Why, the fact is, our feelings and interests are so common with yours that we are in danger of growing egotistical if you ever talk to us about yourselves.

A conceited egotist asked my bright little girl for her photograph. She promptly replied that she would give him a looking-glass, for she knew that would please him better. Well, I come to speak to you of Canadian affairs and of Canadian Methodism. The conceit and the egotism are, of course, eliminated from this problem, and I reply to you that I can only give you a looking-glass in which to see your own affairs and your own Methodism.

We have the same origin with you, we speak the same language, have the same free schools, the same Christianity, and, to drop to a lower line, we are moved by the same ambitions; we have the same fisheries treaty, and, as a Western orator said, we have the same whisky; but I say this with a graver meaning than he did.

Our people are thinking about the same things as yours—how

to get rich by speculations in the Stock Exchange and in real estate or by contracts with the Government; how to own the earth and then take the first circles of so-called society by storm; the laborer studying the most formidable combinations against capital; the members of each political party trying to score a point against the other, each bidding for the laborer's vote and the Roman Catholic vote, the temperance vote and the whisky vote. Add to all this, and through it all, the flaming message of godly men and women in sermon and song and testimony, calling to a holy life here and a glorious heaven hereafter. Does not this seem to you more like looking into a mirror than examining a photo?

But, especially, standing before this Conference of the great Methodist Episcopal Church in the name and by the merit of another Methodist Church, whose salutations I have the honor to bring to you, hearing your discussions, and noting the subjects engaging your attention, I do not feel like a stranger, nor do I find any dividing line between us. The life and work and conditions of our Church are essentially the same as in yours. These two Churches, with their common sympathies and without any rivalries, might be organically one, and there would be no difference from the present so far as our practical work is concerned. The likenesses appear at all points, the differences at but few. We labor among people in the same conditions. We have a common church history. We have the same doctrines, and in substance the same Discipline and hymnology, the same itinerant system, the same flitting evangelists, the same holiness controversies, the same ambitious Roman Catholicism to confront, and the same forms of sin to defy and overcome.

If for no other reason our origin and history give us some claim to recognition here; we are your eldest daughter. About one hundred years ago your wandering star, William Losee, entered Canada and founded Methodism. The following year another and greater was duly appointed to help carry on the fast enlarging work. And there comes in a pathetic and romantic story of old-time Methodism. These two pioneers were both smitten with the beauty and grace and moral excellence of the same early Canadian maiden. The second comer won the day. The disappointment was disastrous to him to whom we owe so much. And our chroniclers do tell that, in those most interesting records on the face of the earth—the Minutes of the Conference—Dunham and the country appear again, but Losee never. I drop a tear for him, but I am glad the country did appear again in your records. In those early days we meet such names as Martin Ruter and Nathan Bangs. Indeed, a great part of these foundations he was.

And the great Asbury nearly lost his life in making an episcopal visit to Canada. He was accompanied by the late centenarian, Henry Boehm, and they crossed the St. Lawrence in a novel way. Their canoes were tied together, and, as Boehm relates, there were three canoes, three passengers, three horses, and

four Indians. After a fortnight of arduous toil he crossed the lake under sail, and the record of the voyage might be laid beside Paul's voyage to Rome, so far as its thrilling experiences and its narrow escape are concerned. But the fact I want to impress is that the good Asbury liked us Canadians. Boehm wrote, "The Bishop was delighted with the people," and he wrote, "Here is a decent, loving people; my soul is much united to them." We trust that you feel toward us in the same way still. I know that those are just the feelings we entertain toward you.

You feel a deep interest in the subject of Methodist union in Canada. You perhaps desire to know how a union of four bodies has worked. What have I to say on the subject? Nothing. We talk at funerals, but not over men in perfect health and full of activity. Their deeds speak for them. It is only breaks and failures that make a great noise. If in practical working our union had been a failure I would need hours to explain; but instead it has been steadily, quietly at work. It took effect in 1884. Our last Minutes show that in three years we have added twenty-five per cent. to the membership which came into the union. No, I need not say any thing about that union. There it is. Look at it.

This membership is very unevenly distributed over the provinces. The highest percentage to the population is in Ontario. There we have between thirty and thirty-one per cent. of all the people. In the eastern provinces we have between twelve and thirteen per cent., and in Quebec, the stronghold of the most formidable Romanism in the world, we have only between three and four per cent.

Reliable statistics four years ago placed before us the encouraging fact that we have more Sunday-schools and more teachers in them, and, by upward of fifty thousand, more scholars attending them than all the other Protestant Churches combined.

When we want evidence that Methodism in Canada is a business success we turn especially to our book and publishing interests. In this respect, in the pages scattered abroad, in the number of hands employed, in the steady advance made, and in the dividends from actual profits fairly earned, annually devoted to our benevolent funds, we feel that for our number we are not behind the foremost of the great brotherhood of Methodist publishing houses, and we are with you in the great work of the world's evangelization.

When you, with more than 2,000,000 members, undertook to raise \$1,000,000 for missions, we, with 210,000 members, undertook to raise one quarter as much as you. You succeeded and we fell short of our hopes. We have only reached about one dollar per member for missions throughout our whole dominion. We feel the disordered pulse of heathenism among the native Indians, where at least ten thousand in the North-west are under our influence, and in Japan, the only point we have yet touched in the distant world; but that mission has been a great inspiration

to our people. Our Woman's Missionary Society has married it, and the effect is a great awakening of thought and zeal, especially among our young people, until this Woman's Missionary Society, directed by a higher degree of consecrated intelligence and wisdom, is really one of the mighty forces of our land.

I mentioned some of the obstacles which confront us. Among these is the most aggressive Romanism in the world. It dominates one province and is ponderous in at least two others. Its artful ambition practices on the politician. In this it rarely fails, and generally when it does it is in going too far. A friend related that he was visiting one of our reformatories and asked a boy of about fourteen for what crime he was confined. The reply was, "For stealing a saw-mill, sir, and I would not have been caught, either, only I was fool enough to come back for the dam." Well, Romanism generally comes back for the dam. She wants all, and so sometimes she is arrested. There have been a number of instances of this in our past history. The results of Protestant missions in that province, although not indicating failure, yet they do not declare a brilliant success.

I quoted some one as saying that we have the same whisky as you. That is too sadly true. Our Methodism is wellnigh unanimous in the temperance work. Nor have we any thing to complain of in the other Protestant Churches, nor yet even in the Roman Catholic Church. We sometimes think we are getting the thing pretty well tied up, but we have not yet got a close back-hold upon it, and fear that we will have to wait for perfect victory until God shall chain the old serpent for a thousand years. In this conflict we are learning from your experiences, and with us, as with you, George Haddock's soul goes marching on.

I represent here a Methodism conservative both in methods and in doctrine. With special evangelistic agencies at work all around us calling for new adaptations, while we have the most absolute freedom of innovation we follow the old ways; and we do so only because convinced that they who lived before our time knew some things as well as we know them.

Especially has this persuasion steadied our bark of doctrine in its course through the unrestful sea of change. Canadian Methodism is free from doctrinal agitation; but this does not mean that we are in a condition of either intellectual slumber or moral indifference. Quite the contrary is the truth. But thoughtful men find in their doctrinal standards much greater breadth and depth than we discovered in them when we were probationers. Such persons interpret standards liberally, especially standards so voluminous and varied in character as those of Methodism.

Now that the storms of fierce controversy have passed away men of high culture can sit in quietness and peace and form an estimate of the finished works of the mighty men of the past, and then, going back to the Bible, they discover that it contains much more than any one man, not excepting even John Wesley, ever

formulated, especially if he did his work, as St. Augustine and Wesley did, in the heat of constant, violent controversy.

One result is greater freedom in the statement and illustration and application of old doctrinal truths—not so much regard for the form of words employed as for the substance of truth contained in the words.

Another effect is that those who have long stood apart at wide distances are being drawn together as by a common impulse, and there are active movements in thought which look toward more striking unions of ecclesiastical bodies than the world has yet seen. As many rivers run into the same sea, so many reasons move toward the same end. The discovery, for example, is being made that sectarianism is a deadly foe to missionary enterprise, and that souls may be saved and even extensive revivals prevail where Arminianism, at least by name, is not recognized; and that through all gates of doctrine, in some way in spite of errors, men do find the cross, and so reach up to a better life; and that mere names of systems do not kill, though they afford fuel for long feuds; therefore all that is true in Calvinism belongs as much to us as to those Churches in which St. Augustine is regarded as a chief apostle of the truth; and that even our own doctrines, when they have been used as weapons of controversy merely, have been pushed to extremes. In short, that genuine Christian life, like vines, overgrows all the forms set for it to cling to; and strong undercurrents of thought are sure to burst forth in expression.

This is just the stage reached by Christian life and taught in Canada at the present time.

Leading minds in at least three great denominations are speaking out in favor of a consolidation of the three. The way is prepared by a general acceptance of evangelical principles and methods. All our Protestant Churches are thoroughly well educated in evangelical ideas. The Baptists are, as every-where, a spiritual people, and render faithful service to the great body of truth. The Presbyterians are in the front rank in every good work, and they preach a gospel of free salvation to all men without degrading the sense of divine sovereignty. The Church of England has, as a rule, an earnest evangelical pulpit, and is heartily active in all moral and benevolent enterprises, and although, as we of course think, she is hampered in method by the traditions which bind her to one set of formalities, yet she does not think so, and she is showing much power of adaptation in the way of missions or revival work. Possibly Canada will yet present to the world the first example of a whole people laying aside all denominational prejudices and for the love of Christ and men exalting only the truths essential to salvation, and no longer stirring the bones of the dead in the moldy mausoleums of the past, who, after all, were only great according to their day and opportunity, and were never called of God to be the mentors of all time.

In other respects we have much to encourage us in relation to public morality. We have a quiet Sabbath. There is not one Sunday newspaper in Canada. We have no theatrical exhibitions on the Lord's day. But we have sense enough to know that this immunity is due to the absence of the vast European population which throngs in nearly all your great cities. American families here are, no doubt, as particular in the observance of the Lord's day as the people of Canada are.

We think that moral interests with us have gained strength by the voting of women. It is a fact that women by the thousands do go to the ballot-box in Canada. I have met them there, and have met the same women the evening after in a prayer-meeting, and I can certify that neither their piety nor their modesty was impaired by their contact with a ballot. Indeed, in respect to the effect upon her modesty, I had rather any day see a Methodist lady at the voting-booth than in a ball-room.

I rejoice to lay at your feet my Church's tribute of fraternal affection and gratitude. We have learned from your wise example and have been stimulated by your wonderful successes, and therefore we feel ourselves your debtors. We venerate the shining names which you have lifted up on high. We hold as, in a large sense, our own the men of conspicuous ability who have always adorned that illustrious chair. Up to the present time the majority among us have not favored for our own constant use any dignitary bearing the title of Bishop. We call them superintendents, and acute minds among us seem to discern a great difference between being bishoped by a Superintendent and superintended by a Bishop. But all the same we like the superintendency of Bishops so well that we import yours as often as we can, and every time we love them more. We call them ours, and so they are, in all except the privilege of voting for them when they are elected. But we go unanimously for whomsoever you may choose. Every successful candidate may consider his majority increased by the number of our whole voting power as a Church.

In the years past we have felt your sadness our own, as standing in the shadow cast upon universal Methodism by the procession of mighty men who, clothed in the most royal ascension robes, have gone up from that chair, and about it, to their throne in glory. They are to memory as Enochs and Elijahs, for did they not walk with God? Did not their fearless thunder cause the Ahabs of wickedness to tremble? Was there not wider standing-room for truth and righteousness where they shuffled their feet! We catch the inspiration of their luminous example!

O, in this grand and awful game of life all too soon the men disappear from the board! The pawns are lost! The knights are taken! The Bishops go, and the queen is seen no more! Our eyes follow them down the fast narrowing path where great forms grow small in the distance! An unseen hand sweeps

down upon the board and the game is done! The day strides out over the sea, and the night leaps down from the sky! Yonder the shining gates open wide, and as you, bearing your trophies over your heads, rush up on one side, we shall crowd in from the other! We extend to you our right hand in the strong bonds of abiding fraternity, and our hearts are with you for a grand triumphal meeting there!

**19.—CREDENTIALS OF DR. J. T. WIGHTMAN. JOURNAL,
PAGE 291.**

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: This is to certify that Charles J. Baker, Esq., and Rev. J. T. Wightman, D.D., were duly appointed by the Maryland Association of Independent Methodist Churches as Fraternal Messengers to your venerable body.

W. M. R. BANGS, President.

JOHN H. SAUMERIG, Secretary.

Maryland Association Independent Methodist Churches.

**20.—ADDRESS OF THE REV. J. T. WIGHTMAN, D.D., OF THE
MARYLAND ASSOCIATION OF INDEPENDENT METHODIST
CHURCHES. JOURNAL, PAGE 291.**

MR. PRESIDENT AND BRETHREN: It were too late an hour for me to lay the burden of a speech, sir, upon your shoulders. It were rather more appropriate for me to lay the burden of my charity upon your heart. I come, sir, simply to represent the little infant of a mother, and my only duty is that of placing the hand of this little infant in the hand of her mother and asking her benediction upon her childhood's prosperity. When, sir, I take the right hand of fellowship extended so generously by you I feel that I am grasping the right hand of fellowship of millions of Methodists upon this great continent, and, may I not say, grasping the right hand of fellowship of millions of Methodists who passed into the eternal world of glory? And, if my charity still extends itself, might I not say through this body to grasp the right hand of fellowship of millions of Christian men throughout the whole habitable globe? Was there ever an assembly represented in America as this assembly is represented to-night? One hundred and more Conferences are represented here, embodying the charity and Christianity of many people. It would seem as if an era of peace had come. Never before did the American people meet together under such an era of peace as this day this Conference meets. It would seem as if that angel of peace had dipped her finger in the supernal light of the Son of God and written upon the brow of Methodism during this occasion, "Peace and good will toward men."

I come, therefore, sir, with a true fraternal feeling, a true

fraternal heart, from the Maryland Association of Independent Methodists, and extend to you the right hand of Christian fellowship. While it is a simple office my own heart catches the sublimity of that simplicity and says this fraternity is akin to the charity of heaven. It is an honor, my brethren, which I highly esteem this night to present you these simple words of Christian salutation and to invite you to command your blessing to rest upon this little Samuel of the great family of Methodist people.

The Associated Independent Methodist Churches of Baltimore have had an existence of not more than twenty years. They number about two thousand communicants, with well-sustained Sunday-schools, with missionary work extending over the whole world through your organization and through the Southern Methodist Church. Into one or the other of these channels we contribute our donation to this missionary work. We are with you in doctrine. We are adopting your ritual, your hymn-book, your literature. We are square upon the great question of temperance, and are moving abreast in all those enterprises which constitute Church prosperity. God is graciously pouring out his Spirit, and souls are being converted. New chapels are being erected, and there is a glorious outcome for this little child which God in his providence has raised up in that great city.

Permit me to say that Baltimore is the mother of American Methodism. Here the first American preacher preached Methodism—Robert Strawbridge. And I was so surprised that our messenger from Canada did not know the fact that he was a fiery Irishman. And from Baltimore radiate all forms of Methodism. And let me, sir, as a stranger to Baltimore, somewhat, say that I am happy to find there a brotherhood in Methodism. As far as I am able to represent the Methodism of that great city we are all in harmony. The brethren are preaching Christ. The Churches intermingle. And we have the typical form of united Methodism in that beautiful city of old Baltimore, and we intend to maintain, God helping us, this form of Christian fraternity and this practical interplay of Christian work.

As in New York, so in Baltimore, we have great odds to contend with. But the Methodist Church in Baltimore is the great breakwater, not only of great evils, but especially of Romanism itself. There are about one hundred Methodist churches in Baltimore, stretching across that great city. And there we have a cardinal, and you have a cardinal here, and the Methodist Church in Baltimore, with the Methodist Church in New York, will take each one horn of the great bull of that Church, and we will hold him down. We are not afraid of Romanism. No, sir. The Lord Jesus Christ himself hath said so long as the Methodist confesses Christ the Methodist Church is built upon a rock, and the gates of hell, much less the gates of Rome, shall not prevail against it. Methodism holds the keys in her

hand, and she does not intend to delegate those keys to a Pope of Rome. So that, as far as the Methodist Church in Baltimore is concerned, we are working as an independent organization, however small it may be, in unison with that Church, bravely, humbly, believably, trusting in God.

When that noble Christian woman was about dying--the mother of Charles Reed--she said, "My son, bring me my old Bible." And he brought it to her. And with a dying hand she traced a circle on the fly-leaf of that Bible and placed her pencil at the center, and then drew radiating lines. And now the old woman, with her eyes fixed upon heaven, said: "My son, that center is Christ; these lines are the Christian Churches, and as you draw nearer to each other you draw nearer to Christ." So, dear brethren, in this common Methodism, drawing nearer together in Christian sympathy, in Christian faith, in Christian good works, we are only drawing nearer to that Christ who is the strength and support of us all.

And now, sir, I do not feel at liberty to trespass longer upon your attention than simply to express this great pleasure which I have, and the high appreciation of this honor of extending the right hand of fellowship to the Methodist Episcopal Church. And, sir, I cannot take my seat without calling attention to one fact. Perchance the little child may bless you; for, when the little babe of Bethlehem was brought into the temple and laid in the arms of Simeon then was the first fraternal greeting of the Christian Church to the old mother Church of Jerusalem, and with prophetic ardor and with heavenly charity Simeon caught the inspiration of the moment, and, looking upon Mary, he said: "God bless thee, Mary; God bless thee, Joseph; God bless the tribes of Israel." And turning to the little babe he said: "Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace." And the blessing of the little child in the first prayer rested upon Simeon himself. So, sir, we invoke your fraternal blessing upon this little child that we lay in your arm. We ask it in the name of the Master, for he has said a rich reward shall come back to Ephraim and Manasseh and Joseph, to all the great tribes of Israel, even though for the smallest act of friendship done to one of the least of these my brethren.

21.—REPORT No. V. JOURNAL, PAGE 308.

Resolved, That the presence of Mr. Charles J. Baker and the Rev. J. F. Wightman, D.D., of Baltimore, Fraternal Messengers from the Maryland Association of Independent Methodist Churches, has been very pleasant and welcome to us, and we respond cordially to the touching and fraternal words of Dr. Wightman, and assure the churches for which he spoke of our earnest prayer that they may abound in the riches of grace and in the fruits of the spirit of God.

22.—REPORT OF THE FRATERNAL MESSENGER TO THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 352.

Having been appointed by the Bishops of our Church, in accordance with the order of the General Conference of 1884, as Fraternal Messenger to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session at Indianapolis, Ind., I am pleased to report that, through a kind Providence, I have been permitted to discharge that very pleasant mission which you have committed to me. I reached the city of Indianapolis on the evening of May 18, and was most cordially met at the depot by a committee appointed by the General Conference for my reception, and was by them conducted to the hotel, where I was entertained during my stay as the guest of Dr. C. S. Smith, Secretary of the Sunday-school Union of that Church.

The General Conference held a special session for my reception on the evening of May 19, in the large auditorium of Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishops Wayman, Campbell, Turner, and Disney, and many other distinguished ministers of that Church were on the platform. Bishops Payne and Brown were physically too feeble to be present. Bishop Wayman presided, and, after my credentials were read, introduced me to the Conference. I endeavored to present to them, as best I could, your hearty Christian salutation and love, assuring them of your true interest in, and your sympathy for, them in all of their trials and sorrows, as well as in their joys and triumphs. I then attempted to magnify the grace of God toward us as a Church in giving us such great prosperity in our work, not only in this land, but in the regions beyond, in the salvation of immortal souls and the extension of Christ's kingdom; and I invited them to further strengthen the bonds of union now existing by sending Fraternal Messengers to meet you at this present session. The address was warmly received and heartily applauded from beginning to end.

The spirit of our heavenly Father was eminently present, and we felt that it was good to be there. The Rev. A. M. Green, of Louisiana, responded to the address in his usual happy style, assuring us of the fact that, though they have left the maternal roof, yet they have not ceased to love and honor the "old mother Church," which has done so much for the elevation of humanity. He was followed by Bishops Campbell and Turner and Dr. Smith with remarks on the same line, and specially requested me to convey to you their hearty congratulations and sincere gratitude for the noble work you are doing through God and Bishop Taylor in the redemption of benighted Africa. Resolutions expressive of their appreciation of your interest in them and of their pleasure in the address made to them were then presented and unanimously adopted, after which the vast audience arose and sung, with the fervor of old-time Methodism,

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love."

At the request of the Bishops I preached for them in one of their largest churches last Sunday morning, and I was made the recipient of many courtesies and favors at the hands both of the Bishops and delegates during my sojourn there.

The Church apparently has made some progress during the quadrennial, both spiritually and financially, and they seem quite hopeful for future prosperity. They mourn, like us, the loss of their Bishops—Cain, Dickerson, and Shorter; they have ceased to work and live, and have passed into that “rest that remaineth to the people of God.” Two others, the venerable and saintly Bishop Payne and the zealous and useful Brown, are now almost to the margin; and they ask your prayers and sympathy in this hour of sore trial and sad bereavement. I left them with many a “God bless you,” and with the impression on my mind that the Conference was composed of a body of earnest, self-sacrificing men, and truly devoted to the interest of the cause of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Methodism.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am your humble fellow-laborer in the vineyard of the Master,

JOSHUA E. WILSON.

23.—CREDENTIALS OF THE REV. C. T. SHAFFER, M.D., FRATERNAL MESSENGER FROM THE A. M. E. CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 360.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The undersigned, Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in the exercise of authority vested in us, would recommend to you our beloved brother, the Rev. C. T. Shaffer, as Fraternal Messenger to your venerable body, and one worthy of your highest Christian consideration.

In commissioning our Messenger we take occasion, first, to express the very great joy we experienced in the reception of the Rev. Joshua E. Wilson, whom you sent as the bearer of fraternal greetings. Especially were we made to rejoice at the message he delivered, indicating, as it does, that the God of Jacob is with you.

How the Lord has dealt with us it will be the pleasure of the bearer to tell. Verily may we say that “the little one has become a thousand.” The handful of corn planted in the top of the mountains is seen to shake like Lebanon.

Not only has the Lord blessed our work in all the States and Territories of the Union, as well as in the Dominion of Canada; but in the islands of the sea, Bermuda, St. Thomas, Trinidad, St. Domingo, as well as Demerara, South America, he has enabled us, by reason of organic union with the late British Methodist

Episcopal Church, to not only plant the banner of African Methodism, but to keep it floating to the breeze.

Nor has the crushed and bleeding land whence our forefathers came been forgotten. On the contrary, the voice of our dearly beloved Fredericks and of his wife is heard in Sierra Leone, West Coast, where we have fallen heir to the Lady Huntingdon work and are now engaged in pushing into the interior.

And now, reverend fathers and brethren, we beg, in conclusion, to assure you of our unflagging interest in all that pertains to your work.

We especially rejoice in Bishop Taylor, and none the less in Drs. Rust and Hartzell.

Our prayer is that God may continue to vouchsafe to you his covenanted mercies, and speed the day when all his people shall be one.

In the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ we subscribe ourselves,

A. W. WAYMAN, *Secretary pro tem.*

**24.—ADDRESS OF THE REV. C. T. SHAFFER, M.D. JOURNAL,
PAGE 360.**

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In the bonds of love and fellowship of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ I come to you. I come with the greetings of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

When I look over this vast assembly, however, composed as it is of men of God from all quarters of the world, who represent the multiform interests of the Church and State, with those of the business and commercial world, I am at once impressed with a profound sense of the weighty responsibility resting upon me and the circumstances of this occasion.

And further, considering the interests involved in a single hour of legislation of your august body at this juncture of its proceedings, were it for myself alone I would not presume for a single moment to trespass upon the precious moments of this hour. But the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, sitting in Indianapolis (the beautiful capital city of the old Hoosier State), having been the happy recipient of the kindly greetings of this body, representing the glorious Methodist Episcopal Church, by your very genial, Christian, fraternal representative, the Rev. Joshua E. Wilson, whose words of greeting and good cheer made glad our hearts and gave us renewed assurance of your interest and sympathy with us and the work in which we are engaged, has deputized me to speak for her.

These kind words of greeting we most heartily reciprocate, and come bringing to you the salutations and greetings of a great religious organization, the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, and the British West Indies; besides, it is extending its operations into the islands of Hayti and St. Domingo, and lastly into the

Continent of Africa. The representative and legislative assembly of this Church is just about closing its nineteenth quadrennial session in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., in whose name and by whose authority I come with greetings. I am, however, forcibly reminded at the very threshold of my address that our salutations, greetings, and congratulations are solemnized by the emotions of sadness which well up in every Methodist heart when we come to recount the events of the past four years, which bring before us the familiar faces of six noble, self-sacrificing, heroic leaders within our common Methodist household in this country, but whose forms are no more among us, in the persons of your own saintly senior Bishop Simpson, your no less devoted Bishop Wiley, who laid down his life in far-off China, where he was devoting his energies to the evangelization and Christianization of the Celestial devotees, and lastly, your own Bishop Harris, who passed quietly from his labors to reward from the arms of his friends in this city, full of love and good works, ripe for the glory land, at whose bier any Methodist may justly bow with uncovered head while tears of sorrow fall.

Within our own household the sorrow is equally acute, since we are called to mourn the loss of the young, heroic, and brilliant Bishop Dickerson; the pulpit orator and Christian statesman, Bishop R. H. Cain; and last, but by no means least, that earnest, noble, heroic and uncompromising Bishop James A. Shorter, who fell by the mortal stroke in apparently vigorous health, as falls the mighty oak when riven by a thunderbolt, but who could exclaim as he fell, "Yes, Jesus saves, he saves me now."

These noble sires of Methodism are gone, and while we mourn their loss we can but say, "It is the Lord's doings, let him do what seemeth to him good."

Methodism has many happy features to commend it, as its marked simplicity by which it adapts itself to the needs of the masses; its warmth and fervor by which the heart is enlisted; its aggressiveness by which the lost whom Jesus came to seek are sought out and brought under the sanctifying influence of God's truth.

The most happy and compensating feature, however, as it relates to the Christian ministry in particular, and all Methodists in general, is that feature which unites us in one common bond and brotherhood; with common tastes, sympathies, and interest, from lake to gulf, from ocean to ocean, and from continent to continent, so that we mourn with them that mourn, and rejoice with those that rejoice. That is the connectional feature whereby annually and quadrennially we are brought together where we may recount the difficulties and sorrows of the past which have befallen us and note the important events, whether it be defeats or conquests of the Church, from which we learn lessons of wisdom to guide us in the future, and inspiration greater than self-sacrifice, and heroic endurance, and to achieve greater conquests over sin and Satan.

In General Conference assembly we each have just been engaged in a review of the work done in the past four years and in outlining the work for four years to come for God and humanity.

We are happy to learn through your Fraternal Messenger that during the last quadrennial your work has been most gratifying and inspiring to yourselves, and, I doubt not, has been pleasing to Almighty God. More glorious achievements await you in the future, the result of your wise and just legislation in this General Conference.

As the representative of your eldest daughter I present her congratulations, best wishes and prayers, and say to you, "We have noted with keen interest the progress of your Church as the years have rolled by, and have often drawn inspiration therefrom."

But the inquiry most probably arises as to how this young and independent daughter of Methodism prospers. We are happy to say to you, my brethren, that progress is manifest all along the line. In the year 1816, in her characteristic spirit of independence, she set up housekeeping for herself. She was without capital, without credit or influence to commend her to the world. She was without members; indeed, she started out on her independent career and course of action with nothing but her independent spirit and the courage of her convictions and unwavering faith in the God whose mighty arm is ever uncovered in the defense of the oppressed, and who "rules in the armies of heaven and among the children of men, giving the kingdoms thereof to whom he will." When she unfurled her banner of religious liberty for Africo-Americans to the breeze she could boast about sixteen preachers and a few hundred members, but no property save, possibly, two preaching-places. Year by year, however, she pressed forward, and her progress has been simply marvelous, considering the fact of the accursed system, and, later, the blighting influence of American slavery.

Her progress, however, has been most marked within the last two decades, since previous to that the work was initiatory, or the planting among the stumps, whereas the last two decades it has been of a permanent character, being that of organizing and systematizing, as well as enlarging the work, so that every phase of the Church work is brought within the grasp of the intelligent and earnest workman, so that the work is carried on with system and dispatch.

In the brief space of seventy-two years the household of this daughter of Methodism has greatly increased, says the statistician. Her one Bishop has increased to eleven; her sixteen preachers have given place to 2,270 traveling preachers, whose intelligence, ability and devotedness should rather be the wonder and admiration of the world than call forth criticisms, when we consider the rock whence they were hewn and the pit whence they were digged: the pit of human slavery, the iniquitous system which robbed us, not only of our manhood and womanhood, but of the

finer sense of morality and integrity, and made religion in the eyes of the more thoughtful the veriest mockery.

Aiding these noble 2,270 traveling preachers, comes up the great phalanx of 5,022 local preachers, who minister in the word of life; and these again are supplemented by 2,600 exhorters, giving a total of 9,492. Added to these are 17,009 stewards, men who in the main know and love the Methodist doctrine; 14,190 stewardesses, noble women who, as ministering angels in the chambers of the sick and lonely, give words of cheer and comfort, and minister in material as well as in holy things, whose labors of love and mercy are again nobly seconded by a noble band of 17,778 class-leaders or under pastors of the flock of Christ, leading the flock into pastures green and to fountains of living waters. Under the instruction and combined care of these ministers, stewards, stewardesses and leaders are 47,817 probationers and 344,953 members, giving us a grand total of officers, members and probationers, of 403,351 marching under the banner of African Methodism; and, allowing three followers to every member, it will be seen that we are ministering to at least from one and a half to two million souls, for whom the Son of God came down and died.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

No longer in the rear, but in the fore-front of every good word and work is an army of juvenile African Methodists of 281,979, at whose head are 1,849 superintendents; while as captains of the Lord's host in the persons of teachers are 16,036, who, to the best of their ability, are dividing the word of truth and thus fitting those committed to their care for a sphere of usefulness here and a nobler, wider sphere of usefulness and happiness hereafter.

These, dear brethren, are a few of the facts and figures which we offer as evidence of the progress which we are making under a kind Providence.

This mighty host of nearly two million souls, it may be said, is an unwieldy mass. To which we would reply by saying we appreciate the fact that an increase in numbers is not always and necessarily an increase of strength, but, on the contrary, that there may be an exact ratio of decrease of real strength to the numerical increase; as when the numerical increase be an element steeped in ignorance, superstition, and sin. But we have to congratulate ourselves that such is not the case with us, but that the great majority of our additions to the Church come from the ranks of the Sunday-school, from our public, common and high-schools, and our seminaries, colleges, universities bring their scholastic training into their church work, which is as the leaven which leaveneth the whole lump.

We have also among us, and still coming, men and women who have made their mark in the various professions and sciences, who stand high in the world of letters as well as in the business world. All of which gives us a most hopeful outlook for the future usefulness and perpetuity of the Church.

THE DEPARTMENTS AND THEIR WORK.

Another hopeful indication is the fact of the well-organized and systematic working of the several departments: of the Church publications, the fountain-head of African Methodist literature is its book business, supplemented by the *Christian Recorder*, the regular church organ, and the able quarterly review, under the management of the Rev. Dr. J. C. Embry and two department editors, with the *Southern Recorder* as the exponent of Southern thought within the Church and race.

Vieing with this department is that of the missionary, with Dr. J. M. Townsend, D.D., at its head, whose operations extend not only throughout the States and Territories at home, but into the British West Indies, the islands of Hayti and St. Domingo, and finally into Africa itself, from which land come most cheering and encouraging reports.

Following this comes that of the great financial department, with its hitherto popular Doctor, but now Bishop, Arnett, whose business operations during the quadrennium have reached nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, raised for the support of the Bishops, the general officers, superannuated preachers, the widows and orphans of deceased Bishops and preachers, with that of educational and other general purposes and church interests: the single item raised for worn-out preachers, widows and orphans having reached the sum of \$73,227 18.

This department has been supplemented by the Bureau of Education, whose Secretary reports having collected for educational purposes the sum of \$123,000.

Last, but by no means least, among the departments, is that of the Sunday-School Union, a child of but four years, whose office it has been to furnish the Sunday-school literature for the half million children within the circle of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

This children's department has been phenomenally successful, supplying not only the great mass of our 3,549 Sunday-schools, but hundreds of schools of other denominations, having done a business during the quadrennium of \$36,440 65.

I am come, then, dear brethren, bearing the greetings of a church organization whose ministry, local and traveling, is nearly a round 10,000, whose officers number 45,977, and whose entire membership reaches 403,351, the value of whose property is \$5,341,881 25—a Church to which God has opened a door to preach his Gospel to the millions of Africa's sons in the British West Indies, through organic union with the British Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada; and a still wider door of entrance to the teeming millions of Africa, which door we have already entered and shall continue to enter and vie with our brother in white as to who shall best work for God and a fallen and benighted race, for whom Christ died and now lives, that they might have life for evermore.

I bring you greetings from a Church one with you in doctrine, polity, love for and devotion to Methodism, or Christianity in earnest—a Church that sings with you the soul-stirring songs of the modern psalmist, the sainted Charles Wesley, and whose ministry preach the Gospel of Christ with the fervor and burning zeal which characterized a Whitefield and an Asbury. I bear you greetings from a Church whose Senior Bishop, D. A. Payne, D.D., is said to be the oldest living Bishop of Methodism, he having been born in the same year and month of your own lamented Senior Bishop Simpson. And the oldest itinerant preacher, possibly, upon the globe, in the person of the Rev. David Smith, who, though he is 104 years of age, was in attendance upon the African Methodist Episcopal General Conference and opened its session with prayer, and who for eighty years has been a preacher of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

I come bringing words of thanks upon our lips, with sentiments of gratitude in our hearts, for the words of encouragement and helpfulness and the material aid which you have rendered us in dark and trying hours in the past, and pray the blessings of a beneficent God upon your Church in all its work of love and mercy.

I stand before you to-day as the representative of your eldest, most independent and aggressive daughter, who, by reason of her spirit of independence, has maintained for seventy-two years her separate household within the great Methodist family ; who has been, who now is and ever hopes to be, the living exponent of that grand principle of truth taught by the blessed Master and so beautifully and forcibly emphasized by the great apostle to the Gentiles—the universal brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God—and express the wish which may prove a prophecy, that the day is not far distant when the entire Methodist family shall see eye to eye, and, there being nothing to hurt or offend in all God's holy mountain, the various branches of Methodism shall be brought into our grand united Church, when there shall be one fold and one Shepherd, the great Bishop and Shepherd of souls, and devoting their united energies for the glory of God and the complete redemption of man. In conclusion, reverend sir, permit me to express the all but overpowering sentiments which pervade the hearts of a half million African Methodists in particular, and of eight million African-Americans in general, to that man of men at this hour who claims most the attention of the people of color of this country, and to whom they feel under everlasting obligation and gratitude for the noble deeds of self sacrifice, heroic endurance and noble work which he has accomplished in the continent of Africa for the sable sons of Ham. Many have crossed the mighty waters to that Dark Continent and have done nobly, as a Grant, a Livingstone, and a Stanley, who in the interest of science and gain, have traversed that dark land and discovered and opened up to the commercial world almost inexhaustible resources ; but alas! I behold all along their path the

footprints of blood. I hear the wail of the dying, of heart-broken wife and fatherless children, and view the ghastly forms of the dead as so many finger-boards pointing the way of Stanley's march through the Dark Continent.

But Bishop Taylor, that noble, God-fearing man and loving Christian hero, enters that dark land, and in the name of the conquering Christ he lifts up the consecrated and conquering cross without sword or battle-ax ; with only the word of life and Sword of the Spirit he conquers, and in his wake instead of the wail I hear the shout of the redeemed soul as he sings : "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds in a believer's ear ! "

Our prayer is that that noble and consecrated life may long be spared, that it may be full of the peaceful comfort of the Holy Ghost, that the end thereof may be the fullness of a conquest more glorious than that achieved on the Dark Continent, that the bliss of heaven may be his reward, and that his name, fragrant with precious memory of noble deeds, may become a household word—for it will have become immortal.

With salutations and greetings we meet you, and with prayer for God's richest blessings upon you in all your work and labor of love we bid you God-speed and adieu.

25.—REPORT OF THE FRATERNAL MESSENGER TO THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION GENERAL CONFERENCE. JOURNAL, PAGE 313.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference, in session in the city of New York.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Having been appointed by the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under authority of the General Conference which met in Philadelphia in 1884, as the Fraternal Messenger to the African Methodist Episcopal Zion General Conference, which convened at New Berne, N. C., May, 1888, I am happy to inform you that through the favorable dispensation of our heavenly Father I have been permitted to fulfill to the best of my ability the very pleasant and highly honorable mission committed to me.

I arrived at New Berne, the seat of Conference, at one P. M. on Saturday, May 19, and was met by a Special Committee on Reception of Fraternal Messengers which had been appointed by the Conference, with Rev. J. Howard Day, D.D., as chairman, which escorted me to the residence of Rev. A. C. Chambers, a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who extended to me the most cordial hospitality.

At four o'clock P. M. on the day of my arrival a special session of the Conference was held for my reception. The session was well attended and was fraternal and inviting. The venerable Senior Bishop, S. T. Jones, presided, and was ably supported by his reverend colleagues. I expressed to them your

lively interest in their welfare and conveyed to them in your name the warmest and most fraternal greeting. I made known to them some of the dealings of Providence with us, in the removal of several of our chief pastors and honored ministers from their spheres of usefulness to their eternal reward, of the growth in every department of the work of our Zion, of the faithfulness of the Church to the cardinal principles of our holy religion, and to the peculiarities that distinguish us as Methodists; of the undiminished interest of the Church in the elevation and full brotherly recognition of the negro as a man and a brother, and of our purpose to increase our efforts for the salvation of the world. In our affliction they sympathized with us; in all our successes they rejoiced and bid us God-speed in every godly purpose. The Rev. William Howard Day, D.D., reported in behalf of the Conference and recited some very interesting figures, which show the gratifying growth of Zion.

Every possible evidence was given that the consideration shown them by sending a Fraternal Messenger to them from the old mother Church was very highly appreciated. Next day (Sunday), at eleven A. M., I had the pleasure of listening to a very edifying and instructive sermon from Bishop Lomax. At three P. M. about fifteen hundred people crowded the church to listen to a sermon which I was invited to preach. All the Bishops and nearly all the members of the Conference were present, and we enjoyed together a spiritual baptism, such as seemed to be prophetic of the everlasting joy that all the saints in light shall inherit in the eternal kingdom on high.

The Conference was nearing its close and had had a very pleasant and profitable session. Every interest was fortified; two new bishops were elected, Bishops Harris and Betty; and the outlook for the continued expansion of the Church, in number, in influence, and in spiritual power, was bright and promising. I found, too, that Zion loves the "old mother," and the fact was repeated more than once. It may not be out of place for me to add that the proceedings of the Conference were stenographically reported, and remarkably well, too, by General T. Morris Chester, one of their own race and number.

The accompanying document, which the Conference requested that I should deliver to you, will exhibit more fully the state of that Church, its purposes for the future and its reciprocal fraternal feelings for the Methodist Episcopal Church. I left the Conference with many assurances of their appreciation of my visit and of their desire that future sessions of their Conference may be again remembered with Fraternal Messengers. With much respect I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. P. ALBERT.

NEW YORK, May 24, 1888.

25.—FRATERNAL COMMUNICATION FROM THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 313.

NEW BERNE, N. C., May 19, 1888.

To the Bishops and General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Connected with one of the most extensive branches of the grand mother Church which you represent, and assembled in General Conference at New Berne, N. C., the Committee, by order and in behalf of our General Conference, take especial pleasure in offering to you, in the name of the Holy Trinity, our Christian greeting.

Having in the early days of Methodism composed a large proportion of the Methodists in this country in organized capacity; having, through our fathers and mothers, helped to build up and sustain Methodism in its purity in the city where you now assemble, and particularly in the first edifice erected, in John Street; having contributed largely, of our poverty, to build up the splendid organization which, even in America, is now represented by millions of souls; having been supplied by you for twenty years, in the best fraternal bonds, with pastors and teachers, even after we had an incorporated society; having respected ourselves and our rights of worship, even by advice of your and our godly fathers, by separate organization; and having wrought for nearly one hundred years side by side for the upbuilding of the kingdom of God on the earth, we now come to offer our respectful congratulations that God has so extended and built up your organization, and made you a power for good in this country and in the world.

Modestly we have sought to do our share of this work in carrying the Gospel to those who needed it most and who were, by the law, in many cases, and in others by the conventionalities of society, deprived of Christian privileges.

Our 300,000 members, our 2,600 elders, our 1,500 deacons and 1,750 preachers, with an extension of our work through 25 Conferences into nearly every State and Territory of the United States, into Ontario, to the islands of the sea, and into Africa, attest the blessing of God upon the efforts made and encourage us to persevere.

We again extend to you our Christian salutations, and pray that the Almighty God who has so wonderfully blessed your labors may still pour out his Holy Spirit upon you and have you still in his holy keeping.

In conclusion, let us express our heartfelt thanks to you for the presence of such a distinguished representative as the Rev. A. E. P. Albert, D.D., the Fraternal Messenger to our General Conference.

Bound together in the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, we are your brethren in Christian work,

W.M. HOWARD DAY, *Chairman.*

T. A. WEATHINGTON, *Secretary.*

**26.—GREETINGS TO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES. JOURNAL,
PAGE 291.**

NEW YORK, May 18, 1888.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church now in session in Philadelphia:

The Twentieth Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church sends greeting to the Centennial Assembly.

We rejoice in your prosperity and power; in your splendid contributions to Christian learning and Christian education; in the triumphs of your pulpit and pastoral fidelity; in your zeal for Christian liberty and Christian law; your missionary enterprise and your unfaltering adherence to the principles of our common faith; in your spiritual life and evident communion with the Holy Ghost.

Grace and love be multiplied unto you in Jesus Christ our Lord. (Signed,) —

THOMAS BOWMAN, *Senior Bishop.*

CHARLES J. LITTLE, *Chairman of Committee.*

27.—REPLY FROM THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

To Thomas Bowman, Senior Bishop, and others of the Committee to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference:

The One Hundredth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America reciprocates most heartily the greetings of the Twentieth General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We rejoice in your marvelous growth, your spiritual power, and the vital relations which you sustain to the religious history and progress of our common country. May the blessings of Christ abide upon you and your fruit abound more and more to the glory of God. "Now unto Him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think according to the power that worketh in us, unto him be glory in the Church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end. Amen."

CHARLES L. THOMPSON, *Moderator,*

• W. H. ROBERTS, *Stated Clerk.*

**28.—ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL LOCAL PREACHERS. JOURNAL,
PAGE 313.**

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The undersigned, a joint committee appointed by the National Association of Local Preachers at their thirtieth annual meeting, held in the city of Harrisburg, September 17-20, 1887, and the Local Preachers' Association of New York and Brooklyn, come before you in the

name of the twelve thousand local preachers of our Church. We beg leave to say we continue the work of our predecessors in preaching the everlasting Gospel, conforming to the rules enacted by the General Conference, and with joy we desire to note that our order has been loyal to the Church throughout its whole history.

The labors of lay preachers and their success were well known by John Wesley. Methodism without their aid would have died in its infancy, and the Wesleys would never have been admitted into the company of learned Bishops and other great men in Westminster Abbey had not John Wesley called unordained and, in many cases, unlearned laymen to preach the Gospel to the common people.

On the tomb of John Wesley, in City Road, were engraved, soon after his death, these words : "That he was the patron and friend of the lay preacher, by whose aid he extended the plan of itinerating preaching;" and there it remained thirty years.

This plan was first carried into practice by Philip Embury, in this city, a carpenter by trade, and by Robert Strawbridge, in Maryland. This mode of conducting religious services was in harmony with the democratic form of government adopted in this country soon after.

The success of this apostolic mode has been marvelous. In a little more than a century, counting the various branches of Methodism, you now number over three millions.

The pivotal cause of this great success has been the united efforts of the laity and the clergy. In this busy hive of industry there were no idlers; they were all at work building up Methodism. The man of ten talents, as well as the man of one, had each his appropriate field of labor. There was no monopoly in saving souls. The wall separating the clergy from the laity was broken down and both went into the field, and great has been the harvest; unprecedented in the history of the Church. But the fathers have long since departed to their reward; a new generation is now in possession and enjoying the fruits of their labors.

There being no colleges or theological schools her preachers were selected from the plow, the anvil, or the receipt of custom, all working in union with the class-leaders and exhorters.

It was considered by all a Church of the people, created by them, and all its services conducted by the people for the benefit of the people, and it was fast becoming the Church of the nation.

We would most respectfully call to your attention the fact that in some places this scriptural and successful plan is laid aside, and we are being separated into two classes, as Christianity was in the Dark Ages—the one to have the sole monopoly to preach the Gospel and all the rest of this grand army simply listeners.

What is the effect? Within a circle of fifteen miles from the

place where you are now assembled there are now more than three millions of inhabitants, and it is estimated that not one third of them ever enter a church or house of prayer. It may be safely said that there are no three millions of people on this continent for whom, in proportion, Methodism is doing less than she is now doing for these two cities, where Methodism was first propagated with such triumphant success by Philip Embury, a local preacher, and his co-laborers under the old régime.

This failure of our Church to reach the masses is thought to be by some because of the dense population. We should take into consideration that it is certain that the future of this country is tending more and more to increase the proportion of dense populations and diminish the proportion of dispersed populations.

These two cities are well supplied with pastors, but as each one is employed to look after his own particular church he expects every member to be in his place during religious service. The consequence is that the great field outside is uncultivated. Crowds are flocking into this metropolis from all parts of the world, but by our present system, or want of a system, these strangers are inhospitably received—no kind shepherd to care for their souls.

A very small number among these millions—known as Methodists—are contented to sit in their pews and listen to their gifted pastors for an hour or more on the Sabbath, and their Christian duties to the masses outside of their half filled churches end there.

And this is Methodism in contrast with the Methodism our fathers introduced here a hundred years ago!

There is now in these cities the same force as there was in the days of our fathers, if it were utilized. There are hundreds of godly men and women in the Church who are well instructed in the Bible and who can speak our language correctly and fluently. They have the love of God in their hearts and could be made of great service to our Zion and in these large cities, but who are idling away their precious time on the Sabbath and would gladly give a portion of that day to rescue the perishing, if the wisdom of this General Conference could devise some plan by which they could be put to work in their Master's vineyard.

In conclusion, we would most respectfully ask that the fifth section of paragraph 214 of the Discipline, passed at the last General Conference, be repealed; that the local preachers and exhorters be restored to their former rights and privileges; further, to restore the aggressive spirit of Methodism so that the needs of the very lowest classes may be fully met:

1. Create local associations or meetings that shall be composed only of such local preachers and exhorters as may be used in the special endeavor to reach the masses, with the presiding elder or some one appointed by him to preside over and have general charge.

2. It shall be the duty of the presiding elder to form such associations wherever it is practicable in his district.
3. That the members of these local associations shall be held to a strict accountability for their conduct and work, all which shall be reported at each session of said association.
4. That rules and regulations be provided governing the limit of work coming within the province of said association.

In Great Britain there are about seven local preachers to each traveling preacher, who serve the Church under a well-devised plan. In our Church there is only about one to each traveling preacher, and he has no special work prescribed for him under the Discipline.

We remain your brethren and co-laborers in the vineyard of the Lord,

CHAS. C. LEIGH,	W. R. MONROE, M.D.,
D. T. MACFARLAN,	C. B. STEMENS, M.D.,
JOHN FIELD,	JOHN R. KNOX,
N. U. WALKER,	WILLIAM TWIDDY.

B.

MEMOIRS.

1.—BISHOP MATTHEW SIMPSON. JOURNAL, PAGE 269.

Bishop Matthew Simpson, D.D., LL.D., was born at Cadiz, O., June 20, 1811, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1884, having nearly completed his seventy-third year. Within those two dates is crowded one of the broadest, most stirring, and influential lives that Methodism has produced.

Bishop Simpson was a many-sided character, whose life ran out in many directions, and along every line of his activity he achieved a success sufficient to satisfy an ordinary ambition. When we gather together and sum up all the achievements of his life-work we are amazed that any one man could accomplish so much.

He began his career as a teacher. Having received an academic education in his native town he was afterward graduated at Madison College, Pennsylvania, and was elected at the age of nineteen to the office of tutor in that institution, where he remained for three years. In 1837 he was elected vice-president and Professor of Natural Science in Allegheny College, Pennsylvania. For two years he occupied this position until he was elected, in 1839, President of Asbury University, Indiana, where he remained until 1848. In 1859, when he removed from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Evanston, Ill., he accepted the presidency of Garrett Biblical Institute. This position, however, was little more than nominal, as his Episcopal duties forbade his giving much more to it than the influence of his great name. Fourteen years of active teaching identified him with the educational work of the Church and made him keenly alive to the wants and interests of our educational institutions. He was ever planning for wider schemes of education, both secular and religious; and when, at the close of the war, the South lay before us as an open field inviting us to enter he embraced the opportunity, and threw his whole soul into the Freedmen's Aid Society for the establishment of schools and colleges in that neglected portion of our country.

From the presidency of a college, in 1848, he graduated to the editorial chair of the *Western Christian Advocate*, which he filled with marked ability until 1852, when he was elected to the Episcopacy. Since then his pen has been active in contributions to our periodicals, while his sermons and addresses have been published by many presses and scattered over all the land. In addition to these fugitive pieces he has published *A Hundred Years of Methodism* and the *Cyclopedia of Methodism*, so that his name is thoroughly masoned into the literature of the Church.

His naturally acute intellect and retentive memory had opportunities of acquiring knowledge such as are afforded to but few men. As Bishop he visited and held Conferences in all the States and in most of the Territories. He crossed the ocean a number of times, visiting nearly every country of Europe, Egypt, the Holy Land, and Mexico. Besides being a fair classical scholar he mastered a couple of modern languages other than his native tongue. He had gleaned in almost every field of knowledge, and, in consequence, his mind was a wonderful storehouse of varied learning, and his style was adorned with flowers from many climes.

As a wise and sympathetic counselor Bishop Simpson drew more persons around him, and won their lasting confidence, than any other man in the Church. It was not alone because he was Bishop that his advice was sought and followed. There was a subtle magnetism in the man that attracted you to him; then there was a tender sympathy about him that won your confidence; and, lastly, there was a tone of consideration, compromise, and moderation in all his advice that captured your judgment. From far and from near men, women, and children, of all grades of society, went upon all errands to consult Bishop Simpson. The school-boy went to ask what text-books he ought to study. The mother went to inquire what institution of learning he would recommend for her son. The Sunday-school teacher went to advise with him about the troubles in his class. The class-leader went to consult with him in regard to the best methods of leading his little flock. Church committees sought his advice about the best site and the architectural plans for building their new church. Ministers carried their official and domestic troubles and poured them into his ear, while accused and accuser in church trials from all the region round about came to lay their cases before him and ask his opinion as to the best course to pursue. To the humblest, no less than the greatest, he lent a patient ear, and none approached him in vain whom he had power to aid. The Church had known and loved him so long, and had such unbounded confidence in him, that she did not want to undertake any thing without his approval. Not only the Church, but the nation also courted his confidence and asked his advice. In the darkest days of our country's history President Lincoln, on more than one occasion, was closeted with Bishop Simpson in earnest discussion of plans for the safety of the Union. It was doubtful whether there was another man who could have furnished the President with so much information about so many persons scattered over so wide an area of territory as Bishop Simpson possessed, and most assuredly there were none of more unquestioned patriotism and loyalty.

As an administrator in the Church he was eminently wise and prudent. Perhaps no other Bishop ever made so many appointments with so few disappointments. He may have failed as often as others to grant the request of both church and preacher, but

then there was a kindness in his manner and a sweetness in his spirit which robbed his refusal of all sting and led the parties to half aequiesce in their disappointment. I never knew a man who had made himself so thoroughly acquainted with the condition and peculiarities of ten thousand Methodist preachers and as many Methodist churches as he. He could give you the outlines of nearly every preacher's ministerial life and a pretty fair estimate of his abilities at a moment's notice, while the strength and state of most of the churches were not unknown to him. He was himself the cyclopedia of Methodism.

With such a thorough knowledge of the men and the work, with a character whose purity was above suspicion, and with a zeal for God which sacrificed every thing upon the altar of the Church, he could only go wrong in his administration through errors of judgment. In his exercise of power, so far as his convictions of duty went, he was firm and unswerving, but at the same time gentle and unoffensive in spirit and manner, covering a steel-clad hand with a silken glove. Bishop Simpson was eminently a man of tact in the management of difficult cases in the affairs of the Church. He usually requested what he had a right to demand, and not unfrequently yielded to conquer. Few men in his position have wielded power with so strong a hand and yet so unconsciously to those upon whom it was exercised.

But, however great along other lines, his throne of power was the pulpit and the platform. Frail of health and feeble of voice in early life, he gave little promise of his future powers of eloquence. So little hope was there for him as a public speaker that he was educated for the medical profession, and actually entered upon its practice. But God knew better than he what latent capacities were locked up in that feeble frame, and called him to the ministry so loudly that he could not mistake his voice. Obedient to the heavenly call he undertook to preach with all the probabilities against him, and from that hour the path of his power and fame was as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

The critics condemned his voice, his manner, and his style, but, in spite of these defects, there was a strange fascination about his eloquence which riveted attention, aroused enthusiasm, and drew the multitudes after him. Bascom was greater in the majesty of thought and the finish of his periods. Maffit excelled him in beauty of diction and grace of imagination. Durbin surpassed him in artistic arrangement of thought and dramatic effect. But Simpson left them all behind in a tender pathos which penetrated to your inmost soul, and in a fiery impetuosity which burned all barriers down. I can see him now as he was in his palmy days standing before a public audience—a man six feet in height, spare of flesh and large of bone, angular and by no means graceful in appearance, with a decided stoop in the shoulders, light complexioned, with a low forehead, and with a high-keyed, penetrating, but not unmusical voice. There was something in the quality of

his voice and in the nervous twitching of his frame that fastened your attention and made you follow him from the very first sentence. By and by he lifted his shoulders and drew himself up more erect, and, if you watched him closely you would see beneath his somewhat shaggy brows the flash of an eye like an eagle's. As he advanced in his theme his voice took a wider range and had a strange, weird music in it; his chest heaved like a smothered volcano, his form dilated, his eyes glowed with a glassy, glittering brightness, and his whole countenance was on fire.

You might as well attempt to stop an earthquake or a whirlwind as to undertake to resist the sweep of his eloquence. You did not want to resist, and you would have been powerless if you did; for, like a flood, he carried every thing before him. The man stood transfigured before you, and his audience was bewildered and entranced, scarcely knowing whether they were in the body or out of it. Of one thing only you were certain, and that was that it was good to be there. In the days of the rebellion these lava streams of his eloquence set the nation on fire and kindled a flame of patriotism that went far toward welding the States together in indissoluble union. Upon the occasion of President Garfield's death Bishop Simpson was in London, attending the Ecumenical Conference of Methodism. A meeting of Americans was held in Exeter Hall to express their sense of our nation's loss and to pay their tribute of respect to the illustrious dead. He was one of the speakers, and in less than five minutes had that vast audience upon their feet waving hats and shouting applause, and when he sat down nobody remembered what any one else had said, notwithstanding James Russell Lowell and Moncure D. Conway were speakers upon the platform with him.

I heard him once—some twenty years ago—preach in Wharton Street Church, Philadelphia. As he warmed with his subject he seemed to hold and control his audience as a driver does his team. A number of times, as he lifted his long, angular arm in gesture, I noticed that he lifted a score of people from their seats to their feet, and three times he was compelled to stop until the people could be got quiet enough for him to proceed. They laughed, they cried, they shouted, they leaped, they were intoxicated, they were delirious under the witchery of his magic eloquence.

A great man and a prince in Israel is fallen. To say that a Bishop is dead expresses but a small part of the awful truth. The man was greater than his office. The Church can easily make another Bishop, but only God can make another man like Matthew Simpson. How well we remember his bent figure and emaciated form as he came tottering upon the platform at the last General Conference to take a farewell look at his brethren and give them his parting blessing! His words still linger in our ears, and his face is photographed upon our hearts. We look around us to-day and with difficulty realize that he is gone. But

he is not, for after a brief illness, nearly four years ago, God took him. He died as he had lived. With an unwavering faith in the Gospel which he had preached to others he fell asleep in Jesus. Mourners by thousands, from all parts of the land, flocked to his funeral; tender hands carried him to his burial, and in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, on the banks of the Schuylkill, his body now rests, awaiting the resurrection of the just.

2.—BISHOP ISAAC W. WILEY. JOURNAL, PAGE 269.

Isaac W. Wiley was born in Lewistown, Pa., March 29, 1825. He died in Foochow, China, November 22, 1884. During his early childhood his parents became members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When the son was but six years old the father died a triumphant death. His child-memories were shaded by this event. He says: "My father's death was my first great sorrow. I dearly loved my father. In his sick-room I spent much time. His death first brought me into contact with the great mystery. It made an impression upon me which has lasted through life. It solemnized me. My mind immediately began to work on religious matters. Soon after this I entered the Methodist Sunday-school; I had for my teacher one of the most saintly of women. I well remember a cluster of six godly women, members of our Church, of whom my mother was one, whose names were held in reverence in all the place as examples of real religion. My mother lived to be eighty years old, having been more than fifty years a Methodist." With such parents, and reared amid such surroundings, his early piety and his life-long godliness are accounted for. At the age of ten he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Thenceforward he earnestly availed himself of all the spiritual help the Church could yield him.

A course of reading and study was begun, and pursued with untiring perseverance and success. At sixteen years of age he was appointed class-leader. At eighteen he was licensed as a local preacher. When he was only fourteen he seems to have had the conviction that his life-work was to be that of the Christian ministry. Yet, much to his surprise and disappointment, Providence turned him aside from what he had believed to be the settled plan of his life. In 1844 he began the study of medicine, and was graduated in 1846 from the medical department of the New York University.

He soon after entered upon the practice of medicine in his native State. It was not long, however, until the unerring wisdom of God's plans for him was seen; for about that time the Church needed a man equipped with special qualifications for one of her foreign mission fields.

The paths of Dr. Isaac W. Wiley and Dr. John P. Durbin, Secretary of our Missionary Society, crossed each other in the spring of 1850. Dr. Durbin asked the young doctor if he would be willing to go as a missionary physician. Wiley replied: "This

has been the wish of my life." March 13, 1851, he set sail for China. July 9 following, after a voyage of more than sixteen thousand miles, he was in Foochow among its six hundred thousand people.

In this important mission field he did heroic and valuable service. He not only ministered to men's bodies as a physician, he preached the Gospel of Christ, and otherwise instructed the people—adults and children—in the things pertaining to the kingdom of God. Time can never reveal the full measure of his useful labors among the natives of Foochow. Blessed results of his seed-sowing with tears are seen in the large harvests to-day being reaped among that wonderful people. The death of his faithful wife, November 3, 1853, compelled his return. On the 16th of January following, with his two motherless daughters, he embarked for New York. Soon after his return he was appointed pastor of a church in Staten Island, near this city.

In the spring of 1855 he was transferred to the Newark Conference and stationed in Halsey Street, Newark, N. J. Two years later he was appointed to Trinity Church, Jersey City. At the close of his pastoral term in this church he became President of Pennington Seminary, where for five years he rendered effective and valuable service as a Christian educator. At the close of that service he was re-appointed pastor of Trinity Church. He had, however, only entered upon his pastoral duties in Trinity when the General Conference of 1864 elected him editor of *The Ladies' Repository*; he was re-elected in 1868. Removing to Cincinnati he assumed the duties of his new position in such manner as showed the spirit of the man, and displayed his abundant capacity to meet the new demands made upon his resources. He was not content to do only editorial work. He preached frequently in Cincinnati, in the central West, and in the South. He wrought in the Sunday-school, teaching a large Bible-class in one of the churches, made up of some of the most experienced and cultured people of Cincinnati. In many other ways, also, he showed himself a true servant of Christ.

He was chosen a Bishop by the General Conference of 1872. Here he displayed his life-long characteristics of years—adaptability, wisdom, and faithfulness.

For twelve years he was an itinerant General Superintendent. He traveled into every part of the world inspecting the work of our great Church, carefully supervising its many and varied interests, and conscientiously performing the many duties required by his office. He never disappointed his friends by failure to meet his responsibilities faithfully and well. Though not blessed with strong physical powers, and at times suffering from prostration, he took his full share with his Episcopal colleagues in the general superintendency of the Church.

Bishop Wiley belonged to that class of men who are not simply equal to the duties of the office they fill, but who are greater than any position they may be called to occupy. He always impressed

one that he had a reserve of power and resources on which he could draw for even higher duties and larger trusts. Whether we consider him as physician, missionary, pastor, teacher, editor, author, or Bishop, we always see in him the man, pure, consecrated, wise, gentle, noble, unselfish, strong, faithful, resolute, rising above any one and all of the positions he so ably filled during his illustrious and successful career.

His sympathies were of the most comprehensive character. He loved man as man. He believed in the equal rights of all men, and to the extent of his ability and opportunity he persuaded others to like views. He believed that all men are brethren, and, no matter what the nationality, condition, or color of men, they should love and be loved as brothers.

He left but little earthly property for his family, but he left them the legacy of a pure character, a good name, an exalted purpose and a useful life. His memory will live in the hearts of thousands of the Lord's poor, who loved him because they knew he loved them for Christ's sake. He was a true friend. He seemed a little slow at times, to some, in forming friendships, but when once formed they were abiding. He was never in haste to believe evil of others; he chose to live in the atmosphere of charity toward all men.

He never allowed himself to cherish malice or ill-will toward any man. He loved his friends dearly, and opened his heart freely to them. One who knew him, and loved him for his worth's sake, says: "I could tell him all my heart without reserve, and his responses were so affectionate and so generous they always ennobled and helped me." Upon hearing of his death another friend wrote me: "Can it be that our dear friend is gone, and that we shall see his face no more in the flesh? I am grieved to the heart. O how grand he was! so true and so faithful; there was so much of the man; a soul so genial, so beautiful and reliable. Who ever wore dignity or honor so meekly and so unconsciously as he? I approached and revealed myself to him without reserve and without fear, knowing that under the office there was a brother's heart and a fellow feeling. He never failed to respond."

He was a plain man, simple in tastes and habits; he disliked show or display of any kind, and especially so in the services of the house of God. The preaching he loved most was that which aimed at once for the conversion of sinners and the confirmation of believers in Christ and his truth. He often said: "We have a great Christ and a great Gospel to offer the people, and if ministers will do their work as they ought there will be neither time nor disposition for display in the pulpit." Such a view of Christ and such a broad conception of the Gospel he knew well how to preach, so that the fullness and richness, the sweetness and power of the same were carried to the hearts and consciences of the people with decided effect. He loved to preach on the great themes of the Gospel, and he never faltered for a moment in his

faith that the world will finally submit to Christ. He was an attentive and helpful listener to the preaching of the word by others. He was the true friend of the pastor and in fullest sympathy with him in all his work.

I have twice been the pastor of his family, and, whenever it was possible for him to do so he was in his pew with his family; and I have never had, in any church, a more attentive and sympathetic hearer than he.

During my first pastorate in St. Paul's Church God blessed the people with a revival of religion which continued three months. Bishop Wiley seldom missed a service during the entire three months if he was in the city. One night an unusually large number of penitents were forward seeking the Saviour; the Bishop was as earnestly engaged as any of us in telling the seeking ones how to believe on Christ, that they might receive the pardon of sins.

Among the number that came forward that night was the Bishop's daughter, Nellie; he was not aware that his daughter was among the kneeling ones. A few moments after she had knelt she said to me: "Tell father I want to see him." When he came where she was she said: "Father, I want you to talk to me and tell me how to find the Saviour." It was a blessed sight to see father and daughter kneeling and praying. Surely the Saviour was near them, for in less than fifteen minutes Nellie said: "Father, Christ has saved me;" and her face revealed the glory with which her soul was filled. The Bishop arose, father and daughter stood beside each other, and we could not tell which was the happier, parent or child; for the face of each shone with a light not of earth. A divine Presence seemed to move the great audience, and the multitudes wept like children. We felt that God was there.

Bishop Wiley was a man of unwavering faith in God; in the darkest hour and greatest trial he calmly trusted and waited, confident in God. As an illustration of this I may mention a great affliction which came upon him while I was yet his pastor. His only son, a senior in the Ohio Wesleyan University, a young man of much promise, died very suddenly. The Bishop was in the West, meeting his Conferences; he hastened home in response to our telegrams. We hardly knew what to say to him when he came, for the shock was so great and the sorrow was so crushing. As he stepped from the car we extended our hands; he was very pale, but quite calm. For a moment no one spoke, then he said to me: "Tell me all; tell me just how it happened." And when all was explained to him he said: "I firmly believe in God; I believe all that I preach—that God can and will sustain a man in an hour like this; his grace alone is sufficient for me." A few moments later he added: "The storm has struck me so often that I have gotten down to bed-rock. I am resting wholly on the promises of God. This is a very mysterious providence to me, but I have faith in my heavenly Father that he will explain it all to me some time in the great future." The faith of Job was not greater than the faith of this modest, humble, trustful man of God.

At the close of the General Conference of 1884 Bishop Wiley had assigned to him our work in Japan and China. He began at once his preparations for visiting those mission fields. The morning which he had selected for his departure came, and the scene as witnessed that hour makes a picture that will not fade from the memory of those who saw it. We are standing in the Central Depot, Cincinnati. Grouped about the Bishop are ministers, some church officials, and one of his colleagues, and his faithful wife and youngest daughter. The daughter clings to him; her face is wet with her tears. She looks into his face with that longing, yearning, loving look of a child's love. She wishes that she and mother were going with him. "We will miss you so much, papa," the dear child says. The entire group retire and leave wife and daughter alone with the dearest friend they have on earth. The good-byes are said, the great train moves slowly out and away. With eager eyes we turn and watch the train as it bears away our loved and trusted friend. We say, in whispers, "Good-bye," but we did not think it was the last good-bye on earth; but so it was.

Soon he is on the broad Pacific; he is now in Japan; he completes his work there. In feeble health he starts for China; he reaches it; finishes most of his work there. He loved China. He has a very strong desire to reach Foochow; God favors him; he reaches the city. What memories of the past sweep in upon him! He enters a house that stands on the same spot of ground where stood the house in which he lived thirty-four years before. How gladly, joyfully he is received! He exclaims: "Home! my old home!" He lingers a few days; he knows his work is about done; the end is approaching; he fears not the result. He speaks of his past life and his toils; gives words of cheer to all who enter his room; sends words of love to the Conference then in session. November the twenty-second arrives; the day wears into the afternoon, and at four o'clock, like a very weary pilgrim, so weary with the journey, he goes into a sweet sleep. That weary body wakes not again. The earthly scene is closed, and the soul of Bishop Wiley is with the Saviour, his Lord and Redeemer. He is with the great company that preceded him to the heavenly world. His body sleeps in that land where, in 1851, he began his work as a missionary for Christ.

Not a great while ago I stood on the shore of the Pacific Ocean and looked out through the "Golden Gate." I could not keep the tears back as I thought that only a little while before that one of the truest friends I ever had sailed out that way over the wide ocean, and he returns not; nor will he, for other gates have opened to him, and he will come back no more forever. The little pale-faced daughter, who clung so eagerly to her father that July morning, joined him a few months ago in the heavenly world. And the wife and mother is left utterly lonely and bereaved, but confident that the God of all grace and love will keep her safely to the hour of a glorious crowning in heaven with her loved ones.

3.—BISHOP WILLIAM L. HARRIS. JOURNAL, PAGES 269.

Bishop William Logan Harris, D.D., LL.D., was born near Gallion, O., November 4, 1817, and died in New York city September 2, 1887, and was, therefore, nearly seventy years of age. In 1834 he was converted and joined the Church at a camp-meeting conducted by the Rev. Henry O. Sheldon. Six months later he was received into full connection by the Rev. John T. Kellam.

Soon after his conversion he entered Norwalk Seminary, where he remained two years, paying his way by sawing wood, lighting the fires and ringing the bell of that institution.

After leaving the seminary he taught for a short time a district school near Norwalk, O. In his nineteenth year he was licensed to preach, and September 6, 1837, he joined the Michigan Conference, which then included the northern portion of Ohio.

After having served several years in the pastorate he was elected, in 1845, a teacher in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and after a service of two years more in the pastorate he became, in 1848, principal of what is now the Baldwin University. In 1851 he was tutor in Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1852 he was elected in the same institution to the double chair of Chemistry and Natural History, which position he held for eight years.

In 1860 he was elected by the General Conference one of the Secretaries of the Missionary Society, was re-elected in 1864 and in 1868, holding the position for twelve years. He was Secretary of the General Conference from 1856 to 1872. In 1872 he was elected Bishop, and continued in this high office until September 2, 1887, when death closed his earthly labors.

Bishop Harris served the Church as pastor, teacher, Missionary Secretary, and Bishop. He was nine years a pastor, fourteen a teacher, twelve a Missionary Secretary, and fifteen a Bishop. As a pastor he was successful, not because of any one distinguishing feature or quality of mind, heart, and work, but because of a happy combination of the qualities suited to this most important relation to the Church. He was a close student of human nature, and readily and thoroughly became acquainted with the people he served. He was in lively sympathy with the young people and was gifted with great social animation and magnetism. His mind seemed naturally to gather up and adjust the business and financial interests of his charges. He was studious in his preparation for the pulpit and very earnest and fervent in preaching the word. His ministry was sometimes accompanied with unusual power. It is said that in all his charges revival influences were manifest, and on one four hundred were added to the Church under his ministry, and many of these were heads of families, some of whom remain unto this day.

Bishop Harris always placed a very humble estimate upon his abilities as a preacher. It would not be strange if this estimate discouraged that all-absorbing attention and effort necessary to possible proficiency. But there is no doubt that he far under-

estimated the measure of his powers and the practical value of his ministry. As a preacher he was always thoughtful, earnest, evangelical, and instructive. In clearness of statement, directness of aim, and in fortifying his positions by the application of spiritual texts, he was not excelled.

As a scholar and as a teacher in our institutions of learning he is worthy of very favorable mention. Technically speaking, he was not what men of letters call a scholar. But while it was not possible for him to be completely given to scholarly methods he always had at command the best practical results of scholarship.

Though he had not the advantages of a collegiate training, and was never graduated from any college, he supplied this lack by the most persistent study of the college curriculum, at such odd hours and days as he could save from professional duty, until he well mastered all its subjects. His powers of acquisition were very great, his perceptions were quick and clear, his memory wonderfully retentive and his reasoning close and correct. Few men could more readily master the central idea of a subject, and, when necessary, acquaint themselves more fully with its details.

His own methods of study gave cast to his work as a teacher. He strove to make his students comprehend principles, the controlling and outlining ideas of a subject, its general scope and drift, rather than to make a statement of recorded facts or of unapplied details. He was emphatically an *educator*; he led out or drew out the student's powers and helped him to definite and clear conceptions; to express the same in his own language, and stimulate him to independent effort and original investigation. But in his work as a teacher the scholar and method were not equal to the man—the personality. His energy and force of character were never more manifest and molding than in those days when he daily went in and out before large classes of young men.

He was the picture of health and personification of courage. As one of his students once wrote of him: "He was a very whirlwind of activity." He seemed the living representative of energy, force, conquering push, and irresistible effort. He was never popular with the lazy student, but he was an inspiration, a defense, and an uplifting power to the earnest and industrious. His sympathy with higher education and with young people, his tact in teaching, his delight in the growth of mind and in the development of character, made the work of instruction a great pleasure to him. He has often been heard to remark that the time of his connection with our institutions of learning was the most pleasant period of his life.

If, however, success is a sure source of pleasure, it would seem that the secretarial work and period of his life ought to have been inferior to none in satisfaction to himself. He was eight years Secretary of the North Ohio Conference, and afterward of the Central Ohio, until he declined further re-election. The Church surely had an ideal General Conference Secretary when he came into office. His great frame and great endurance, his powerful

voice, his unfailing attention, quick perception and rapid execution, thoroughly adapted him to this position. No man ever excelled him in gathering and recording the real intent of a great deliberative body, or in editing, digesting, and codifying the results of its work.

We doubt whether the Church at large has fully appreciated, or could fully appreciate, the services he rendered as Missionary Secretary. In presenting the claims of the Society to the Annual Conferences he was called to take the place of Dr. Durbin, the ideal organizer of the missionary spirit and enthusiasm of the Church and the matchless pulpit and platform orator. But in adaptability to all the demands of this great office there has been no secretary superior to Dr. Harris. His unwearied industry, sound judgment, knowledge of men, of methods, and of promising fields of effort, his business sagacity and accuracy, his comprehensive and lucid reports to the Missionary Committee, and his clear, crisp statements or explanations of facts and of reasons for or against pending propositions, were invaluable to the Church and could be appreciated only by those having knowledge of the needs and specific work of the Missionary Society. I think it may be safely said that no man in the whole history of the Church ever had a fuller knowledge of our many missionary fields, and no one ever so fully established a *personal* connection between them and the home Church.

Into the Episcopal office Bishop Harris brought mental qualities and a discipline of mind peculiarly fitted for the work of a General Superintendent. The ability he possessed for the office and the services he rendered in it were well defined. He was a man emphatically of one work in the office. To the work to which the Church had called him he gave all his time and talent. He did not simply give preference, but also all his strength to purely official duties. The many, manifold, and exacting demands necessarily made of a chief pastor led him as a rule to decline all invitations to perform unofficial services. In this high office he particularly excelled as an administrator and a parliamentarian. In caring for and directing the general interests of the Church the legal cast of his mind became more pre-eminently manifest.

Any analysis of the powers of Bishop Harris would be very incomplete without special reference to this. It was often remarked, especially in his earlier activities, that nature seemed to have designed him for the profession of law. After entering the ministry he read the standard authorities in law literature and acquired a knowledge that greatly served him and subserved the interests of the whole Church, as his administrative career and his work on ecclesiastical law fully prove. His ability to grasp both principles and details were nowhere better illustrated than in his knowledge of law, both constitutional and statutory, civil and ecclesiastical. He insisted on definite legislation and the embodiment of essential principles in law forms, and then, which is much more, in a faithful application of these principles. His ac-

curate knowledge of law and his studied application of its principles were recognized by the entire Church, and gave him exceptional influence as a counselor, legislator, and administrator.

His knowledge of ecclesiastical and parliamentary law seemed complete and always at his command. In this he was an authority long before he came into the Episcopacy. Perhaps no one was ever more at home in the presideney of a great deliberative body or in watching and sharing in its proceedings. He was especially in demand when a crisis, a tangle, a dilemma, or a delicate and rugged difficulty required an exposition of law or the citation of precedents. His aptness in this regard sometimes saved the Church from much disturbing debate and needless controversy.

Yet it does not follow that he was always the happiest presiding officer. His natural love for controversy, his intense interest in debate, something like impatience at the ignorance and misstatements of participants, and his own clear convictions and conclusions led him sometimes to lose sight of his relations as a judge and to manifest the qualities of an advocate.

Bishop Harris was a man of decided and clear convictions. In them he was always definite, positive, powerful, and uncompromising. He always knew, and those associated with him always knew, what he believed and desired. Sometimes he thundered forth his convictions with marvelous emphasis. Because he saw so clearly he believed it his duty to make others see and to obey, not him, but the truth. The clearness of his conceptions, the strength of his convictions, and the earnestness of his advocacy sometimes gave the appearance of abruptness in manner and quickness in temper; but his transparency, integrity, and generosity always showed in the end the greatness of his soul, the kindness of his sympathies, and the warmth of his friendship. His Christianity was of a manly type. It was a religion of principles rather than of manifested emotions. In my earlier acquaintance with him it did not seem to me that his massive form and strength, his positive and mental tendencies, his authoritative disposition, and his exuberant spirits were under the full control of divine grace; but when I saw, as it was my privilege, his home life, heard him pray at his family altar, and learned the motives that controlled his conduct in his daily life, then I well knew the thoroughness of his consecration and depth of his spirituality.

Bishop Harris belonged to three Annual Conferences, and yet was never transferred. His itinerant ministry covered half a century.

September 6, 1837, he entered the traveling connection in the Michigan Conference, and September 6, 1887, he was borne to the place appointed for all the living.

In 1886 the North Ohio and Central Ohio Conferences invited him to hold their sessions in 1887 and celebrate with them the semi-centennial of his ministry. His colleagues sympathized with the request and kindly arranged his work accordingly. During the intervening months he looked forward to the ap-

proaching occasion with unusual pleasure. Every thing seemed providentially opportune. Not a few friends of his early ministry gratefully awaited his coming. The North Ohio Conference was to hold its session at Galena, which is within six miles of the place of his birth, stands on the very spot where he was converted, and formed a part of the old circuit upon which he was licensed to preach. In writing to a friend and accepting the hospitalities of his house he said : "I cannot express the satisfaction with which I anticipate a visit to your town."

But life is largely made up of unexpected changes and sudden transitions. He had spent the summer abroad in rest and recuperation and seemingly had gained much. But suddenly an alarming telegram comes from beyond the sea, a few days of dreadful suspense intervene while the homeward voyage is accomplished. When he reached his home then his family, his friends, and the Church breathed more easily. But it was soon apparent that an all-wise Providence had brought him home simply that he might say "good-bye" to those he loved best, and in their presence pass triumphantly into his rest.

In some respects Bishop Harris holds a unique place in our history as a Church. It is no disparagement to others to say that, in knowledge of ecclesiastical law, in acquaintance with the economy of the Church, in a knowledge of the details of its work, and in the extent of his travels and supervision, he has not been surpassed. He gave the Church fifty years of uninterrupted service; of active, eminently practical, efficient service. His life will stand out boldly in the history of the Church as one of massive toil and rigorous execution of great tasks. His name and services are known in all the Churches and have had world-wide recognition. But his work on earth is done. He will go in and out before us no more. It seems wellnigh impossible to realize that we have seen his face, heard his voice, and received his blessing for the last time. But we will praise the great Head of the Church for the long life and abundant work of his servant, we will cherish his memory, strive to imitate his excellences, and rejoice in the hope we have of meeting and greeting him in the great future.

4.—DANIEL CURRY. JOURNAL, PAGE 270.

Daniel Curry was born on a farm near Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, November 26, 1809. He was educated at the Wesleyan University and was graduated in the class of 1837.

A brief summary of his life is as follows : From 1838 to 1844 he was a member of the Georgia Conference, where he came face to face with slavery during the fierce storms that culminated in the partition of the Church ; four years are next spent in the New York Conference, and forty-four years in the New York East Conference, of which he was a member when he died. He was in the pastorate twenty-three years, in college work four

years, editor of *The Christian Advocate* twelve years, of the *National Repository* four years, of the *Methodist Review* three years. He was a member of eight General Conferences, and was never more conspicuous or effective than in the first and last of those Conferences; the first, at Pittsburg, four years after the great secession, when he represented the New York Conference, and was the youngest member of a delegation of thirteen, and where he made a speech, in repudiation of the Plan of Separation, which at once put him among the foremost leaders of the Church, a place which he held, almost without challenge, to the time of his death. His last General Conference was at Philadelphia, in 1884, where his white plume waved in conspicuous leadership in front of the great assembly.

None who knew Dr. Curry can ever forget his personal appearance—that large, rugged, authoritative body. A physique ordered of nature to fit the great spirit that was in him, of great toughness and inborn pugnacity. You recall the stately form, the massive head, the coronal of silvery hair. Never shall we forget his wonderful face, every feature so pronounced and positive; the heavy brows, the strong chin, the broad firm mouth, the piercing eye; a face as unique and startling in its way as the face of Grotto's *Dante*, but tender and kind, and yet the hiding-place of thunder.

Drawing a little nearer to him we are struck by the intellectual vigor and sturdy manhood of the man. Here is a man who stood for something. The size and tone of his personality impressed us. He had knowledge and convictions. There was no taint of ambiguity about him. Somewhat oracular in his speech, a trifle intolerant of opposition, and restive under criticism, but full of mental energy and with the courage of his convictions. He came of a race—the Scotch-Irish race—that through centuries of religious strife had learned, like the prophets of Israel, to identify unconsciously their own will with the will of God.

On almost all subjects he had thought his way through to conclusions. Question him, he has an opinion and reasons for it. Attack him and you meet resistance, offensive and defensive. He consulted the true oracles, as it was given him to understand them, and afterward he refused to be advised. He was a brave man in thought, which is more difficult than to be a brave man in conduct. Methodism had no bolder investigator or freer mind than Daniel Curry up to the very day of his death.

There was wonderful vigor in that pen of his, for it stirred the mind of the great Methodist community as the wind stirs the sea. If the test of power is in the results produced how shall we regard one who, it is confessed, has been the most stimulating personal force in the Methodist Episcopal Church for the last quarter of a century? Men agreed with him or were stirred to opposition against him; but they never ignored him. A peculiarity of Daniel Curry was that his personality was in solution in every thing that he did, and you had not simply the subject on

which he wrote or spoke before you, but the man himself was in his words. All thoughtful men wanted to know what he had to say. The missionary at the antipodes went first to his editorials when the mail arrived. Like Gladstone, he was great in opposition, though greatest when leading victorious hosts against moral wrong, and his grandest battles were for justice and humanity in the days of slavery.

When opposition culminated against him in the General Conference twelve years ago, and, for the hour, forced him from his place of power, he retired, as the ocean wave retires before the storm, unchanged in a single fiber or conviction. "My confidence," he said, "is in the heart of the Church." And no man fancied for a moment that retirement would change a single opinion that he held. If Aristides comes back from exile the Athenians know that he returns to renew the old offensive title.

And one of the marvels about him was that he was young, vital, and commanding to the last. Like Moses, God took Daniel Curry in the zenith of his powers, that he might be a sentiment in the Church, an abiding presence, and not a memory. We never hear him say, as Emerson used to say in his latter years, "My memory hides itself." He left us with eye undimmed and natural force not abated.

It has been said that Dr. Curry's greatest triumph, as a legislator and leader of men, was in the last General Conference. That may be true. It was certainly a sublime spectacle to see the grand old man, seventy-five years of age, his hoary head a crown of glory, having gathered to himself, after years of conflict, the love and admiration of the entire Church, in acknowledged leadership of her supreme assembly. But as I read the story of his life the supreme moment of his power was in Chicago, in 1868, when, leading a small body in opposition, he arrested that rising flood of popular sentiment which demanded lay delegation from the General Conference without the concurrence of the Annual Conferences. Great leaders, such as John M'Clintock, Erastus and Gilbert Haven, and great laymen of the Church, were in array against that small minority; but against that impetuous flood he stood forth, in the name of the Constitution, like some tall cliff amid the storm, till the flood broke around him and the waves went back. He was not alone in that leadership, but stood side by side with two or three others, one of whom now honors the Episcopacy of our Church.

Through all his life Dr. Curry was an admirer and stanch defender of our system of itinerancy. He believed that the strength and hope of Methodism lay in the itinerant ministry, and that the scattered itinerants, toiling faithfully, though obscurely, on circuit or station, were the springs of Methodism. He never allowed himself to forget that the itinerant ministry had created the Church, had organized her institutions, developed her Book Concern, established her colleges and schools, and led her to the great place which she held among the communions of

Christendom. Hence he was always ready to magnify the Annual Conference as the home and assembly of the traveling preachers. Hence, also, his fear to lift the time limit in the pastorate, lest it mar the itinerary. Here, also, is explained his sensitiveness over Episcopal prerogative, lest too much authority in the executive should injure the *morale* or hurt the self-respect of the preachers. In 1876 he was on what I may call the democratic side in the great debate on electing presiding elders, and there also his motive was the same. "Whatever," he said on that occasion, "whatever increases the dignity, courage, and aggressiveness of our ministry in its rank and file; whatever improves the *morale* of the traveling preachers, I am in favor of."

It is a little strange that Dr. Curry should be known chiefly as a critic of our system; and yet he had a loyalty and love for Methodism which was hardly less than a passion. Our Church was not twenty-five years old when he was born, and from the hour when he threw down the ax and put on the scholar's gown to the hour when, beside the Atlantic, he heard "the muffled oar" which warned him to get ready, he gave the best of his brain and heart and hand to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

With singular inappreciation, also, he has been called an "iconoclast," a destroyer rather than a builder of the temple. Never was there a greater mistake. There was absolutely nothing negative about the mind of Daniel Curry. If he pointed out defects he also suggested remedies. If here and there he criticised an old opinion in religious thought he did so in the interest of those cardinal doctrines of Christianity to which he bowed himself with a sublime devotion. Never was patriot prouder of his land than Dr. Curry was of the achievements and genius of Methodism. Four years ago, in the last General Conference, after the usual memorial addresses had been delivered, he rose and with emotion said, "I am glad for this morning's service, and I will go home a better man than when I came here. O what a wealth of spiritual life we have among us. . . . I am glad that I belong to such a company."

Such was Daniel Curry—a great man in every way; great by the gift of God and the patient culture of his own powers; a man whose place is in that small transfigured band whom the world cannot tame, who sometimes make trouble while living to obtain sepulchers when dead.

The last few weeks of his life were passed at Ocean Grove.

In a conversation with a friend on the Sabbath which preceded his death, he said, "The final causes of my sickness are seventy-seven years and sedentary habits. I have known for months that my condition was precarious, but I am not much concerned about it. . . . About the future there are two things: first, I have perfect confidence in the general truth of Christianity (although I expect my conceptions to be changed when I get over yonder); and the second is, I know that Christ has taken my case in hand; why, then, should I be concerned about any thing else?" "But,

doctor," said his friend, "we don't give up the hope of seeing you out again." There was a moment's pause, when, with reverence, and almost in full voice, he said, "The will of the Lord be done."

It was granted him to die in his own home in the city of New York with his loved ones about him.

His remains rest among the graves of his kindred at Peekskill-on-the-Hudson.

5.—MARSHALL W. TAYLOR. JOURNAL, PAGE 270.

Marshall William Taylor was born July 1, 1846, at Louisville, Ky. His parents were poor, uneducated, but respectable. He was the fourth in a family of five children, three of whom were boys. He was of Scotch-Irish and Indian descent on his father's side. His mother was of African and Arabian stock. His grandmother was brought to this country from Madagascar when a child. His mother was the slave of Mr. Alexander Black, who, at the time of his death willed her, with several others, freedom. His father was also a slave, and succeeded in purchasing his freedom after losing about \$750, his master selling him when he had paid that amount for his liberty. This all took place before the birth of Marshall, in consequence of which he was born free. His father was in early life of the Baptist persuasion, but later in life he became a Methodist. On his mother's side his people were all of the Methodist faith. Hence his early training and first religious impressions were Methodistic.

His mother had learned to read and write, her master having willed that his slaves should be thus taught and put to a trade. His father was less fortunate in this respect. After obtaining his freedom he proposed to follow farming; but his mother wanted better opportunities for the education of the children than this occupation promised. A council was held, and the mother carried her point. It was thus decided to remain in the city.

The Rev. John Tibbs, a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, came to Lexington about this time and opened a school for the teaching of free negroes and such slaves as might be permitted by their owners to attend.

To this school Marshall was sent. In a short time, however, the school became obnoxious to those who did not believe in the education of negroes, and a number of them, after blackening their faces and otherwise disguising themselves, seized the teacher, tarred, feathered and rode him on a rail, and ordered him to leave the city immediately, on pain of death.

His instruction for some time after that was confined principally to a Sunday-school taught by Mr. George Perry.

In 1852 the family moved to Louisville, Ky., thence to Ghent, Ky., where some little progress was made. The little white children with whom they were permitted to play became their teachers, the place of instruction being a hay-loft.

About this time the colored people of Dayton, Ohio, were making preparations to celebrate the emancipation of the West India Islands. Frederick Douglass was to be the orator on the occasion. His mother went, and soon after her return one or two colored families left the vicinity, and she was accused of connection with the underground railroad, and was formally charged with conspiring against the peace and dignity of Kentucky in assisting in the escape of slaves. She was ordered to leave the vicinity immediately, which she did, returning to Louisville.

From 1856 to 1861 Marshall attended such schools as were accessible. About the year 1861 he was happily converted to God, but did not unite with the Church. He was variously employed until 1867, when he went to Hardinsburg, Ky., and taught school under the auspices of the Freedmen's Bureau. While thus employed he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and assisted in the erection of a house of worship, which stands to-day as a monument to his energy and devotion.

In 1869 he was secretary of the convention which was held for the purpose of organizing the Lexington Conference. He was licensed to preach in 1870, and subsequently taught school in different parts of Arkansas. Returning to Kentucky he was united in marriage to Miss Kate Heston. In 1872 he was elected Secretary of the Lexington Conference, lay delegate to the General Conference at Baltimore, and was also admitted on trial in the Annual Conference. He was ordained deacon in 1873 and elder in 1875.

He filled the following appointments, namely: Louisville, Ky., 1872; Jeffersonville, Ind., 1873-75; Indianapolis, Ind., 1875-76; Union Chapel, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1877. During his pastorate here he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Central Tennessee College. The same year he was appointed presiding elder of the Ohio District. He was also appointed fraternal messenger to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which met in St. Louis, Mo. He was also appointed delegate to the Ecumenical Conference which met in London, England, in 1881. Serving a full term on the Ohio District, he was appointed presiding elder of the Louisville District, and continued in that office until his election as delegate to the General Conference which met in Philadelphia in 1884. He was elected Editor of the *South western Christian Advocate*, which position he held at the time of his death, which occurred in Louisville, Ky., on Sunday, September 12, 1887.

Some men are born great, some have greatness thrust upon them, while others, after a long and fierce struggle with adverse circumstances, reach a commanding eminence, attracting attention and evoking the admiration of their fellow-men. To this latter class belongs the subject of this memoir.

It is hardly reasonable to suppose that in his early life the boy Marshall, by virtue of his peculiar surroundings, should have

been furnished with even moderate incentives to study and to the training of his intellect.

What hopes of future greatness and honor could have been inspired by parents who had spent so many of their best years under the blighting influences of an unholy institution which had wellnigh crushed out every virtue, where the Moloch of caste held high carnival and its votaries were the sworn enemies to negro education? It is the marvel of this age of wonders that any person, under these circumstances, should have aspirations and ambitions which would lead to higher and better and nobler spheres of thought and action. Thanks be to God! There was something in the boy which needed only the touch of a higher civilization to thrill into heroic activity a soul which might in the future do valiant service for God and humanity.

It was an auspicious day for him when the Methodist Episcopal Church, which God had raised up for the amelioration of the condition of the bondman, reached forth her hand and took him under her fostering care.

It is a singular coincidence that his first and last literary and theological training was distinctively Methodistic.

Whatever of strength of character was manifest in Dr. Taylor should be attributed in part to the strong, sturdy mental characteristics of his ancestry and a keen appreciation of the meager privileges which were placed within his reach.

If there was manifest weakness it must be charged, not only to the adverse surroundings of his earlier childhood, but to a prolonged separation from contact with the fundamental principles of a higher and a better civilization, culture and piety.

His whole history is a standing proof of the interest and sympathy of the great Methodist Episcopal Church for the negro. Admitted into its ministry in 1872 Dr. Taylor has filled some of its most important positions. Twice a presiding elder, twice a delegate to the General Conference, his friends at the last General Conference, held at Philadelphia, recognizing the true merit and ability of the man, elevated him to one of the highest offices within their gift by a vote which was practically unanimous. I wish to say that he appreciated very highly the honor conferred, and expressed a desire only a few weeks before his death that he might live long enough to give such an account of his stewardship as would meet the approbation of those who placed this great responsibility upon his hand and his heart.

He was generous to a fault. Very few persons ever appealed to his bounty who were not speedily relieved if within his power to do so. He had wellnigh impoverished himself to make others happy. He had fine powers as a pulpit orator. He was at home on the platform. A ready debater and an acknowledged leader, his manner was natural and pleasing, with an easy, graceful flow of language, agreeableness of address, and a large knowledge of human nature.

He was a lover of books, though not a successful bookmaker.

His *Plantation Melodies* and *Biography of Amanda Smith*, however, might be taken as samples of the possibilities which were before him.

He read incessantly, and was familiar with many of the best authors.

When the sad news of the death of the now sainted Bishops Simpson and Wiley and Harris, and Drs. Curry and Whedon, was borne to our homes and our hearts we felt that we had suffered an irreparable loss. But when our only representative among the chief officers of our great Church was stricken down in the very prime of his life the poignancy of our grief can hardly be conceived. Many were asking, "Why, O why, could not this life, in whom we justly took pride, have been prolonged until the great questions which involved the fitness of his race for positions of trust, honor and responsibility in the Church which he loved were settled beyond dispute?"

But our heavenly Father willed it otherwise, and we bow in humble submission to his command.

He seems to have had a premonition of the great ordeal through which he was so soon to pass.

Some who are here to-day will remember the tender and pathetic words with which he declined the nomination as Bishop for Africa at the last General Conference. He said: "The condition of my health is such that it will not be possible for me to live in Africa; not very long in any place." His death in so short a time is a remarkable fulfillment of this prophecy.

His election as Editor of the *South-western Christian Advocate* was the turning-point in the history of his life. We cannot resist the conviction that had the result of that election been otherwise this tribute might not now be necessary.

A few weeks before his death his physician, apprehending a fatal termination of the disease, held a consultation with other eminent physicians. The verdict was unfavorable to Dr. Taylor. He replied: "All right; I am ready." He wrote immediately to his friend, Mr. Bennett, at the office of the *South-western*, in New Orleans: "I am a dying man. My physicians inform me that I cannot live; but I shall continue the work placed in my hands until the summons comes."

I shall never forget our last earthly interview. As I entered that home, so soon to be bereft of its honored head, I felt that it might be our last interview on earth.

He received me with characteristic cordiality. "I knew you would come," said he; "I have been wanting to consult with you on some very important matters." Then for nearly an hour he spoke of his love for the Church, his desire to continue at work until at once relieved by his Master. We had some conversation also as to the place where he desired to be buried. This done, we spent some precious moments in silent but tearful communion with our blessed Saviour. O, it was a precious hour, and Jesus was there. In answer to my interrogations as to his future hopes

he replied promptly, "It is all right. I am ready to go at any moment. There is no doubt; the sky is clear." His strength was remarkable. Only a few weeks before his death he was at Simpson Church, near his home. It was a gracious meeting. He tried to preach, but his voice failed him. Turning once more to the people, who loved him as a father, he said: "Brethren, I am done preaching now, but when I reach the glory land I will preach as much as any of you."

His brother visited him a few days before his death and held out the hope that possibly some relief might be obtained. A visit to Louisville, his old home, was proposed. He hastily summoned the Rev. Dr. J. E. Gilbert and J. H. McConnell, of Indianapolis. A last council was held. His hopes as well as his fears were laid on the altar. His old-time decision of character triumphed. "I am dying, but I will go." Three hearts beat as one as they joined hands and formed a triumvirate of sympathy, interest, and love. The bond was sealed, and the friends separated to meet no more until the meeting in the glory land.

Committing his beloved wife and children into the hands of these beloved friends he started on his last earthly journey to Louisville, Ky. Friends gently expostulated, to whom he replied: "I will make this last trial, and if I fail I can go right on to heaven from Louisville."

He reached that city on Saturday evening, September 11.

On Sunday afternoon, September 12, 1887, after a season of great suffering, but conscious of victory, through faith in Christ Jesus, he threw off his earthly harness, and, stretching out his hands unto God, he ceased at once to work and live.

6.—DANIEL D. WHEDON. JOURNAL, PAGE 270.

He who, when his comrades fell in battle, dipped his pen in sad or sweet memories, now finds a moment's recognition from the men who still keep rank.

The human forces of the Church are its living men of wisdom, force, and piety; and its treasures are the blessed memory of such as have been beckoned home by the Chief Shepherd. Nor are these less important than those who survive. By their memory the high ideal of Christian character is maintained in the world; for who has not observed how those with whom we have mingled, from whom we have even differed, after the lapse of a few years are transfigured in recollection into models of virtue. A ship may make many departures from the direct line between port and harbor, but when the voyage ends it will be seen that the purpose of the navigator was to go by the shortest possible course. And so we look back upon those who, when their lives were seen but in part, were sometimes rigorously judged, and enroll them among that catalogue of heroes of whom the apostle declares that "the world was not worthy."

Not every useful man is distinguished, but his record is on

high and in the hearts of those who have felt his life. Not every distinguished man is useful. Brilliant displays attract the gaze of all eyes as they shoot through the heavens, but if they lack fructifying warmth they plunge ignominiously into the common earth. But when one is distinguished and useful his usefulness justifies and makes honorable his distinction, while his eminence publishes, illuminates, and enhances his usefulness. Daniel Denison Whedon was both, and the tribute of this day can neither increase his fame nor make any more certain the permanent incorporation of his name with the list of builders and improvers of his age and country and of that visible manifestation of Christianity known in this world as Methodism.

He was born in Onondaga, N. Y., March 20, 1808 ; was graduated from Hamilton College 1828 ; Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature at Wesleyan University from 1833 to 1843 ; Professor of Rhetoric, Logic, and History in the University of Michigan from 1845 to 1853 ; elected editor of the *Methodist Quarterly Review* in 1856, and by successive quadrennial elections retained in that post for twenty-eight years. He spent but four or five years out of the more than fifty of his ministerial life in the pastorate. His life closed at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., June 8, 1885.

Immediately after his graduation he entered upon the study of law in Rochester, N. Y., but, preferring a professorship, after holding a position at Cazenovia he returned to his *alma mater* and remained for two or three years as a tutor. Twenty years of his life were spent in the class-room teaching young men and preparing them for usefulness in the positions which they were called to fill.

During his long editorship he gave to the Church, in the columns of the *Quarterly Review*, thirty volumes of 300 pages each, octavo size, from his own pen. He was an exception to the rule that an acute and analytical mind writes dryly ; his was a wonderfully sparkling style. The grains of Attic salt were so blended with the fluid which bore them that the brine was not perceived, but the sparkle was seen and felt. His seeming acrimony was intellectual. If persons were in the way of his ideas he appeared to denude them of the clothing of flesh and blood and to conceive them as opposing thoughts, and in such cases used every weapon that rhetoric and logic could supply.

He could sit alone in his study and meditate upon recondite themes until he aroused all the warmth which in most cases depends upon oral debate ; and he could do this when he knew that one, two, or three months would elapse before what he wrote would be brought into the arena of public controversy. This exhibits his high intellectuality.

In his book notices there was unflagging interest for more than a quarter of a century. The book suggested a subject and the subject set free reason, fancy, wit, and the Damascus blade of the reviewer. In his style, variety, acuteness, penetration

and controversial fencing mingled with a philosophic sweep so as to justify the remark that he united the strength of the draught-horse with the speed and spirit of an Arabian charger. A gladiatorial quality pervaded most of his writings, and still imparts to them a virility which makes them intellectually so aggressive that paragraphs written in now extinct controversies are as exciting to-day as ever.

By his commentary he made the acquaintance of a multitude who never read the *Quarterly Review*, and this will continue for ages to come. His peculiar excellences as a commentator are that, unlike many who say much that ought not to be said and are silent when assistance is needed, he knew what to leave unsaid; he made original statements which gave spiritual truth a new aspect—the one thing necessary in this age to recommend the Gospel of Christ to a busy, practical, shrewd, and not over-reverent people; he set forth in a concise manner the doctrines of religion without doctrinal form. No commentator can be found who uses less cant, and, without cumbering his work with exhaustive quotations, he shows that he has read all important writers upon the passages which he expounds.

Dr. Whedon was very progressive—in advance of his time upon many questions, yet capable of restraining his progress when signs of danger appeared. As an abolitionist he was bold and decided, till abolitionism threatened to rend the Church, when he assumed a more conservative attitude and encountered the hostility of those who had at first hailed him as a co-worker. But when these declined to go far enough he took leave of them and appeared as the advocate, within the Church, of emancipation, and thus endured the criticisms of extremists of every class.

His work on *The Will*, intended not as a formal but as a real reply to Jonathan Edwards, if produced within the circle of Calvinism would have kindled as great excitement as the writings of Arminius occasioned in a former age.

Dr. Whedon's religious character has this mark—extreme conscientiousness. So conscientious was he as to have a strange power of detecting false pretenses of any kind in the realm of piety. He could discriminate the man that was more pious than he thought he was from the man who was less devout than he imagined himself to be. But this conscientiousness he applied to himself, and was a stern critic of his own religious states.

In spiritual things he was tender, reverend, and refined, manifesting an extraordinary faith in the supernatural, occasionally going further than many who revered him could follow. Some of the most noble and pathetic descriptions of heaven contained in the English language were written by this famous philosopher and controversialist. Remember that no sermon or song or shout of joy fell upon his soul through the outward organ for many a long year; but his expositions of the peace of God and his thoughts of heaven were equal in beauty, depth, fullness, and spirituality, to any of the famous passages uttered by entrancing

orators under the stimulus of multitudes who wait for and hang upon their words. To the last it may be said of him, as it was of an eminent Englishman who survives to-day, "his mind was unwarped and uncramped by time or age."

Though his tongue, except in private intercourse, was silent, he wielded the weapon mightier than the sword, and when that also, at the decree of his Sovereign, fell from his nerveless grasp, it could be said of him as of one of God's messengers in the sublime vision of Ezekiel: "And the man with the inkhorn by his side reported the matter, saying, I have done as thou hast commanded me."

Made solitary by his infirmity and his studies he was neither a recluse, a hermit, nor a misanthrope. He grappled his friends to him "as with hooks of steel," and died with not so many mourners to go about the streets, nor so brilliant a cortege as many a less forceful man of more showy qualities would have had, but, with a multitude in this and other lands to recognize the extinction of an intellectual and moral light which had burned with a steady and far-reaching ray, while the earth had made its journey round the sun more than half a hundred times since his candle had been lighted and his candlestick placed upon the altar of the Church; nor did they think the light extinguished, but lifted to a place among the stars.

7.—ROBERT W. C. FARNSWORTH. JOURNAL, PAGE 270.

Robert W. C. Farnsworth was born in Haverhill, N. H., February 20, 1844; was early converted to God; entered the army as private when but eighteen years old; for meritorious service was made a captain; received severe wounds while in the service, which, with consequent ill-health, led to his discharge; after which he resumed his studies; was graduated from Wesleyan in 1871; attended Boston School of Theology one year; was a professor in Fort Edward Institute one year; labored as a member of the New England Conference seven years; was transferred to the Southern California Conference in 1880; spent three years in the pastorate; four years as presiding elder of Los Angeles District; last fall was appointed Dean of Maclay School of Theology at San Fernando, Cal., and was elected chairman of the delegation to this body from his Conference; died January 3, 1888.

This is an outline of a pure, true, earnest life. A just estimate of his character or an adequate expression of our sense of loss by his death cannot be given in the limits of this brief memoir.

Brother Farnsworth was a brave and true man, a devout man, a man that was useful to the Church, an honor to Methodism and a blessing to his race.

He came to Southern California in 1880 in broken health but with a heart full of zeal for Christ and Methodism and with a tenacity of purpose and strength of will that would not easily

submit to the encroachments of disease. He did good work as a pastor, but his horizon was not bounded by his charge. He became interested in every district and Conference and connectional enterprise within his reach. He was appointed presiding elder of Los Angeles District at a time when his superior administrative ability was greatly needed. Methodism has not seen greater enterprises inaugurated and greater achievements reached in like limits of territory and time than he was called upon to take prominent part in, and he was equal to the occasion. Great possibilities come to the Church that feels the throb of such life as has filled Southern California for a few years past, and he was wise enough to seize them for Christ and Methodism, and took a place in the front and helped to lead Methodism in advance of all other Churches in Southern California in every interest. Especially did he find pleasure in our educational enterprises; and as director of the university, as regent of several of the colleges, and as dean of the theological school he has left the impress of his administrative ability and pure character on our great educational system.

He was a tireless worker. He mastered the details of every thing he undertook, winning from one of our Bishops the high commendation of being excelled as a presiding elder by but one or two men in Methodism.

He was a single-minded man. He had but one work. He put all his time, his strength, his talents, his all, into his work as a Methodist preacher, steadily resisting the too-often successful temptation to engage in the all-but-universal real-estate speculation around him.

He was a warm hearted, genial, lovable man, simple, unaffected, and unassuming. He loved God and the Church so profoundly that he literally poured out his life in their service. When death came it found him still at work, but ready for rest.

His memory is a benediction to his Conference associates, his example an inspiration, and his endurance and triumph are added riches to the glorious inheritance we have in Christ Jesus. The hard work of our itinerant ministry is largely done by such men as he was. He passed out of our ranks with the smoke and dust of the battle upon him. He has joined the greater multitude of glorified Methodist preachers who now view the conflict from a heavenly outlook. It is honor enough for us to share such labors as his and will be glory enough for us to share his reward.

Deep and lasting is our sympathy with the bereaved wife and children left to our care, and with them we share the honor of his achievements and the hope of his reward.

8.—JAMES H. WILBUR, D.D. JOURNAL, PAGE 286.

James H. Wilbur was born in, or near, the village of Lowville, New York, on the 11th of September, 1811. His parentage had the two auspicious conditions for the production of long lives—it

was a parentage of religion and labor, of prayer and work. He was trained in his childhood by his parents in the strict moralities and sterling orthodoxy of Presbyterianism, and those who knew him most intimately could easily trace the effect of that teaching on his intellect and his heart to the end of his life. His was the boyhood of a hard pioneer life among the dense forests of northern Central New York. He was somewhat favored, for his day, in having the privilege of a fair academic education. He was married on the 9th of March, 1831, to Miss Lueretia Ann Stephens, a young woman of strong capabilities and a remarkably well-balanced character, with whom he lived more than fifty-six years, and who passed the celestial gates only twenty-six days before him.

The years of his early manhood were spent in secular pursuits, with an intense ambition for advancement in the business and political world. One month after their marriage himself and wife were converted, and soon became members of the Methodist Episcopal church in the village of Lowville. His religious life was a consecration from the beginning. When he was twenty-nine years of age he was licensed to exhort, and two years thereafter he was licensed to preach.

One month later, in July, 1842, he was admitted on trial in the Black River Annual Conference, and entered on his life-work as a Methodist preacher. He traveled, in succession, Brunswick, Louisville, Chateaugay and Brasher, on which charge he was at work when the voice of the Church and of God summoned him to Oregon. George Gary, then superintendent of the Oregon Mission, a former presiding elder of Mr. Wilbur's in the Oneida Conference, and a man whose greatness and moral worth made him the peer of our great church leaders of forty or fifty years ago, had indicated Mr. Wilbur as every way a suitable man to undertake the upbuilding of Christianity and civilization on these shores. It was a sudden, unexpected, but clearly providential call. Henceforth to the end of life what was Oregon when this call was heard was, to him and his companion, the home of their hearts and the field of their toils and triumphs.

On the 27th day of September, 1846, in company with the Rev. William Roberts, who had been appointed superintendent of the Mission, and his wife, they set sail from New York to make the seven months' voyage round Cape Horn to the Columbia River, and landed in Portland June 27, 1847; forty-one years ago.

Mr. Wilbur's fields of toil were so varied, and so marked was the character of his work in them, that we must dismiss them with a paragraph when they should have chapters. Salem, both in the pulpit and school, and then Oregon City, had his services for three years. Then he came to Portland—the Portland of 1851. Into every interest and institution of Methodism in Portland his soul entered with a mighty zeal. The magnificent proportions of the Methodism of the Portland of to-day rest, humanly speaking, on the corner-stone that he laid.

His work done here, he went to Southern Oregon in 1853, in all of which he found but three members of the Church. Here, with a zeal that was tireless, and an ecclesiastical statesmanship that was unerring, he laid the foundation of church and state progress, in the organization of societies, the erection of churches, the establishment of schools, that not only endure until to-day, but that will endure through all time to his honor and God's glory. Four years in that field, followed by four on the upper Willamette and Columbia River districts, prepared him at fifty years of age to undertake one of the most difficult of all achievements in civilization or Christianity—the redemption of a pagan people and their uplift to a Christian experience and a Christian life.

His greatest powers and most peculiar adaptations found their amplest scope and reached their highest level of saving efficiency in this work. It made him known from center to end of the continent, so that his voice became a public force, influencing congresses and cabinets and moving legislation and administration—as he moved all things—godward.

When Father Wilbur had well passed his three-score and ten years he felt that his work on that specific field was done, and, resigning his office, he gave back into the hands of the Government his trust, closed up the accounts of his long and responsible administration, and entered, for the last five years of his life, another field. He became the General Educational and Church Extension Agent of the Columbia River Conference. He traveled extensively. He built and assisted to build churches all over Eastern Oregon and Washington and Idaho. He established the wavering, encouraged the despairing, lifted up the falling, anxious ever to do more, *more, more* for God. His gifts of money went with his gifts of prayer. The last time that he wrote his name was to authenticate a check of \$300 to relieve a church from an embarrassing debt—a fit conclusion of a rare record of beneficence. True to the professions of his life, all his estate goes, by his own act and will, to carry on the work to which he gave his life, and by it he, being dead, will speak and live on and on forever.

But we are coming near the end. At the last session of our Conference, held in Walla Walla, September 14, he was buoyant, cheerful, hopeful, and bore the courage and confidence of all his life on his words and in his spirit. Conquest was in his tones as they rang—a very battle-cry of a chieftain of God over the sacramental host. Full of plan, full of purpose, full of ambitions, he counted yet on years of victorious doing for his God and Saviour.

9.—CHARLES J. CLARK. JOURNAL, PAGE 287.

Charles J. Clark, D.D., was born in Portland, Me., April 6, 1839, and died in New York city, while in attendance on the General Conference, May 6, 1888, aged 49 years.

He was converted at Chestnut Street Church, Portland, March 12, 1858, under the labors of Rev. Henry Cox, by whom he was received into the Church.

He was educated in the Portland schools and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. In 1861 he received a license to preach. On completing his preparatory course for the ministry he hesitated about entering upon his chosen work on account of frail health. In 1863 he had charge of the Periodical Department of the Methodist Book Concern, which position he resigned in 1864 and engaged in business till 1869, when, yielding to the call of God, he offered himself to Maine Conference and was appointed to Saco, one of the best appointments in the Conference. He continued in effective work in Maine Conference to the time of his death, with the exception of three years, when he served as pastor of the Highland Church, Boston.

A large part of his ministerial life was spent in the city of his birth. He was twice pastor of Pine Street Church, Portland, and served Chestnut Street Church, the largest in his Conference, and the place of his spiritual birth, in nearly every capacity possible, from Sunday-school teacher to that of presiding elder. No man could be more dearly loved or highly honored as a minister of the Gospel in his own city, where he had spent most of his life, than was this brother.

He was a preacher of excellent ability, but instead of seeking fame for himself his great effort was to win souls to Christ, and in this work he was eminently successful.

He was presiding elder five years. He was elected to three successive General Conferences, twice at the head of his delegation, and each time with an increased majority. The last time he was elected contrary to a long-standing custom in his Conference of sending the same delegate to only two consecutive Conferences. But so highly did he stand in the estimation of his brethren that he received all but eleven votes cast.

At the General Conference his ability was soon recognized, and he was put upon the Book Committee, where he served eight successive years; for four years as its Secretary.

He was also elected one of the Secretaries of the General Conference in 1884, and was re-elected in 1888. He was at his post of duty when seized with the terrible disease, diphtheria, which proved fatal in three days. In response to a telegram his faithful wife rushed to his bedside in time to say a few words, when the curtain suddenly dropped and our dear brother was gone.

Brother Clark was emphatically a man of one work. Other working fields were open to him. But he always said: "My work is to preach the Gospel." And the Gospel he preached so faithfully sustained him in the last conflict. Death did not overtake him unawares. He frequently said during his brief illness, "It is all right whether I live or die;" and again, "If God can be glorified more by my death than by my life I am willing and ready to go."

Thus he ceased at once to work and live. The flag he bore aloft never trailed in the dust. His was a faithful, manly life, a peaceful, triumphant death, and a blessed immortality.

10.—LEAVITT BATES. JOURNAL, PAGE 287.

The members of this General Conference will never forget Sunday, May 6. On this date two of its members from the same section of the country, each eminent in his sphere, after a brief illness which appeared in both on the same day, died at the same house, during the same afternoon, each dying with his wife alone in the room at the moment of departure, and both passing suddenly and unexpectedly from labor to reward.

Leavitt Bates was born in East Weymouth, Mass., August 14, 1843, and died in New York May 6, 1888.

In the town of his nativity he resided all his life, except during a period covering the term of two enlistments in the Union army. He was converted at about eighteen years of age, and at once united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in East Weymouth, of which he was a constant and consistent member until he died.

Soon after his conversion he enlisted, and though by the privations of military life denied many privileges usually accorded to young Christians he maintained a constant correspondence with his pastor during his whole term of service, and at the close of the war returned, with his Christian graces proven, to enter with all his powers into the work of the Church he loved.

About this time he married, and his union was blessed by the gift of three children, who, with his wife, live to revere his memory and mourn their loss. He entered a business house in Boston, though continuing to live in East Weymouth, and made rapid advancement in business life. At the end of four years, in his first business position, a shrewd business man, who had been studying him, offered him a more lucrative position, which he accepted eighteen years ago. After two or three years with the last-named house he became a partner in the firm of Smith, Bates & Co., wholesale dealers in and manufacturers of men's clothing. He was prompt and decisive in business, able to do easily much more work than most men can, and at the same time so kindly and approachable that he secured and retained the love and respect of an ever-widening circle of friends.

The firm were heavy losers by the great Boston fire ; and it was largely owing to his indomitable energy that they so soon conquered adverse surroundings and stand among the first in their line of business in the city of Boston. He was a member of the Clothing Dealers' Exchange, a vice-president of the Boston Methodist Social Union, and a loyal comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic ; and in all these and other official positions honored the confidence reposed in him. With comparatively limited early educational advantages, he was, nevertheless, a studious, thoughtful man. Growing and progressive, he was deeply interested in

every moral reform, and was especially interested in the growth and development of the Church of his choice.

He was diligent in business and fervent in spirit ; an attendant upon all the means of grace, and a constant and valued friend of all his pastors. For a long time he was both trustee and steward, and for years treasurer of both boards. He was one of the few successful business men whose reputation was as stainless as his character was pure. He anticipated the sessions of this Conference with peculiar joy. He felt greatly honored by his election, and had arranged his business with a view of giving his entire time to the work of this session of the General Conference. He expected to learn a great deal concerning the great enterprises of the Church here, and was rejoicing in the prospect. Had he known that he was never to return home he could not have left his business in completer condition. Every bill was paid, every note taken up, and on the last day of April, at seven o'clock, his trial balance was completed and his business work was all done. Leaving Boston at ten o'clock, he arrived here and reported at the first roll-call, ready for duty. He was present in all the sessions of this body until Friday morning, having also attended the Bishops' reception Wednesday night. Thursday he complained of having contracted a severe cold, but was in session till nearly noon, when he returned to the hotel and took to his bed. During the night he became more feverish, sent for the physician, and on Friday his wife was sent for, who came to him in the afternoon train of that day. He was not supposed to be especially dangerously ill, and had no thought that this was his mortal sickness. He was interested in all the work of the Conference, and wanted to be told what was being done there while he was in his room.

Sunday morning, the doctor spoke very hopefully of his condition, and he and all his friends were much encouraged to hope that a few days would restore him to health. In the afternoon of that day he was considerably restless, and about six o'clock, without a struggle, passed at once from pain to peace.

He was buried from the church in East Weymouth May 9. A large number of ministers of our own Church were present as well as delegates from all the associations with which he was connected. A crowded church attested the estimation in which he was held by his towns-people, and the services were unusually impressive.

Brother Bates was an unassuming but manly Christian. The large service he had rendered the Church, when coupled with his growing interest and financial ability, seemed but as a promise of much greater helpfulness to the Church and the world in the future. But He who "buries his workmen and carries on his work" permitted his removal.

To his family and to the Church is left the unsullied memory of an earnest, faithful, loving husband, father, brother, and friend.

APPENDIX III.



REPORTS TO THE CONFERENCE.



REPORTS TO THE CONFERENCE.

1.—REPORT OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE. JOURNAL, PAGE 140.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

BRETHREN: On the 28th day of May, 1884, the Book Committee, as constituted by the last session of General Conference, met for organization in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A., at Philadelphia. There were present :

CHARLES J. CLARK, representing the First General Conference District.
HOMER EATON, representing the Second General Conference District.
WM. H. OLIN, representing the Third General Conference District.
THOS. N. BOYLE, representing the Fourth General Conference District.
W. F. WHITLOCK, representing the Fifth General Conference District.
EDW. W. S. PECK, representing the Sixth General Conference District.
CLEMENT STUDEBAKER, representing the Seventh General Conference District.
D. F. BARNES, representing the Eighth General Conference District.
JAMES C. W. COXE, representing the Ninth General Conference District.
ARISTIDES E. P. ALBERT, representing the Tenth General Conference District.
JOHN G. THOMPSON, representing the Eleventh General Conference District.
JOHN A. REITZ, representing the Twelfth General Conference District.
THOMAS H. SINEX, representing the Thirteenth General Conference District.
JOHN B. CORNELL,
CLINTON B. FISK, } Local Committee at New York.
WILLIAM HOYT,
AMOS SHINKLE,
RUDOLPH A. W. BRUEHL, } Local Committee at Cincinnati.
RICHARD DYMOND.

The Committee was called to order by C. B. Fisk, and its organization effected by the election of Amos Shinkle as Chairman and C. J. Clark as Secretary.

The division of the Committee into sections, as required by the Discipline, was made as follows :

The Eastern Section to be composed of the members from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, and Thirteenth Districts, and the Local Committee at New York.

The Western Section to be composed of the members from the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth Districts, and the Local Committee at Cincinnati.

The organization of the Committee having been thus completed, and such preliminary business as demanded immediate attention having been acted upon, the Committee adjourned, to meet in the city of New York, at 805 Broadway, on the second Wednesday in February, 1885.

This meeting was duly held, as also subsequent annual sessions

alternately at Cincinnati and New York during the quadrennium, one extra session also having been called at Cincinnati, as herein-after noted.

Two vacancies occurred in the membership of the Committee during the four years, only one of which was filled:

J. A. Reitz was, in February, 1887, by continued ill-health, compelled to resign his membership in the Book Committee. John G. Leist, of the same Conference, was elected to fill the vacancy.

JOHN B. CORNELL.—From the last report of the Eastern Section we quote the following concerning this eminent servant of God and the Church :

"The Local Committee came to the final annual meeting of the Book Committee for this quadrennium in the shadow of great sorrow—'a sword had pierced into our own souls.' The Chairman of our Committee, our beloved brother, J. B. Cornell, is not, for God hath taken him. He died at Lakewood, N. J., whither he had gone for rest and recuperation, on October 26, 1887. Devout men carried him to his burial, and, while making great lamentation over him, gave glory to God for the pure and blameless life their brother had lived among them. Brother Cornell had gone in and out before two generations of business associates in the great metropolis without stain or reproach."

In placing before the General Conference the business of the period covered by this report we are moved to record our sense of obligation and gratitude to God for his continued favor toward the publishing interests of our Church. The prosperity of both Concerns has been without precedent. The General Conference need not be reminded that such results could not have been attained without close attention to duty on the part of the Agents and great skill in the management of the business.

In the following tables we combine the annual statements of the Concerns, respectively, referring those who seek detailed exhibits to the reports of the Book Agents.

Sales of the Methodist Book Concern in the city of New York from December 1, 1883, to November 30, 1887:

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Quadrenn'm.
New York : Books.....	\$485,467 58	\$582,858 61	\$559,504 73	\$557,137 01	\$2,184,967 93
" Periodicals	222,822 59	211,363 14	223,723 40	229,300 72	887,209 85
" Total.....	\$708,290 17	\$794,221 75	\$783,228 13	\$786,437 73	\$3,072,177 78
Boston Depository.....	\$94,849 80	\$98,404 17	\$111,654 56	\$103,045 34	\$407,953 87
Pittsburg "	39,539 75	50,349 11	51,333 82	45,533 14	186,755 82
San Francisco "	52,664 91	53,716 11	44,747 43	45,091 98	196,220 38
Detroit Store.....	23,983 94	22,117 65	19,939 06	19,596 66	68,582 32
N. Chris. Advocate....					68,582 32
Depositories, Total.	\$211,038 40	\$224,587 04	\$227,674 87	\$281,849 39	\$945,149 70
New York and Depositories, Grand Total	\$919,328 57	\$1,018,808 79	\$1,010,903 00	\$1,068,287 12	\$4,017,327 48
Sales to Depositories, as shown below					343,217 72
Total Net Sales					\$3,674,109 76

Sales of the New York House to its Depositories from December 1, 1883, to November 30, 1887 :

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Quadrenn'm.
Boston Depository....	\$36,435 29	\$38,506 65	\$58,851 33	\$48,411 37	\$182,204 64
Pittsburg "	15,610 71	20,250 14	25,743 95	24,361 04	85,965 84
San Francisco "	11,451 63	9,906 85	13,657 06	16,340 05	51,355 59
Detroit Store.....	.....	.....	.....	23,691 65	23,691 65
Total Sales to Depositories	\$63,497 63	\$68,663 64	\$98,252 34	\$112,804 11	\$343,217 72

Sales of the Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati, from December 1, 1883, to November 30, 1887 :

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Quadrenn'm.
Cincinnati : Books ...	\$178,414 93	\$174,391 84	\$212,670 95	\$211,621 11	\$777,098 88
" Periodicals	210,716 93	213,663 03	224,219 07	246,380 98	894,980 01
" Job Work.	50,965 47	43,400 09	50,877 47	52,583 77	197,835 80
" Total.....	\$440,097 33	\$431,463 96	\$487,767 49	\$510,585 86	\$1,869,914 64
Chicago.....	\$205,193 64	\$210,793 38	\$236,573 43	\$237,315 39	\$889,875 64
St. Louis.....	136,407 67	137,181 78	146,022 74	147,660 56	567,272 75
Depositories, Total.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati and Depositories, Grand Total	\$341,601 11	\$347,975 16	\$382,596 17	\$384,975 95	\$1,457,148 39
Deduct Sale to Depositories, as shown below.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Net Sales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,903,415 68

Sales of the Cincinnati House to its Depositories from December 1, 1883, to November 30, 1887 :

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Quadrenn'm.
Chicago.....	\$53,884 08	\$54,615 86	\$66,802 55	\$63,174 21	\$238,476 70
St. Louis.....	41,153 63	44,120 74	47,964 97	51,931 31	185,170 65
Total Sales to Depositories	\$95,037 71	\$98,736 60	\$114,767 52	\$115,105 52	\$423,647 35

Summary of Annual Statements.—New York and Depositories :

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Totals.
Assets.....	\$1,804,196 84	\$1,853,270 42	\$1,832,673 82	\$1,906,267 87	.....
Liabilities.....	604,171 85	447,376 81	304,919 95	253,070 11	.....
Net Capital	\$1,300,024 99	\$1,405,893 61	\$1,527,753 87	\$1,653,197 76	.....
Increase of Assets...	\$30,387 40	\$49,073 58	Dec \$20,596 60	\$73,594 05	\$132,458 43
Decr'se of Liabilities	67,044 52	56,795 04	142,456 86	51,849 84	318,146 26
Increase Net Capital.	\$97,431 92	\$105,868 62	\$121,860 26	\$125,443 89	\$450,604 69
Add amounts paid Dividends, General Conference Expenses, etc..					53,989 54
Amount paid Western Concern on Chicago Fire Loss.....					12,000 00
Net Profits of the Quadrennium.....					\$516,594 23

Cincinnati and Depositories:

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Totals.
Assets.....	\$849,480 48	\$892,994 02	\$900,017 30	\$981,068 00	
Liabilities.....	400,593 25	376,441 93	276,274 15	241,898 82	
Net Capital.....	\$448,887 23	\$516,552 09	\$623,743 15	\$739,169 18	
Increase of Assets...	\$4,475 18	\$43,513 54	\$7,023 28	\$81,050 70	\$136,062 70
Decr'se of Liabilities	29,554 82	24,151 32	100,167 78	34,375 33	188,249 25
Increase Net Capital-	\$34,030 00	\$67,664 86	\$107,191 06	\$115,426 03	\$324,311 95
Add amounts paid Dividends, General Conference Expenses, etc..					30,148 28
Deduct amount paid by Phillips & Hunt on account Chicago Fire Loss, by order of the last General Conference.....					\$354,460 23
Net Profits of the Quadrennium.....					12,000 00
					\$342,460 23

The following statement shows the aggregate net capital and sales:

	NET CAPITAL, 1883.	INCREASE.	NET CAPITAL, 1887.
New York and Depositories.....	\$1,202,593 07	\$450,604 69	\$1,653,197 76
Cincinnati and Depositories.....	414,857 23	324,311 95	739,169 18
Combined Net Capital, 1887.....			\$2,392,369 94

SALES.—INCLUDING SALES TO DEPOSITORYIES.

New York and Depos..	\$4,017,327 48	Increase over previous 4 years..	\$482,731 73
Cincinnati and Depos..	3,327,063 03	" " "	406,171 50
Total Sales....	\$7,344,390 51	Total Increase....	\$888,903 23
Deducting sales by both Concerns to their own Depositories the combined net sales are for the last four years.....			\$6,577,525 44

From the careful examinations made by our Local Committees, who, from time to time, have minutely inspected book accounts, inventories, and assets of every description, we regard these figures as conservative and altogether trustworthy, rather understating than overestimating values of various items.

In the presence of these results, as gratifying as they must be surprising to the entire Church, we dare not suggest any change in the organization of the business, nor could we favor any material departure from our present methods. The days of experiment are gone, and these two great publishing-houses and their family periodicals having taken root in the soil where they were providentially planted as institutions of the Church, it would be hazardous to attempt changes or modifications, at least until some general desire of the people for such action shall find expression in significant form.

DEPOSITORIES.—Our depositories are all in good shape, but we would call the attention of the General Conference to the fact that thus far the establishing of new depositories has been invariably accompanied with loss, sometimes attaining very serious proportions, and in one case finally compelling the closing of the business. We believe that our present distributing points are doing all that is required of them in their respective fields, and give promise of being able to do so for some years to come.

While there are enterprising cities all along our frontier which show a loyal zeal for the Church, in desiring and believing in their ability to support denominational stores, yet we cannot overlook the fact that those points which offer the most inducements in the way of favorable location and commercial importance are so near to our present plants that the new could only be built up at the expense of the old ; and we deem it inexpedient, therefore, to multiply depositories. In no case where success appears at all probable would the difference in mail or express facilities amount to more than twelve or eighteen hours' time.

REAL ESTATE.—Upon the representation of the Eastern Agents that the Mulberry Street property could no longer accommodate their rapidly-growing manufacturing business a Special Committee on Real Estate in New York was appointed to report upon the subject. This Committee agreed with the Agents in their judgment, and, expressing the belief that the real estate now owned by the Concern could be converted into a new outfit of ground and building, without disturbing current business, and that greater convenience and better supervision could be secured by consolidating all departments in one building, they recommended that action be taken accordingly ; whereupon the following was adopted :

Resolved, 1. That the Book Agents be authorized, with the concurrence of the Local Committee in New York, to sell the undivided three-fourths interest in the real estate and all appurtenances thereto belonging, situated on Broadway, at the corner of Eleventh Street, and known as No. 805 Broadway, and also 200 Mulberry Street, all in the city of New York.

2. That the Agents be authorized, with the concurrence of the Local Committee in the city of New York and the members of the Eastern Section, to purchase grounds and erect thereon a building adequate to the wants of our publishing interests.

3. That the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, owning one undivided one fourth of the property at 805 Broadway, be requested to co-operate with the Book Concern in the sale of said property and in the purchase of a new site and erection of buildings.

As will appear, by reference to the report of the Agents, a suitable site was found and purchased, and there seems to be no doubt as to the practicability of paying for the new plant out of the proceeds of the old.

The real estate of the Western Concern is in excellent shape. The addition to the appraisement made at the beginning of the quadrennium in Cincinnati is the cash outlay for permanent improvement, in excess of all amounts paid simply for repairs. It has not been deemed best to press the sale of the building on Fourth Street, which stands upon leased ground, although permission to sell was given by the last General Conference.

The Sixth Street property in St. Louis, formerly occupied by

our depository, and which the same General Conference also gave the Agents authority to sell, is taking care of itself and yielding some revenue ; and as no interest has suffered by holding it, and property in that part of the city is steadily improving in value, the Agents and Local Committee have so far been unanimous in the judgment that the outlook would justify delay. We respectfully suggest, however, that the authority to sell should be renewed so that the Agents may be in position to take advantage of any favorable offer for either this or the Fourth Street building in Cincinnati.

CASH AND CREDIT.—We note a marked improvement in the relative amount of cash sales as well as the prompt collections from credit sales. In the Western Concern accounts have been so carefully sifted and guarded by the Local Committee that the General Committee in 1886 directed the Agents in making their exhibits to deduct thereafter but ten per cent. from notes and accounts when estimating probable losses after charging out those classed as "bad." Subsequent experience in collecting accounts classed as "doubtful" shows that even ten per cent. is more than sufficient to cover losses. A somewhat different policy has been pursued by the Local Committee in New York, under which accounts are held for a longer period in the assets, and hence twenty per cent. is still deducted from notes and accounts in making up the annual exhibit of the business there. This appears quite proper in view of the statement made in their last report, that average collections from accounts charged to profit and loss amount to but one half of one per cent.

PERIODICALS.—*Advocates.*—So far as we are informed our *Advocates* and our German and Swedish papers have all given satisfaction to their patrons. Great improvement has been made in all the papers published by the Western Concern, both as to convenience of form and general appearance. The editors, East and West, have given themselves entirely to their duties, and merit the approbation of the Church for their fidelity in maintaining the truth and their zeal in defending the distinctive doctrines of Methodism.

While we do not recommend any addition to the present number of official *Advocates* we would deprecate the abandonment or consolidation of any already issued. Hence, although the Eastern Agents were not able to maintain the *South-western* on the subsidy allowed by the last General Conference, yet, in view of all the facts, we deemed it best to allow them to carry the paper forward until your present session, and we elsewhere respectfully recommend its continuance.

Our Youth.—The last General Conference referred to the Book Committee, with power to act, a recommendation of its Committee on Book Concern to instruct the Agents "to publish a first-class weekly Sunday-school paper in connection with the present Sunday-school system," and fixing the date for the appearance of said paper.

At our first regular session this subject was carefully considered on the report of a special committee, and the following action taken :

First. That the Agents at New York, in connection with the editor of the Sunday-school publications, be instructed to publish a weekly Sunday-school paper as good as can be afforded on an assumed circulation of 25,000 copies, the first issue to appear not later than October 1, 1885, at a price not exceeding one dollar per annum.

Second. That an appropriation of \$300 per month be made for correspondence for the proposed paper.

The following year the Committee recommended that the paper be illustrated and that the Sunday-school department be enlarged. In 1887 the instructions of the previous year were re-affirmed, and the Agents advised to advance the price to \$1 50 for the improved paper. Their report will show the financial outcome of the enterprise. *Our Youth* has not had the patronage which its excellent moral tone and high literary character should have secured for it. We call attention to a suggestion of the Committee under the head of "Special Recommendations."

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.—[From report of Committee on Periodicals, adopted by the Book Committee at its session in February, 1888.]

The *South-western Christian Advocate* has cost the New York Book Concern about \$3,200 the past year. It had declined in circulation in September to about 2,700, but under the new editorship of Rev. Dr. A. E. P. Albert it has risen to nearly 4,000, with steadily-improving prospects for the future. It is doing good missionary work among a large section of our population, and in advertising and disseminating our church literature. While we as a Church are doing so much, through the Freedmen's Aid Society and the Woman's Home Missionary Society, to educate, to elevate, and to Christianize our colored people all over the South, we can well afford to keep up the *South-western Christian Advocate* as an efficient helper in the same excellent work.

We recommend that Dr. Albert be continued as editor in charge until General Conference, and that his salary be \$125 per month from this February 1, 1888. We also recommend to the General Conference that the *South-western Christian Advocate* be continued with the same subsidy as heretofore, and that the New York Book Concern furnish the printing paper for the same when the Book Committee think it wise to do so.

[The following resolution as to a new Sunday-school paper was unanimously adopted :]

A NEW SUNDAY-SCHOOL PAPER.—*Resolved,* That it is the sense of this Committee that our Church needs a first-class weekly Sunday-school paper, with an editor whose entire time shall be devoted to the same, and that we recommend the General Conference to authorize the publication of such a paper. If any readjustment should be needed in any other part of our Sunday-

school periodical literature the General Conference, in its wisdom, will provide for that."

The following resolution, adopted at our last meeting, touches a matter of great importance to the Church and the Concern:

EDITORS OF UNOFFICIAL PAPERS.—*Resolved*, That this Committee memorialize the next General Conference to consider the propriety of so modifying ¶ 164, § 3, of the Discipline, as to repeal the authority of the Bishops to appoint a member of an Annual Conference to the editorship of unofficial Methodist papers.

THE DETROIT STORE.—We call attention to the branch establishment being conducted at Detroit by the Eastern Agents. Some years since the New York house, in order to save itself from considerable loss through the insolvency of a Detroit book-seller who was largely indebted to it, was compelled to take his stock and business. We have no reason to believe that the Eastern Agents had any other object in view than the protection of the Concern in the course pursued; but inasmuch as the Detroit store is, and for years has been to all intents and purposes, a depository, and as the General Conference alone had power to create new depositories, it becomes necessary that some action be taken to remove the irregularity of the present situation, either by closing up the store or declaring it an authorized depository. In the latter event some arrangement should be made, by exchange of territory, to compensate the Western Concern for the loss of Michigan.

Thus far the Western Agents and the Western Section of the Book Committee have cheerfully acquiesced in what appeared to be an enforced and almost unavoidable invasion of their established field, but they naturally look to this General Conference for such action as may seem equitable.

A SPECIAL SESSION.—A special session of the Committee was called at Cincinnati, September 6, 1887, to choose an editor for the *Review*, in the place of Rev. Daniel Curry, deceased. The ballot resulted in the selection of Rev. Geo. R. Crooks. Pending his reply the Committee adjourned, having first, however, instructed the Agents in New York to employ Dr. Wise to supervise the *Review* until General Conference, in the event of Dr. Crooks declining the appointment.

Dr. Curry's long service to the Church and his honorable career were made the subject of grateful comment by the Committee, but will doubtless receive more fitting recognition by the General Conference.

The protracted illness of Rev. Marshall W. Taylor, D.D., editor of the *South-western*, was also reported at this special session, and the Agents in charge of that paper were authorized to employ an assistant editor. Dr. Taylor's illness terminated fatally September 11, 1887. The Committee, at its next session, adopted a suitable minute, but respectfully refer to the General Conference the more public recognition of the life and character of this eminent orator and preacher.

RESOLUTION AS TO PLACE OF GENERAL CONFERENCE.—At the special meeting in 1887 the following resolution was adopted relating to the place of meeting of the present General Conference :

“Whereas, We have learned that favorable proposals have been made by parties at Saratoga to the Committee on Entertainment to entertain the next General Conference ; and

“Whereas, The Book Concern has always been taxed to meet deficiencies in expenses ; therefore,

“Resolved, That the Book Committee recommend to the Entertainment Committee the propriety of considering and accepting the proposition from Saratoga.”

DIVIDENDS.—Dividends to the Annual Conferences were paid during the quadrennium as follows: 1885, \$15,000; 1886, \$18,000; 1887, \$22,000; 1888, \$30,000.

The effect of these annual distributions of a portion of the profits of the Concern has been manifestly wholesome. While the amount sent to any single Conference was not large, yet it was gratefully received and carefully used to relieve the condition of the needy superannuates and of their families who survive them. Inspired with the prospect of still greater aid for their veteran toilers the Conferences have been more stanchly loyal, both in their patronage and in greater care for the interests of the Concern when endangered by the delinquencies of their members. At our last session, therefore, finding both houses practically free from debt, and that we might safely take so important a step, and being reminded that the next year will bring the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the business, and desiring in some fitting manner to signalize the event before God and the people, the Committee, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Agents, declared a dividend of \$100,000 for 1889—one half of which sum was set apart as a special centennial recognition of our worthy Conference claimants. We do not disown the hope that this substantial aid to the worn-out ministers of the Church will very largely increase the regard of preachers and people for our publishing interests, and that the patronage of many of our members, which has hitherto been thoughtlessly bestowed elsewhere, now turned to our Book Concern, will in the centennial year alone be sufficient to pay this handsome dividend. Such a ratification would insure its annual repetition without any difficulty, and with not a dollar added to burden the people. Let Methodists buy of our own houses and at the same price they would pay others what they require and must purchase somewhere, and not only may our clergy be assured of decent care in old age, but the Church will be far better served by a ministry thus protected from secularity—to make no mention of the blessing that will follow the introduction of better literature into our homes. No more divinely-suggested idea ever took form and organization than that which has embodiment in the Methodist Book Concern. The year 1889 will be the one hundredth in its history.

We recommend that General Conference devise some means by which this Centennial Anniversary shall be so observed as to advise our people more fully of this wonderful agency for good, and of their high privileges and duties in connection therewith.

BISHOP TAYLOR'S SALARY.—At our first regular meeting after the General Conference of 1884 the following communication from Bishop William Taylor was presented by J. B. Cornell and referred to a Special Committee appointed by the Chair:

"To the Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church :

“DEAR BRETHREN: I wish respectfully to call your thoughtful attention to the status, relationship, and rights of our Missionary Episcopacy.

“The points of difference between a Missionary Bishop and any one of our regular Board of Bishops pertain not to the status and functions of the Episcopal office, but simply to minor conditions pertaining to their respective fields of Episcopal jurisdiction.

“By the action of the Board of Bishops, under the Discipline, the field of each Bishop for one year is defined and limited and officially announced in ‘The Plan of Episcopal Visitation.’

“By the action of the General Conference a foreign continent is assigned to their Missionary Bishop without time limitations or any authoritative interference whatsoever, during good behavior, except that of subsequent action by a General Conference.

“Their Missionary Bishop is invested with the same Episcopal functions in Africa as those of the regular College of Bishops in their fields of Episcopal jurisdiction, and as none of them have the right to go into the field of any other to exercise Episcopal functions without the consent of the incumbent, so no one of them has a right to exercise Episcopal functions in Africa without the consent of its Bishop.

“As we have two methods, financially, of founding churches in America—first, the primary self-supporting method, as exemplified in about nine tenths of our home churches and the churches of the South India Conference; and, second, the more modern method of founding churches by the appointment of men and the appropriation of money for their support, under the auspices of our Missionary Society—so, under the late amendments of the Discipline, the first as well as the second of these methods has become legitimate in foreign countries, under the law of the Church.

“As the Episcopal supervision of our regular Board of Bishops applies alike to both these methods and to the churches founded under them, so the Episcopal supervision of the Missionary Bishop applies in Africa alike to both these methods and to the churches founded under them.

“As the home Bishops are not the employés of the Missionary Society, nor hence dependent on said Society for their support,

so the Missionary Bishop is not an employé of the Missionary Society, nor hence dependent on that Society for his support. The regular Bishops and the Missionary Bishop are alike the Episcopal servants of the Church, under the authority of General Conference; hence both are alike entitled to a support directly from the Church through 'the Episcopal Fund.' 'The laborer is worthy of his hire,' to be paid by the party employing him.

"When the Missionary Society employs a missionary it pays him 'his hire.' When a self-supporting church, at home or abroad, accepts the appointment of a minister, it thereby assumes the responsibility of his support. But when a Missionary Bishop or founder of churches in foreign countries goes forth on his own account he must make tents or otherwise provide for his own support; or, if sent forth under competent authority, should be supported by the body under whose authority he is sent.

"These facts are so simple and self-evident as not to require argument to support them.

"Now, my dear brethren, I write thus, not so much for my own sake as for the sake of the office of a Missionary Episcopacy.

"God is leading our Church in this direction to increase her efficiency for conquering the continents of heathenism in foreign lands; hence the propriety of introducing this subject now.

"The 'Missionary Committee,' at its recent session, tacitly conceded the facts I have stated; hence did not, by appropriations or otherwise, establish a claim to jurisdiction over me, nor over any portion of Africa beyond, nor over the self-supporting church God may enable me to establish in Africa.

"They made simply their usual appropriations to Liberia, yet have, of course, the undisputed right to found in Africa, by their own favorite method, as many missions as they may elect to found, and to exercise jurisdiction over all such, but not over any self-supporting churches.

"My term of official service for the Church may date from the day of my departure for Africa, December 13, inst. The amount of compensation I leave to your own godly judgment of the sacrifice and service to be rendered.

"The traveling expenses of our Bishops in foreign countries are paid from the Missionary treasury. As in the past, so in the future, the Lord willing, I will pay my own traveling expenses in all my foreign work, and draw nothing from the Missionary treasury, yet attend to their branch of my work with no less fidelity on that account.

"Please give me an official report of your decision, and inform me when, and on whom, and for what amount I may draw.

"Address me, by mail, at St. Paul de Loanda, West Coast of Africa.

"I remain, dear brothers, your humble servant,

"(Signed,) Wm. TAYLOR.

"STEAM SHIP CITY OF BERLIN, December 20, 1884."

The Committee to which this communication was referred consisted of Homer Eaton, J. B. Cornell, and J. C. W. Coxe.

Dr. Eaton was subsequently excused on his own request, and Wm. H. Olin substituted.

This Committee, after deliberation, presented the following report as their recommendation:

"Resolved, That in view of the precedent in the cases of Bishops Burns and Roberts, and of the relation of a Missionary Bishop to the missionary work of the Church, we judge that the support of Bishop Taylor should be drawn from the treasury of the Missionary Society."

J. B. Cornell offered the following as a substitute:

"Resolved, That we recommend the recognition of Bishop Taylor as a claimant on the Episcopal Fund, as are the other members of the Episcopal Board."

The substitute was lost, and the original, as proposed by the Committee, adopted.

Deciding that other matters contained in the paper of Bishop Taylor did not come within the province of the Book Committee it was subsequently ordered that a copy of Bishop Taylor's communication in regard to his support, with the action of the Book Committee upon the subject, be referred to the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, with recommendation that the Missionary Society should make an appropriation for Bishop Taylor's support as a Missionary Bishop.

At the regular session of the Committee in February, 1887, its attention was again called to the subject of Bishop Taylor's salary, both by a resolution of the Cincinnati Annual Conference, duly authenticated, and by an extended communication bearing the signature "Fiat Justitia," supposed to have been written by T. Snowden Thomas; whereupon the matter was again referred to a special committee, this time consisting of Thomas N. Boyle, Homer Eaton, and Clement Studebaker, whose report was, after due consideration, adopted, as follows:

"Your Committee had before them the memorial of T. Snowden Thomas and the resolutions of the Cincinnati Conference touching the support of Bishop William Taylor, and we beg leave to report that the Book Committee carefully considered this matter at the annual meeting in 1885 and referred the same to the Missionary Board; and, inasmuch as that Board has provided for his salary, and there is now in the treasury \$6,000 subject to his draft, no action is necessary by the Book Committee."

THE EPISCOPAL FUND.—The report of the Treasurer of this fund will show the receipts and disbursements for the quadrennium. The treasury is in a healthy condition, and it is a cause for rejoicing that the present method has brought out this indubitable evidence of the Church's esteem for her chief ministers.

CONGRATULATORY.—We cannot close this final report of our work as a Book Committee without mention of the spirit of harmony and hearty co-operation manifest throughout the entire

four years on the part of all who have been associated in these important affairs of the Church. While the wonderful results that have been reached must be, to the Agents and the local committees, the most acceptable reward which could possibly follow their industry and devotion, yet we believe that the General Conference and the entire Church—rejoicing in the unprecedented progress of our publishing interests under their administration—will join with us in according to these faithful servants the “well done” they have so honorably won.

As a committee we have done the best we could; we have endeavored to be diligent in the business intrusted to us, as well as “fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.”

Fraternally,

C. J. CLARK, *Secretary.*

A. SHINKLE, *Chairman.*

2.—COMMISSION ON METHODS. JOURNAL, PAGE 193.

To the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

The Commission appointed by you in pursuance of the action of the last General Conference, “To consider what, if any, improvements can be made in the methods of doing business and the modes of administration in the publishing operations of the Church,” would respectfully report:

The Commission were notified of their appointment by Bishop Harris, Secretary of the Board of Bishops, and consisted of the following persons:

MINISTERS.

Rev. Luke Hitchcock, Chicago.
Rev. Morris D'C. Crawford, New York.
Rev. D. C. John, Milwaukee.
Rev. J. B. Graw, New Jersey.
Rev. W. L. Hypes, Cincinnati.

LAYMEN.

E. O. Stannard, St. Louis.
William Clafin, Boston.
F. H. Root, Buffalo.
Alexander Bradley, Pittsburg.
John Evans, Denver.

The Commission met in the Mission Rooms, 805 Broadway, New York, June 9, 1886.

The following members were present:

Luke Hitchcock, M. D'C. Crawford, D. C. John, J. B. Graw, W. L. Hypes, E. O. Stannard, F. H. Root, and Alexander Bradley.

A communication was received from Governor Evans, regretting his inability to be with us on account of other important engagements; also from William Clafin, stating his detention on account of ill-health.

The Commission organized by the election of Luke Hitchcock, Chairman, and D. C. John, Secretary.

The attention of the Commission was called to the following action of the General Conference (see page 269, General Conference Journals of 1884):

W. H. Reed moved to adopt the following:

Resolved, 1. That a Commission, composed of five good and reliable business men, who shall serve without other compensation than their necessary expenses, be appointed by the Bishops, after

careful consideration, to consider what, if any, improvements can be made in the methods of doing business and the modes of administration in the publishing operations of the Church.

2. That said Commission, when appointed, shall be furnished by the Agents of the Book Concern with all such information as they may require, to enable them to act understandingly on the various questions involved.

3. That said Commission, after careful examination of the whole subject, shall (at least one year before the next meeting of the General Conference) report to the Bishops any and all changes they may deem wise and expedient, if any, in the management of any and all departments of our publishing operations.

4. That the Bishops shall, if they deem it expedient, publish any part or all of said report in our weekly church papers, so that the membership shall be advised on the questions and changes proposed, when electing delegates to the next General Conference.

5. That said report be printed and laid before the next General Conference for its consideration at as early a day as practicable after it convenes.

Sandford Hunt moved the suspension of the rules for the purpose of considering these resolutions, and the motion prevailed.

J. E. Bills moved to amend the first resolution by adding, "and five ministers," so that the Commission should be made of five laymen and five ministers.

P. G. Gillett moved the previous question, and the call was sustained.

The amendment of J. E. Bills prevailed, and the resolutions, as amended, were adopted.

The previous question was called for, the call was sustained, and the resolution was adopted.

After carefully considering the duties and powers of the Commission, as contained in the resolutions of the General Conference creating it, it was agreed to confine our inquiries to the following points :

1. The consolidation of our publishing-houses.
2. Change in the number of our periodicals and the granting of subsidies to those that are not self-sustaining.
3. The distribution of our books.
4. Changes in our property in New York and Cincinnati.
5. A wider range of publications.

The Agents and Local Committee at New York were freely consulted, and met the Commission, giving us all the desired information at their command.

After obtaining all other information within our reach we adjourned to meet in Cincinnati on the first day of December, 1886.

Pursuant to adjournment the Commission met in the Preachers'

Room, No. 190 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, at 10 A. M., December 1, 1886.

Present: Luke Hitchcock, M. D'C. Crawford, D. C. John, J. B. Graw, W. L. Hypes, E. O. Stannard, F. H. Root, and Alexander Bradley.

The Western Book Agents and Local Committee were here consulted, as at New York, and gave us the information acquired by their experience and connection with the affairs of the institution.

Mr. Phillips, one of the Agents at New York, was also present with the Western Agents and Local Committee before the Commission.

The conversation was free and full on all the matters under consideration.

After thorough and careful investigation of the whole subject the Commission unanimously agreed upon the following resolutions and recommendations:

Resolved, 1. That we do not recommend the consolidation of the Eastern and Western Book Concerns.

2. That we deem it inexpedient to recommend any change in the number or location of our periodicals. But in our judgment every effort should be made to increase their efficiency, even though it should involve greater expense.

3. That we concur in the judgment expressed by the Agents and Local Committee at New York, that the facilities for the prosecution of our publishing interests in New York are inadequate and unsatisfactory.

We therefore recommend the sale of the property on the corner of Broadway and Eleventh Street, and also that on Mulberry and Mott Streets, and the purchase of ground in some suitable locality, on which may be erected a building affording complete facilities for manufacturing purposes; also for a large and commodious sales-room and offices for the connectional interests of the Church.

4. That in reference to the distribution of our publications we find great difficulty in reaching satisfactory conclusions.

It is evident that our former methods of reaching the people through our ministers are becoming inadequate in many portions of our country, and these difficulties will increase rather than diminish from causes now irresistibly at work among us.

We are glad to know that, notwithstanding these difficulties, our sales are gradually increasing, and yet by no means in proportion to the increase in numbers and intelligence of our membership.

Some portions of our country are more immediately affected by the changes that interfere with our sales than others. But it is only a question of a short time when other sections of our territory will fail to be reached by our regular ministry so as to supply our people and the public with our publications.

We are unable to recommend any specific remedy.

We, however, recommend to our Agents to continue to give this subject their earnest attention, and the devising, if possible, of such methods of distributing our books and publications as may be adapted to the changed circumstances which have arisen, and that they be allowed large liberty by the General Conference in this important part of their work.

5. That in our judgment our Book Concerns have now reached a point in which they should publish a wider range of literature, such as intelligent laymen and clergymen require in their libraries, and put it on the market, as far as practicable, through the ordinary channels of trade.

Respectfully submitted,

LUKE HITCHCOCK,
MORRIS D'C. CRAWFORD,
D. C. JOHN,
J. B. GRAW,
W. L. HYPES,
E. O. STANNARD,
F. H. ROOT,
ALEXANDER BRADLEY.

3.—REPORT OF THE AGENTS AT NEW YORK. JOURNAL, PAGE 140.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We herewith present the report of the business of the Methodist Book Concern in the city of New York for the four years ending June 30, 1887.

A comparison of the amount of business done during the quadrennium with the reports heretofore made to the General Conference will fairly represent the growth and prosperity of our publishing interests. Four years ago our net assets were \$1,202,593 07. Our net assets on the 30th day of June last, when our fiscal year closed, were \$1,653,197 76. The entire amount of sales during the four years is \$4,017,327 48, being an increase of \$482,731 73 over the preceding four years. Four years ago we reported an indebtedness of \$448,359 77. The entire amount of our indebtedness on the 30th day of June last was \$117,882 36, being a reduction of \$330,477 41.

The following is the exhibit for our last fiscal year :

EXHIBIT OF THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, NEW YORK, *For the year ending June 30, 1888.*

I. REAL ESTATE.

ASSETS.

Three fourths of undivided property, 805 Broad-	
way, corner Eleventh Street.....	\$530,011 18
Buildings and Lots, Mulberry and Mott Streets.....	96,672 00
Building and Lot, San Francisco, Cal.....	48,000 00
Building and Lot, Pittsburg, Pa.....	25,000 00
Land in Pearsall's, L. I.....	250 00
Total Real Estate.....	\$699,933 18

	Amount brought forward.....	\$699,933 18
2. MERCHANTISE.		
Bound Books, Stationery, etc	\$90,565 23	
Stereotype Plates, Steel Eng'ngs, Wood-cuts, etc.	156,312 75	
Printed Sheets.....	44,836 19	
Presses, Type, Paper, etc., in Printing-office	99,277 33	
Materials and Tools in Bindery.....	37,615 62	
Editors' Library.....	1,829 15	
Safes, Shelving, Office and Store Fixtures and Furniture	5,930 71	
Stock in Depositories: Boston	15,219 48	
" " Detroit Store.....	20,861 80	
" " Buffalo.....	5,000 00	
" " Pittsburgh.....	19,578 35	
" " San Francisco.....	28,308 67	
Stock, Accounts, Plates, etc., in Subscription De- partment.....	74,282 95	
Total Merchandise.....		599,618 23
3. NOTES AND ACCOUNTS.		
Accounts in New York.....	\$248,701 38	
Notes in New York*.	180,935 61	
Notes and Accounts in Boston	19,426 95	
" " Detroit.....	25,832 80	
" " Pittsburgh.....	27,907 70	
" " San Francisco.....	17,898 47	
Total Debts Due.....		520,702 91
4. CASH.		
Cash on hand in New York.....	\$84,873 55	
" " Boston.....	724 44	
" " Pittsburgh.....	22 22	
" " San Francisco.....	393 34	
Total Cash.....		86,013 55
	Total Assets.....	\$1,906,267 87
	LIABILITIES.	
5. BONDS.		
Balance of Bonds Issued and Sold for the Pay- ment of Property 805 Broadway.....	\$1,100 00	
6. NOTES.		
The Concern owes on Notes.....	25,881 00	
7. ACCOUNTS.		
The Concern owes on Accounts.....	90,901 36	
		117,882 36
Capital as per Ledger.....		\$1,788,385 51
Deduct: Estimated amount necessary to fill Contracts with Subscribers for Ad- vance Payments	\$58,447 17	
20 per cent. on \$383,702 91 for pos- sible losses,.....	76,740 58	
		135,187 75
Net Capital, June 30, 1887.....		\$1,653,197 76
Net Capital, June 30, 1883.....		1,202,593 07
Gain in Assets for the four years ending June 30, 1887.....		\$450,604 69

* Of this \$180,000 is in obligations for money loaned.

SALES.

The aggregate sales of books and periodicals for the four years ending Nov. 30, 1887, were :

1884.....	\$919,328	57	
1885.....	1,018,808	79	
1886.....	1,010,903	00	
1887.....	1,068,287	12	
	\$4,017,327	48	
Sales for four years ending Nov. 30, 1883.....	3,534,595	75	
	Increase	\$482,731	73

These sales were made as named below :

New York Concern.....	\$3,072,177	78
Boston Depository.....	407,953	87
Pittsburg Depository.....	186,755	82
San Francisco Depository.....	196,220	38
Detroit Store—one year only.....	68,582	32
Northern Christian Advocate.....	85,637	31
	\$4,017,327	48

During the four years this Concern sold to its depositories:

Boston Depository.....	\$182,204	64
Pittsburg Depository.....	85,965	84
San Francisco Depository.....	51,355	59
Detroit Store—due year only.....	23,691	65
	\$343,217	72

Number of Periodicals printed November 30, 1883, and 1887 :

	1883.	1887.
The Christian Advocate.....	56,000	56,000
Methodist Review.....	4,100	4,400
Sunday-School Journal.....	77,000	96,000
Sunday-School Advocate.....	80,000	134,500
Sunday-School Classmate.....	35,500	59,500
Berean Leaf.....	670,000	705,000
Beginner's Leaf.....	64,000	118,000
Senior Leaf.....	40,000	58,000
Picture Lesson Paper.....	142,500	170,000
The Study.....	2,300	6,000
Northern Christian Advocate.....	13,200	10,222
S. W. Christian Advocate (July 1).....	3,360	2,640
Leaf Cluster.....	3,500	4,270
Our Youth.....		18,000
Manual.....		10,500
Good Tidings.....		32,500

DEPOSITORIES—Our Depositories have done a fair amount of business during the four years, and all report some profits excepting the one at San Francisco.

The figures showing the profits and losses at the depositories are as follows :

Boston.....	Profits, \$16,548	54
Pittsburg.....	"	18,589
San Francisco.....	Loss,	17,446

In the year 1886 Rev. J. B. Hill, who had charge of the depository at San Francisco, died, and Rev. J. D. Hammond, D.D., was appointed in his place. It was deemed important to make a thorough personal examination of the stock of this depository, and hence one of the Agents, with the Superintendent of our Merchandise Department, went to that city and took an inventory of the entire stock on hand. The books in stock were estimated at their present value, without regard to cost. The result was a reduction in the valuation of the stock and accounts of over \$17,000. This accounts for the large figure reported as a loss by that house.

At Buffalo we still keep a stock of \$5,000 of our own books, and to that extent only is the depository at Buffalo maintained. There has been no change in this feature during the four years.

Many years ago the General Conference authorized the establishment of a depository in Detroit, or the making of arrangements with some book-seller by which our books might be sold in that city at depository rates. No depository was established, but special rates of discount were granted to a book-seller of that place. This arrangement has been kept up ever since. In the course of time most of the purchases of our books and Sunday-school supplies were made from this Concern. A few years since the owner of the store died, having made no provision for carrying on the business. At the earnest demand of our people in Michigan, both ministers and laymen, we purchased the store and have maintained it ever since. At different sessions of the Michigan and Detroit Conferences we have been most earnestly requested to continue this store, in order to place our literature within easy reach of our people within those Conferences. While it was not our original plan to permanently maintain this store we have done so thus far in the interest of the Book Concern as a whole. It has performed the duties of a depository for the Methodist people in Michigan.

REAL ESTATE.—In our report to the General Conference of 1884 we stated that the day was not far distant when we would be obliged to enlarge our factory, or erect a new one, in order to do the work required. The necessity for enlarged facilities has grown more and more imperative every year. Our factory at 200 Mulberry Street was built in 1836, and at that time was no doubt adequate to the demands upon it. From time to time alterations have been made to meet pressing necessities. Permission was asked of the city to add one story to the main building, but it was denied. When the property at the corner of Broadway and Eleventh Street was purchased, in 1869, it was no doubt the intention of those who made the purchase to have our manufacturing business, as well as the offices, transferred to the new building. When the question of removal from our factory was forced upon our attention about two years since examinations were made of this building, and it was found very difficult to adapt even the rear part of it to the purposes of a factory. The

building was erected for a dry-goods store, with high ceilings, and the expense of alterations would have been very large.

But the lack of facilities for manufacturing was not our only difficulty.

For many years the only part of the building which could be used for a store was the basement. We have been obliged to send our customers to an underground room, poorly lighted and ventilated, for the examination and purchase of our books, and we confess we have many times felt humiliated by this necessity.

The subject was carefully considered in the meetings of our local committee from time to time, and that committee concurred with us as to the necessities of the case and united with us in calling the attention of the Book Committee to the demand for immediate action.

That Committee was unanimous in advising us to sell our property upon Broadway and Mulberry Street, and to use the proceeds in the erection of a building in some other locality which might be determined upon. Previously to this we were informed that the Special Commission appointed by the General Conference to examine into the affairs of the Book Concern independent of the Book Committee had taken this, among other matters, into consideration, and with equal unanimity that Commission recommended the same course as that suggested by the Book Agents and approved by the Book Committee. In the meantime the Missionary Society, which owned an undivided one fourth of the Broadway property, took the matter in hand and joined with the Agents and Book Committee in the proposed purchase and building. A commission of eight members of the Book Committee was appointed to co-operate with the Book Agents in the selection of a suitable site. Eight months were spent in the investigation of this matter. After a thorough examination of different available properties in the city, and taking into account as far as possible future currents of trade, a lot was purchased on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, the frontage on Fifth Avenue being 104 feet, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and on Twentieth Street 170 feet, at a cost of \$439,000. The Missionary Society took a title to a part of this lot, 52 feet on Fifth Avenue and running back 100 feet. That Society will hold the title to its own property, though the Book Concern and the Society are jointly interested in the erection and occupancy of the building. The cost of the ground for the Book Concern is \$283,000. We are satisfied that such a building can be erected as shall meet the wants of the Church for many years to come. The building will be of stone and brick, eight stories in height, and fire-proof as far as such buildings can be made. We estimate that the receipts from the sale of our present property on Broadway and Mulberry Street will be fully adequate to meet all the expenses incurred in purchasing the premises and in erecting the building. We hope to lay the corner-stone of this structure

during the session of the General Conference and under its direction.

Books.—In an appendix we furnish a detailed statement of the new books which we have issued during the four years. We have aimed to furnish for the different departments of the Church such books as were required both by the preachers and people. The General Conference of 1884 directed the Agents to publish a book a week for Sunday-school libraries during the quadrennium. This direction was accompanied with a recommendation that the Agents employ some one whose duty it should be to secure a number of Sunday-schools to take these books as soon as they were published. The language of the resolution is: "We further recommend that, to secure the introduction of these books, the Book Concern shall employ some one whose duty it shall be to secure a sufficient number of schools to take these books as soon as published, so they may be issued with the sale of a large edition assured, and that they be sold at the lowest price possible consistent with a fair profit."

In accordance with this recommendation we sent circulars to the pastors and superintendents of over twenty thousand schools, explaining the character of the books we proposed to publish and asking, as an indorsement, on their part, of the plan, an intimation of their willingness to aid in carrying it out. It must be borne in mind that the books contemplated by that action must be in paper covers. The Post Office Department would not allow any other kind of bindings to pass through the mails as serials. We received a favorable response from only one superintendent in one hundred and sixty! Librarians objected that books with such binding were not suitable for Sunday-school libraries. The above quotation shows very plainly that it was not the design of the General Conference that we should issue these books at a loss, but with so small a fraction of the Sunday-schools uniting in the movement the loss would have been very heavy. Hence, after making arrangements for the issue of a large number of volumes, in accordance with the plan proposed by the General Conference, we felt obliged to abandon it in the form in which it was proposed. We did, however, bring out a much larger number of books for Sunday-school libraries than heretofore, in good, substantial binding, and have ever been ready to furnish them in such quantities as the Sunday-schools required. It certainly was not the design of the General Conference for us to manufacture books in large quantities for which there was no sale.

THE EPWORTH HYMNAL.—At the session of the last General Conference the Agents at New York were directed to publish a hymnal for the use of schools and social meetings.

The material for the book was prepared by a committee of the Sunday-school Board. In August of the year following we issued the first edition. The book embraces 319 hymns and tunes, and has been well received by the Church. We have sold up to the

present time 268,000 copies of the edition with notes and 87,500 copies of the word edition.

We furnished duplicate plates of both these editions to the Agents of the Western Book Concern, and they have also printed and sold large editions of this book.

DIVIDENDS.—Upon the recommendation of the Book Committee we have continued to pay dividends to the Annual Conferences. We are paying, in connection with the Western House, \$30,000 for the present year, and the Book Committee have recommended a dividend of \$100,000 for the year 1889, that being the Centennial year in the history of the Book Concern. The Book Committee recommended that one half of this amount, being \$50,000, be regarded as a special “offering in commemoration of the founding of the Book Concern in 1789, and devout acknowledgment of the gracious Providence which has favored the Church with so great prosperity in her publishing interests.” In our report four years ago we called the attention of the body to the matter of dividends and asked a declaration in regard to the subject. From the failure to give special instruction we inferred that our policy met its approval, and we have acted accordingly.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—The average circulation of *The Christian Advocate* during the past four years is about the same as during the preceding quadrennium. This paper is obliged to maintain itself against very strong competition. This competition arises from the circulation of smaller papers at low rates at different places. Some of these papers secure the special patronage of one or more Annual Conferences. The action of the last General Conference, which allows a Bishop to appoint an editor for such papers where an Annual Conference requests it, gives a kind of official position to many of these papers. The Conferences receive their full share of the dividends arising out of the profits of the Book Concern, and yet give their patronage, and encourage their people to give their patronage, to private enterprises. Whether there is any remedy for this injustice to the papers maintained by the Church, and whose profits go to support the superannuated preachers and widows in all the Conferences, is one we submit for your consideration.

We have received and considered many requests for a reduction in the price of *The Christian Advocate*. From all the representations that we have received we have not felt justified in making any change. With the present price we have been enabled to increase the value of the paper by the issue of supplements from time to time, and by other improvements of great value to the paper as a whole. We are confident that the great body of subscribers for the paper would prefer to pay the present price rather than to diminish the value of the paper to them. The paper now pays a fair profit, but that profit is needed to aid in the maintenance of other papers which receive subsidies from us, or whose income does not meet expenditures. We are sure that in the Church as a whole there are enough persons who are

willing to pay the price charged for *The Christian Advocate* as it is now maintained to warrant its continuance at its present price.

THE NORTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—The average circulation of *The Northern Christian Advocate* has been somewhat less than during the preceding four years, and yet the paper as a whole has maintained itself financially, and still has funds standing to its credit. Its chief circulation is within the bounds of the Central, New York, Northern New York, Wyoming and Genesee Conferences.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—We regret to say that the income of this paper, even with the large subsidy which we were authorized to furnish it by the last General Conference, has not paid its way. We reported the facts to the Book Committee for two successive years, and that Committee directed us to continue the paper, notwithstanding the losses which were suffered from it. This we have done. In September last the editor of the paper, Rev. Marshall W. Taylor, died. He had suffered from ill-health for some time, and no doubt the loss of the subscription-list was to some extent due to his inability, on account of ill health, to perform the duties of editor. The Book Committee, at a special meeting held in September, directed us to engage an assistant, if necessary, and about the time we had completed arrangements for assistance Dr. Taylor died. Rev. A. E. P. Albert, D.D., was employed by the Agents to take charge of the paper until the next meeting of the Book Committee, and he has continued to occupy that position until the present time. The subscription-list shows a marked increase within the past few months, and it indicates the possibility of running the paper successfully with the aid of such subsidy as has heretofore been furnished.

THE CALIFORNIA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—This paper, with the subsidy of \$1,000 a year which we have furnished it under the order of the General Conference, has maintained its way successfully and free from debt. We submit that the same policy which has proved successful eight years past be continued; namely, a moderate subsidy, with security upon the part of friends of the paper and the Church in the locality that the expenses of the paper shall not exceed the receipts, including the subsidy.

THE METHODIST REVIEW.—The question of a change of *The Quarterly Review* to a bi-monthly was one that the last General Conference referred to the Publishing Agents and the Editor. After consideration of the matter it was finally agreed to publish a review of 168 pages every other month. The change seemed to be hailed by our ministers, who have been almost the sole subscribers to *The Review*, with considerable enthusiasm, and the subscription-list was increased over one thousand. We regret to say, however, that this increase has not been maintained, and we are now publishing about the same number as the average of the last quadrennium. In August of last year Dr. Daniel Curry, the Editor of *The Review*, died, after an illness of only a few weeks.

The vacancy occasioned by his death has been supplied by the employment of Dr. Daniel Wise. Whether any thing can be done to secure for this valuable *Review* such a circulation as it deserves, and needs in order to meet its expenses, is a question for your consideration.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL PERIODICALS.—There has been a very large increase in the circulation of our Sunday-school periodicals, east and west, during the four years. We call your attention to the following:

On the 30th of November, 1883, the New York house published of *Sunday-school Journals*, 77,000; we are now publishing 98,500; of *Sunday-School Advocates* we were then publishing 80,000; we are now publishing 132,500; of *The Classmate* we were then publishing 35,500; we are now publishing 56,500; of the different lesson leaves we were then publishing 774,000; we are now publishing 833,000. The increase at the Western house is equally gratifying.

About the middle of the quadrennium it was deemed safe to reduce the prices of three of our Sunday-school periodicals. We are now publishing *The Sunday-School Advocate* and *The Classmate* at sixteen cents each a year. We reduced the *Picture Lesson Paper* from twenty-five cents to twenty cents. No doubt these reductions have had something to do with the increase of the circulation. A comparison of our Sunday-school supplies with the statistics of the Sunday-schools themselves will show that we are holding our market and supplying our own schools.

OUR YOUTH.—The question of establishing a weekly paper adapted to the larger scholars of our Sunday-schools and the youth of the Church was brought before the last General Conference and discussed to some extent. The whole subject was finally referred to the Book Committee, with power.

At a meeting of the Book Committee held in February, 1885, that body recommended the establishment of a paper to be issued every week at the price, in clubs, of one dollar a year; and, in pursuance to such action of the Book Committee, we commenced to issue a paper called *Our Youth* in December of that year. We had previously sent out sample copies of the paper, as well as circulars giving terms, to all the pastors and Sunday-school superintendents in the Church.

During the first year the average number of subscribers was 10,000. The original intention of the editor and publishers was to issue this without illustrations, but after one year's experience the Book Committee directed the Agents to illustrate the paper, and hence we commenced in June, 1887, to use illustrations. These added materially to the cost of the paper.

The price, however, was changed from \$1 25 for single copies to \$1 50. We regret to say that the subscription-list does not show a material increase as the result of these illustrations. The average number of subscribers for the year ending December, 1887, is 15,500.

Up to this time the expenses of publishing the paper have exceeded the income received from it by not less than \$25,000.

The whole subject will be brought to your attention during your present session.

Yours respectfully,

PHILLIPS & HUNT.

APPENDIX.

The following is a list of new publications issued since the last General Conference :

GENERAL SALES DEPARTMENT.

4to.	PAGES.	PAGES.	
Pilgrim's Progress, The.....	277	Job, Book of.....	368
		Literature, American, Outline Sketch of.....	287
		Literature, English, Outline Sketch of.....	372
		Living Waters.....	304
Christianity in the United States....	806	Man a Revelation of God.....	396
Clark's Commentary (new). Vol. 2..	638	Man with the White Hat, The.....	211
Hymn Studies.....	475	Matter, Life, and Mind.....	460
Methodism, Centenary Thoughts of Pew and Pulpit of.....	190	Methodist Episcopal Church, Official Membership of the.....	16
Methodism, Centennial History of American.....	559	Methodist Episcopal Church, Ritual of the.....	159
Methodist Year-Book, 1885.....	185	Methodism, Beams of Light on Early.....	351
Methodist Year-Book, 1886.....	84	Methodism, Early Schools of.....	432
Methodist Year-Book, 1887.....	84	Mexico, Two Thousand Miles Through the Heart of.....	288
Methodist Year-Book, 1888.....	84	Missionary Apprenticeship, My....	386
Minutes of Spring Conferences, 1884.....	217	Missionary Heroes and Heroines, Our.....	292
Minutes of Fall Conferences, 1884.	284	Mormon Problem, The.....	323
Minutes of Spring Conferences, 1885.....	224	Pastor's Private Marriage Record.	216
Minutes of Fall Conferences, 1885.	284	Physiology and Hygiene.....	283
Minutes of Spring Conferences, 1886.....	228	Scott, Levi, Life of.....	272
Minutes of Fall Conferences, 1886.	299	Statements Theological and Criti- cal.....	400
Minutes of Spring Conferences, 1887.....	234	Sunday-School, The Modern.....	344
Minutes of Fall Conferences, 1887.	304	Theology, Christian, Hand-Book of.	372
Theology, A Higher Catechism of..	389	United States History.....	315
		Wesley, Life of. (Telford).....	363
12mo.		16mo.	
Biography, Bible, Hand-Book of...	546	Blessed Life, Some Aspects of the..	222
Church Government, Principles of.	313	Meditations on Life, Death and Eternity. Vol. I.....	277
Church Trials, Hand-book upon...	75	Meditations on Life, Death and Eternity. Vol. II.....	312
Classic German Course in English.	336	Methodism, the Why of.....	182
College Greek Course in English...	308	Spiritual Life.....	230
College Latin Course in English...	339		
Commentary, Old Testament. Vol. I. (Whedon).....	352		
Commentary, Old Testament. Vol. VII. (Whedon).....	472		
Days and Nights on the Sea.....	44		
Elocution, the Science of.....	382		
Essays, Reviews and Discourses...	352		
Faith, First Principles of.....	308		
Father Fervent.....	173		
Introspection, Logic of.....	446		

SUNDAY-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

8vo.	PAGES.	PAGES.
Epworth Hymnal, The (music edition).....	232	Round 5.—Out of the Breakers. 336
Lesson Commentary, The, 1885.....	333	Valeria, the Martyr of the Catacombs. 243
Lesson Commentary, The, 1886.....	309	Was He Wise? 306
Lesson Commentary, The, 1887.....	301	Who Was He? 300
Lesson Commentary, The, 1888.....	351	Woman First and Last. Vol. I. 271
12mo.		Woman First and Last. Vol. II. 300
Amber Star, The.....	365	Women of the Reformation, The.... 460
Annals of the Round Table.....	274	Words and Ways..... 302
Anthè.....	278	Young Folks' Nature Studies..... 261
At the Sign of the Blue Boar.....	313	Young Knights of the Cross..... 270
Beauty Crowned.....	264	
Boy Travelers in Arabia.....	278	
Children, Five-Minute Sermons to.....	203	
Christopher, and Other Stories.....	352	
Daughter of Pharaoh, The.....	436	
Dearer than Life.....	302	
Delivered from Afar.....	428	
Dorothy Delafield.....	430	
Dumb Neighbors, Thoughts of My.....	132	
Elias Power, of Ease in Zion.....	220	
From the Golden Gate to the Golden Horn.....	380	
From Boston to Bareilly.....	512	
Golden Inheritance, A.....	340	
Golden Opportunities.....	258	
Grace Winslow.....	429	
Gurnet's Garden.....	282	
Hallam Succession, The.....	312	
Heretic Priest, The.....	330	
How it All Came Round.....	363	
Left in the Wilderness.....	235	
Little Silver Trumpet, The.....	255	
Lodebar.....	276	
Lost on an Island.....	216	
Lost Silver of Briffault.....	318	
No.....	234	
Out of the Toils.....	389	
Phil Vernon.....	277	
Primary Sunday-School Exercises	282	
Red Letter Days.....	91	
Rest or Unrest.....	260	
Royalized.....	431	
Sailor-Boy Bob.....	367	
Self-Reliance Encouraged.....	280	
Seven Wonders of the New World	320	
Summer at Heartsease, The.....	269	
Thorn Apples.....	296	
Under the Apple Trees.....	324	
Up-the-Ladder Club:		
Round 1.—Knights of the White Shield	330	
Round 2.—School in the Light-House.....	324	
Round 3.—Yard-Stick and Scissors.....	306	
Round 4.—Camp at Surf Bluff..	304	
16mo.		
Christina	238	
My Aunt Jeannette.....	296	
One Little Rebel.....	322	
Vagrant Verses.....	216	
18mo.		
Catechism, No. 1 (reset).....	36	
Catechism, No. 2 (reset).....	52	
Senior Question Book, 1885.....	191	
Senior Question Book, 1886.....	208	
Senior Question Book, 1887.....	219	
Senior Question Book, 1888.....	222	
Berean Question Book, 1885.....	185	
Berean Question Book, 1886.....	184	
Berean Question Book, 1887.....	196	
Berean Question Book, 1888.....	221	
Beginner's Question Book, 1885....	224	
Beginner's Question Book, 1886....	218	
Beginner's Question Book, 1887....	208	
Beginner's Question Book, 1888....	200	
Easy Lesson Book, The	49	
24mo.		
Chautauqua Text Book, No. 48....	30	
Chautauqua Text Book, No. 49....	68	
Chautauqua Text Book, No. 50....	73	
Epworth Hymnal (word edition)...	254	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
CHRISTMAS SERVICES:		
Bethlehem Star.....	8	
Child Jesus, The.....	13	
Christmas Carols	4	
Christmas Chimes.....	8	
Son of Man, The.....	4	
Story of Bethlehem, The.....	8	
Three Christian Graces, The....	4	
CHILDREN'S DAY PROGRAMMES:		
Manual of Hints and Helps.....	49	
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.....	32	
Supplements, Nos. 1, 2 and 3....	10	
EASTER SERVICES:		
Easter, the Day of Days.....	8	
He is Risen.....	4	
King's Mission, The.....	6	
Risen Lord, The.....	10	

REVIEW SERVICE:	PAGES.	18mo.	PAGES.
Second, Third and Fourth Quarters, 1884.....	6	Gold and Silver Series, No. 7.....	12
First, Second, Third and Fourth Quarters, 1885, 1886, 1887....	24	Kit Series, Nos. 1-15.....	120
First Quarter, 1888.....	2	New Series, Nos. 175-215.....	468
St. Paul (a service).....	16	Presiding Elder Series, Nos. 7 and 8	28
An Experiment upon Church Music.....	32		
Scripture and Song Service.....	4	24mo.	
Chautauqua Vesper Services, 1, 2, 3.....	15	Doctrinal Series, No. 14.....	24
Last Man Plan.....	15	French Series, Nos. 4-66.....	320
Superintendent's Pocket Companion.....	96	Pocket Series, Nos. 118-144.....	220
Pastor's Daily Pocket Companion..	24		
Golden Text Manual.....	32	48mo.	
		Our At Home Series, Nos. 1-3 ...	15
TRACT DEPARTMENT.			
8vo.			
Our Temperance Story Series, Nos. 16-20.....	44	GENERAL SALES DEPARTMENT.	
		4to	6,750 vols.
12mo.		8vo.....	133,325 "
Danish Series, Nos. 15-34.....	100	12mo	356,125 "
Foreign Tourist Series, Nos. 1-50.	823	16mo	86,350 "
Magazine Series, Nos. 83-100....	188	18mo	250,675 "
Oxford League Series, Nos. 1-7... .	135	24mo, etc.....	125,750 "
Oxford League Service Series, Nos. 1-5	52		
Young People's Bible Leaflets, Nos. 1-7	28	SUNDAY-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.	
		8vo.....	287,685 vols.
16mo.		12mo.....	149,500 "
Our Own Church Series, Nos. 10-12	63	16mo.....	84,100 "
Our Youth League Series, Nos. 1-3	48	18mo	619,900 "
		24mo, etc.....	183,000 "
		TRACT DEPARTMENT.	
		8vo, 12mo, 16mo, 18mo. 54,870,200 pages.	

. 4.—REPORT OF THE AGENTS AT CINCINNATI. JOURNAL, PAGE 141.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The business period covered by this report began December 1, 1883, and ended November 30, 1887. While aggregate results are very compactly set forth in the exhibit and accompanying tables, there remain incidental facts which cannot be thus formulated that are yet indispensable to a fair understanding of the business. To some of these, as well as to a few suggestions touching, as it seems to us, the welfare of the Concern, we venture to ask your careful attention.

ASSETS.—It is absolutely vital to the integrity of such a report as this that all items classed as assets shall appear at their actual value, and no more. We have sought to guard inventories and estimates from every semblance of inflation, and we believe that the judgment of the Local Committee, as expressed to the Book Committee, that "the assets of the Western Concern are substantial and solid," is unqualifiedly correct. These assets, as will be seen by reference to the exhibit, are classed under six

heads: Real estate, merchandise, machinery (including presses, plates, cuts, tools, etc.), furniture and fixtures, notes and accounts, and cash. We notice them consecutively:

1. The real estate is appraised at the beginning of every quadrennium by the Local Committee and approved by the General Committee. The appraisement made in 1884 was the same as in 1880. The additions to this item since 1884 represent cash actually put into permanent improvements.

2. Merchandise. This includes books, bound and in sheets, stationery, etc. It will be observed that the stock is \$15,033 43 less than it was four years ago, as is shown by the comparative exhibits. Perhaps, in view of the larger business being done on the diminished inventory, nothing more need be said. But we may add that special reductions were made in both bound and sheet stock at Cincinnati, as the exhibits indicate.

3. Presses, plates, machinery, tools, and printing-paper. It is the regular custom of the Agents to deduct annually from the inventory a percentage on the value of every press, folder, or other machine. This percentage varies according to the average life or service of the machine. We have added to the plant fully \$29,000 worth of new machinery during the term, and yet the present valuation on this item is \$21,146 less than four years ago. Printing-paper and binding material, included under this head for want of a more convenient classification, have a fixed market value, and are readily estimated.

4. Furniture and fixtures. This item, like the preceding, is reduced annually by a regular percentage. With the additions being constantly made the count does not vary materially from year to year.

5. Notes and accounts. While all our inventories, representing values of every sort, are subject to the inspection and approval of the Local and General Book Committees, the notes and book accounts receive the most careful scrutiny from the Local Committee. The books are examined annually, the accounts classified, and the "worthless" thrown out at once. The "doubtful" are marked, and if not paid by the next inspection they are charged to "suspense account," and left out of the assets in the annual statement. Then, after this treatment of the books, the Agents in their exhibits have usually deducted twenty per cent. of the amount remaining, to cover probable or possible losses. Three years ago the Book Committee instructed the Western Agents, in view of this close sifting of their books, to deduct thereafter but fifteen per cent. for probable losses in making their annual exhibit. We did not change the rate the succeeding year, but two years ago the Committee again took action, this time reducing the exhibit discount to even ten per cent., and after it had appeared, beyond question, that this rate would more than cover losses, we adopted the new discount, which has proved ample, as shown by subsequent experience in collections.

6. Cash assets require no comments.

LIABILITIES.—Passing now to the other side of the exhibit—the liabilities of the Concern—we need only refer to the present condition of our bonded indebtedness. If it appears considerable observe that it has special offsets in the assets.

We had outstanding, November 30, 1884, bonds of the first series amounting to \$100,300. These were not due and payable until June 1, 1900, but were redeemable at our option on or after June 1, 1885. Inasmuch as they were bearing six per cent. interest we deemed it expedient to replace them with five per cents, and accordingly called them in, issuing in their stead our third series of five-twenties, dated June 1, 1885. We did not find it necessary to dispose of an amount equivalent to the bonds called in, and sold of the new series only \$84,500. These were sold at par value. We sold at the same time \$4,600 of the second series (dated January 1, 1884, five per cent. five-twenties), thus bringing that much of our bonded debt nearer to payment. Our total sale of bonds during the year was, therefore, \$89,100, to take the place of \$100,300 redeemed.

Could we have foreseen the possibility of so soon redeeming all our bonds outright we should, of course, have acted differently; but we could only be guided by the facts as they presented themselves at the time. Since then we have redeemed all bonds offered to us, and have indeed advertised our readiness to take up the entire amount; but the holders apparently prefer to keep them.

There remained outstanding November 30, 1887, \$123,000, of which \$40,000 will be redeemable January 1, 1889, and the remainder June 1, 1890. In addition to the capital required to carry forward our business we already have at interest, in the form of safe special loans, an amount sufficient to redeem every bond.

The interest account is itself significant. The last report of the Local Committee states that the year 1887 was the first year in the history of the Western house when its interest receipts were larger than disbursements on that account. The change in favor of the Concern on this one item of interest, contrasting the last two quadrenniums, amounts to \$39,822. The table shows the improvement in four years:

INTEREST.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1884.....	\$4,525 44.....	\$15,852 65
1885.....	6,436 42.....	17,575 42
1886.....	6,190 38.....	11,929 22
1887.....	7,712 55.....	7,066 24

PROFITS FOR FOUR YEARS.—The net profits were \$342,460 23. The addition to net capital was \$324,311 95. These results are reached as follows:

PROFITS AT:	CINCINNATI.	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	TOTALS.
1884.....	\$15,696 06	\$12,652 78	\$10,558 00	\$38,906 84
1885.....	38,606 08	15,332 06	16,236 90	70,175 04
1886.....	78,874 87	19,228 45	13,965 77	112,069 09
1887.....	88,527 31	18,736 79	14,045 16	121,309 26
Totals..	\$221,704 32	\$65,950 08	\$54,805 83	\$342,460 23

Deducting from the net profits the dividend appropriations paid, and other General Conference expenditures, \$30,148 28, and adding \$12,000 paid by Phillips & Hunt on account of Chicago fire loss, we have, as the addition to net capital, \$324,311 95, as shown by the exhibit, page 17.

Net capital, 1883.....	\$414,857 23
Addition in four years.....	324,311 95
Net Capital, 1887.....	\$739,169 18

CANCELED BONDS.—The Local Committee, in their report to the Book Committee, February 10, 1886, certified as follows:

"In the presence of one of the Agents we have destroyed by fire all redeemed bonds and such bonds as were prepared for issue, but not sold, of the first, second, and third series.

"(Signed,) AMOS SHINKLE,
 " R. A. W. BRUEHL,
 " RICHARD DYMOND."

THE DEPOSITORIES, ETC.

CHICAGO DEPOSITORY.—The business at this point shows a steady and vigorous growth during the quadrennium. The sales were: Books, \$525,986 64; periodicals, \$363,889; total, \$889,875 64, being an increase over the previous four years of \$150,193 51.

The sum of \$7,816, which does not appear in the above profits, was paid in interest on the bonded indebtedness and for permanent improvements.

In addition to the *North-western Christian Advocate* we publish a Swedish weekly, *The Sundebudet*, and a semi-monthly Sunday-school paper, *The Banneret*, both of which are well sustained and are growing in favor. Together they yield a small profit.

ST. LOUIS DEPOSITORY.—The rapid increase of the Church in the patronizing territory of the Depository has opened a great field, which our industrious manager has been alert to perceive and cultivate. The sale for the official term reached the grand total of \$567,272 75, being an increase of \$92,130 74 over the like period preceding. The outlook is exceedingly hopeful for this Depository. We refer elsewhere to our real estate in St. Louis.

OUR ADVOCATES—Are doing the Church excellent service. They have again been slightly enlarged and are now in the sixteen-page form. The *Western* circulates 24,770 copies, the *North-western* 18,700, and the *Central* 18,100. The multiplying of local papers within their patronizing territory doubtless affects the circulation of the *Advocates*, and, considering the number of these local enterprises, and the fact also that two years ago we abandoned the system of giving book premiums to agents, our papers have really done well to hold their lists.

Cheaper papers can be made when the Church is willing to pay

their greater cost. A large part of the income of a profitable newspaper is derived from advertising. We deem it a duty to our patrons to exclude from our columns many of the most remunerative advertisements offered. We believe that the questionable matter rejected by us in any year would pay the cost of twenty thousand *Advocates* for the same period. That such advertising pays is proof that those twenty thousand papers, going absolutely free, would be expensive to their readers in the outcome. Few families can afford to take "cheap" papers. Aside from the financial feature there remains the need of training the children to appreciate the proprieties of religious journalism by giving the home a church paper that can be respected.

OUR GERMAN AND SWEDISH PERIODICALS.—We elsewhere give interesting data concerning these.

DIVIDENDS.—The Western Conferences undoubtedly approve the paying of dividends as the Concerns may be able. Even if small they are helpful, and, large or small, they stand for a principle of equity in administration for which many in these Conferences have always contended. We believe that the dividends of this term have been of great benefit to the business. They have silenced cavil, encouraged loyalty, stimulated effort, and thus increased the patronage of the Concern. Still better—they have promoted the prompt collection of accounts.

Other institutions pay dividends if they make money. The Book Concern has made money by paying dividends. Let every Methodist continue to get a second blessing, at least, out of his reading—the first in the food he receives from the book or paper; the second in the cheer he sends (through the little profit he paid upon it) to the heart of some lonely superannuate. And such seasoning should hasten appetite and aid digestion.

KANSAS CITY.—The following report from the Committee on Book Concern was adopted by the last General Conference: "Your Committee believe that the Agents of the Western Book Concern should provide for the sale and distribution of our publications at Kansas City as soon as judicious arrangements can be made."

We gave to this recommendation the earliest and most careful attention practicable, not failing to consult with the Local Committee and the brethren directly interested. No one regarded the action as intended to authorize a depository at Kansas City, but simply to provide for the sale and distribution of our books, etc., if "judicious arrangements" could be made.

After canvassing various plans and studying the case in all its bearings it finally appeared that such arrangements as were by us and our Local Committee deemed "judicious" could not be made at that time. We believe that the brethren in Kansas City also finally coincided in that view. At any rate the subject has not been recently agitated, and we doubt not that the course of events has been the best for the Concern.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL PERIODICALS AND LESSON HELPS.—Circulation.

The tabular statement given elsewhere shows that our people understand better than ever before the relation of a sound denominational Sunday-school literature to the training of a reliable church membership, and mean that the coming Methodist shall be intelligently loyal to both the doctrines and polity of the Church. Wide-awake presiding elders and pastors deserve, in large degree, the credit for this improved and hopeful condition.

Reduction in price. About the middle of the quadrennium, acting upon the suggestion of the Book Committee, the Agents reduced the price of the *Sunday-School Advocate* and *Classmate* from twenty cents to sixteen cents (net). At the same time we began the publication of a temperance number of the *Sunday-School Advocate* for the fifth Sunday of every month containing more than four Sundays, thus giving, of the two periodicals, fifty-two papers per year for thirty-two cents, instead of forty-eight for forty cents, as before, and so practically increasing the value of one periodical by eight and one-third per cent. while reducing the price of both twenty per cent.

AS TO PRICES IN GENERAL.—It should be remembered that our Church cannot afford any hazardous business methods nor resort to questionable expedients in competition with those who do. The Book Concern always has paid, and always must pay, one hundred cents on the dollar. Others may compound with creditors, the Church never; and both in manufacturing and vending merchandise we must call materials by their true names and practice no deception. In no department of its great business will the Concern suffer by comparison with other houses conducted on like principles.

MENTION OF THANKS.—The work committed to us four years ago appeared very great, but the responsibility has been cheerfully shared by the members of the Local Committee, with whom our relations have been at all times cordial, and whose unremunerated services the Church cannot too highly esteem. Of our obligations to them and to the other brethren of the Book Committee, all of whom have been patient in deliberation and kind in counsel, we make this public acknowledgment.

Contributing much to the success in which we all rejoice together has been the hearty co-operation of our editors and of the faithful employés of the Concern, whose fidelity has led them to account its welfare as a cause of personal thanksgiving.

To those faithful pastors and presiding elders whose loyalty has served to keep our presses busy, not only the Agents and editors, but the Book Committee and all who love our Methodism are under lasting obligations.

But over all has been One whose hand has sheltered the property from calamitous visitations by the elements, and whose blessing has been of far greater value than all the skill and counsels of men.

"Now, unto Him who" hath done "exceeding abundantly above all that we" could have asked or thought, "according to

the power that " hath wrought " in us, unto Him be glory in the Church, by Jesus Christ, throughout all ages, world without end. Amen."

EXHIBITS OF THE WESTERN METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

For the years 1883 and 1887.

ASSETS.

REAL ESTATE :	1883.	1887.
Cincinnati	\$169,000 00	\$174,000 00
Chicago.....	90,000 00	90,000 00
St. Louis.....	40,000 00	45,350 00
	\$299,000 00	\$309,350 00
MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT:		
Books, Bound and in Sheets,		
Cincinnati..... \$136,338 55		\$120,009 08
Chicago..... 35,127 48		37,763 22
St. Louis..... 10,794 70	182,260 73	9,455 00
		167,227 30
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT:		
Cincinnati—		
Presses, Plates, Type,		
Printing-paper, etc. \$155,928 31		\$132,558 53
Machinery, Tools, and		
Material in Bindery 17,765 73		21,331 94
Machinery, Cuts, and		
Material in Electro.		
Foundry..... 8,473 33		7,020 21
Electric Light Plant..		4,050 00
	\$182,167 37	\$164,970 68
Chicago—		
Engine, Boiler, Presses,		
Type, etc..... \$ 12,534 51		9,380 20
St. Louis—		
Type, Printing-paper, etc..... 1,495 00	196,196 88	700 00
		175,050 88
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES,		
And Heating Apparatus, Cincin-		
nati..... \$6,900 00		\$6,588 00
Office Fixtures, etc., Chicago.... 5,045 00		4,190 00
In St. Louis..... 2,300 00		2,641 59
	14,245 00	
		13,419 59
NOTES AND ACCOUNTS:*		
Cincinnati—		
Amount, as per Ledger \$100,342 13		\$102,070 89
To Suspense Ac't... 6,195 78		3,751 69
	\$94,046 35	\$99,319 20
Chicago—		
Amount, as per Ledger \$39,278 45		\$33,224 71
To Suspense Ac't... 1,551 85		786 68
	37,726 60	32,438 03
St. Louis—		
Amount, as per Ledger \$29,362 56		\$41,210 52
To Suspense A'ct... 378 05		1,523 02
	28,884 51	39,717 50
Aggregate Amount remaining		
in Capital..... \$160,657 46		\$171,474 73
Less 20 per cent. for Probable		
Losses..... 32,131 49	128,525 97	Less 10 per ct., 17,147 47*
		\$154,327 26
Cincinnati—		
Special loans on interest for }		112,500 00
redemption of bonds..... }		266,827 26
CASH ON HAND:		
Cincinnati..... \$17,008 02		\$42,408 35
Chicago..... 4,108 53		3,590 51
St. Louis..... 1,036 31		3,194 11
	\$22,152 86	
	\$842,381 44	49,192 97
		\$981,068 00

*See Item 5, page 628.

LIABILITIES.

Cincinnati—			
Bonds, Notes, and Accounts.....	\$308,126 81		\$290,555 17
Chicago—			
Notes and Accounts.....	53,306 16		8,218 43
St. Louis—			
Notes and Accounts.....	8,715 10		3,125 23
		430,148 07	
			241,898 82
		\$412,233 37	
Net Capital at Atlanta, closed in 1883.....	2,623 86		\$739,169 18
Net Capital November 30, 1883.....	414,857 23		414,857 23
Increase of Net Capital in the four years.....			\$324,311 95
Increase of Assets " "			\$136,062 70
Decrease of Liabilities " "			188 249 25
			\$324,311 95

CRANSTON & STOWE, Agents.

BOOKS AND PERIODICAL SALES, 1884-7.

CINCINNATI.

	BOOKS.	PERIODICALS.	JOB WORK.	TOTALS.	GRAND TOTALS.
1884....	\$139,934 73	\$154,159 42	\$50,965 47	\$345,059 62	
1885....	135,149 95	154,168 32	43,409 09	332,727 36	
1886....	161,016 60	161,105 90	50,877 47	372,999 97	
1887....	169,199 60	173,696 97	52,583 77	395,480 34	
Total..	\$605,300 88	\$643,130 61	\$197,835 80	\$1,446,267 29	\$1,446,267 29

CHICAGO.

	BOOKS.	PERIODICALS.	TOTALS.
1884.....	\$113,950 35	\$91,243 09	\$205,193 44
1885.....	122,551 54	88,241 84	210,793 38
1886.....	145,828 77	90,744 66	236,573 43
1887.....	143,655 98	93,659 41	237,315 39
Total	\$525,986 64	\$363,889 00	\$889,875 64
			889,875 64

ST. LOUIS.

1884	\$61,029 42	\$75,378 25	\$136,407 67
1885.....	60,768 42	76,413 36	137,181 78
1886.....	65,604 02	80,418 72	146,022 74
1887.....	64,851 27	82,809 29	147,660 56
Total.....	\$252,253 13	\$315,019 62	\$567,272 75
			567,272 75

Total for the four years ending November 30, 1887, not including Sales to Depositories..... } \$2,903,415 68

The sales for each year were as follows:

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
\$686,660 73	\$680,702 52	\$755,596 14	\$780,456 29	\$2,903,415 68

Sales for the four years ending Nov. 30, 1883... \$2,920,891 53
Less Sales to Depositories..... 338,426 62

2,582,464 91

Increase over previous four years.....

\$320,950 77

Sales by German Department, Cincinnati, included in the total sales:

	BOOKS.	PERIODICALS.	TOTALS.
1884.....	\$40,557 47	\$50,714 67	\$91,272 14
1885.....	36,355 99	51,696 97	88,052 96
1886.....	39,846 72	52,380 68	92,227 40
1887.....	43,405 51	56,311 06	99,716 57
	<hr/> \$160,165 69	<hr/> \$211,103 38	<hr/> \$371,269 07
Sales for the four years ending November 30, 1883....			356,816 07
Increase over previous four years.....			\$14,453 00

Sales to depositories for the four years ending November 30, 1887, were \$423,647.35, distributed as follows:

	CHICAGO.				
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	TOTALS.
Books	\$23,118 04	\$23,495 92	\$34,242 98	\$26,061 81	\$106,918 75
Periodicals ...	30,766 04	31,119 94	32,559 57	37,112 40	131,557 95
Totals ...	\$53,884 08	\$54,615 86	\$66,802 55	\$63,174 21	\$238,476 70

	ST. LOUIS.				
	Books	Periodicals	Totals		
Books	\$15,362 16	\$15,745 97	\$17,411 37	\$16,359 70	\$64,879 20
Periodicals ...	25,791 47	28,374 77	30,553 60	35,571 61	120,291 45

	TOTALS
Totals ...	\$41,153 63

PURCHASES OF THE WESTERN CONCERN FROM THE EASTERN.	SALES TO THE EASTERN HOUSE, SAME PERIOD.
1884.....	\$75,074 79
1885.....	90,248 89
1886.....	105,428 66
1887.....	104,404 04
	<hr/> \$375,156 38
	<hr/> \$66,076 44

Circulation of Sunday-school periodicals:

	1883.	1887.
Sunday-School Journal.....	43,800	60,496
Berean Leaf	536,000	629,750
Picture Lesson Paper.....	93,333	133,125
Senior Leaf.....	31,000	50,162
Beginner's Leaf.....	49,000	110,500
Sunday-School Advocate.....	107,212	166,764
Sunday-School Classmate.....	59,458	115,387
Sunday-School Bell (German).....	23,987	24,708
New Bell (German) discontinued this year.....	8,600	11,792
Bible Lessons (German).....	31,625	38,550
Sunday-School Banneret (Swedish).....	3,047	4,200

New books published from December 1, 1883, to November 30, 1887 :

4to.	Pages.	Pages.
Pronouncing Bible (Imperial).....	1407	Queenly Women (Subscription, Royal).....
		486
		Children's Museum (Royal).....
		192
		Past Noon (Subscription, Royal) ..
		512
8vo.		Plato and Paul
Proceedings Centennial Methodist Conference.....	534	777
		Inter-denominational Congress....
		269

12mo.

Witnesses from the Dust.....	467
Work-day Christianity.....	300
Life of Bishop Thomson.....	336
A Happy Life.....	227
Bishop I. W. Wiley.....	233
The Thread of Gold.....	172
Life's Golden Morning.....	339
Sermons and Sayings of Sam P. Jones.....	319
Quit Your Meanness (Subscription)	507
Men of Renown.....	295
Chapel of the Infant Jesus.....	226
Annie Barton's Journal.....	159
Teaching of the Scriptures.....	48
Sam Jones's Own Book (Subscription)	539
Some Remarkable Women.....	245

16mo.

Vindication of the Mosaic Author- ship.....	270
How the Bible Was Made.....	263
Railroad Waif.....	191
Digest of Methodist Law.....	277
Summer in the Rockies.....	341
Anger	163
Various Views of the Atonement..	45

18mo.

Responsive Readings.....	284
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Financial Record Book. 11x13.	
Excelsior Sunday-School Class Book. Primary.	
Excelsior Sunday-School Class Book.	
Excelsior Sunday - School Library Record.	

Pages.

Excelsior Yearly Record Card. \$1 00 per hundred.

Excelsior Library Card. 50 cents per hundred.

PUBLISHED TO BE SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION.

Pages.

Queenly Women (Royal)..... 486

Past Noon (Royal)..... 512

Quit Your Meanness..... 507

Sam Jones's Own Book..... 539

SINGING BOOKS.

Songs of Free Grace (Word Edition) 119

Joy to the World (Character Notes) 229

Epworth Hymnal (Musical Edition) 319

Epworth Hymnal (Word Edition). 240

Redeeming Love, No. 2..... 164

GERMAN AND SWEDISH BOOKS.

8vo.

Illustrated Family Book..... 303

Christmas Choral..... 12

Youth's Circle..... 448

12mo.

Liederlust and Psalter..... 302

Swedish Hymns and Tunes 312

16mo.

Sunday-school Dialogue, No. 9.... 284

Seamstress of Stettin..... 350

Sermons of Sam P. Jones..... 312

Katherine Strambach..... 23

Sunday-school Dialogues, No. 10.. 273

24mo.

Swedish Hymn Book.. 751

Swedish Catechism..... 60

APPENDIX—HISTORICAL.

When the next annual statement shall be in the hands of the new Book Committee the Methodist Book Concern will have entered the one hundredth year of an honorable and useful career.

The Western daughter of this venerable but vigorous mother, deferring dutifully to pre-eminence in years and honors and asking only the second place in your recognition, begs leave, at the same time, to present, in connection with this quadrennial business communication, a brief summary of her own history and growth since the day when, a mere infant, she left the home-roof sixty-eight years ago to share the fortunes of the pioneers along the Ohio. If she now appears a strong and comely matron with two graceful daughters of her own, one having her home by the great lakes and the other beyond the Mississippi—both being in very comfortable circumstances—let it all go to enhance the cen-

tennial glory of the Eastern mother, who endowed her offspring with a life so vigorous and an energy so persistent.

In a single small room, on the corner of Fifth and Elm Streets, in the city of Cincinnati, the Rev. Martin Ruter, under the authority of the General Conference of 1820, began the sale of Methodist books. The fifteen by twenty feet of space was ample for the books of the "General Catalogue" at that time, namely: the works of Wesley, Fletcher, Clarke, and Coke, Asbury's Journals, and the Hymn-book and the Discipline. The stock was sent by wagon from New York through Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and shipped thence to Cincinnati by river. The Agent combined in himself the functions of manager, buyer, stock-keeper, salesman, entry-clerk, book-keeper, packer, and shipping-clerk. It was doubtless not then intended to establish a publishing house in the West, but the business grew rapidly, and successive General Conferences, recognizing the demands that came with the marvelous spread of Methodism in this region, continued to enlarge the facilities of the Western house until finally, in 1839, it was chartered under the laws of the State of Ohio as *The Western Methodist Book Concern*. Since Martin Ruter, who served till 1828, the following have been the Agents: Charles Holliday, 1828-32; Holliday & Wright, 1832-36; Wright & Swormstedt, 1836-44; Swormstedt & Mitchell, 1844-48; Swormstedt & Power, 1848-52; Swormstedt & Poe, 1852-60; Poe & Hitchcock, 1860-68; Hitchcock & Walden, 1868-80; Walden & Stowe, 1880-84; Cranston & Stowe, 1884-88.

DEPOSITORYES.

THE CHICAGO DEPOSITORY was established by order of the General Conference in 1852. In 1871 it suffered by fire a loss of \$102,221 48 over and above insurance collected, besides several thousand dollars incident to moving, fitting up temporary quarters, etc. The present building, 57 Washington Street, was occupied in November, 1873.

ST. LOUIS DEPOSITORY.—In August, 1865, property was leased at 413 Locust Street and a depository opened, with an invoice of about \$10,000 worth of books, Benjamin St. James Fry, manager. In 1873 it was removed to 913 North Sixth Street, and in 1881 to 1101 Olive Street. Dr. Fry, having been elected editor of the *Central*, was succeeded by J. H. Cameron as manager in 1872, and he by Mr. S. H. Pye, who now holds the position.

PERIODICALS.

THE WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE was founded in the spring of 1834, with Thomas A. Morris as editor. The paper was a single sheet seventeen by twenty-three inches, not very much larger than one of its present sixteen pages.

Charles Elliott was elected editor in 1836 and served twelve years. Following him, Matthew Simpson served 1848-52; Charles Elliott, 1852-56; Calvin Kingsley, 1856-64; John M.

Reid, 1864-68; Stephen M. Merrill, 1868-72; Francis S. Hoyt, 1872-84. Jeremiah H. Bayliss is the present incumbent.

The assistant editors have been: William Phillips, 1834-36; L. L. Hamline, 1836-41; Thomas Harrison, 1842-48; Jeremiah Tingley, 1848-50; Clinton W. Lee, 1850-51; Erwin House, 1851-75; John J. Hight, 1875-86, and David D. Thompson, 1887—now in the office.

Dr. Hight, of the Indiana Conference, who for almost three terms had admirably discharged the duties of the assistant editorship and had won a large place in the Concern and among the readers of the paper, ended his labors and went to rest December 18, 1886.

THE NORTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, published at Chicago, was established by order of the General Conference of 1852. Specimen copies were issued in the autumn of the same year, and the regular issue began January 1, 1853. It was a large eight-page paper until January 1, 1884, when it was changed to its present sixteen-page form. Its editors have been: Rev. James V. Watson, D.D., 1852-54; Rev. Thomas M. Eddy, D.D., 1854-68; Rev. John M. Reid, D.D., 1868-72, since which time it has been under the editorial supervision of Rev. Arthur Edwards, D.D.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—The General Conference of 1852 authorized the Agents of the Western Book Concern to establish a paper in St. Louis, if it could be done without loss to the Book Concern. Having decided that it could not be done the publication of the *Central Christian Advocate* was begun January, 1853, as a private enterprise, Rev. W. D. R. Trotter, editor, and it lost heavily.

The General Conference of 1856 instructed the Agents to establish a paper at St. Louis, and elected Rev. Joseph Brooks, of the Iowa Conference, editor. They began the publication of the *Central Christian Advocate* officially on January 1, 1857.

In 1860 Rev. Charles Elliott, of the Iowa Conference, was elected editor; in 1864 and 1868, B. F. Crary, D.D.; in 1872, 1876, 1880, and 1884, Benjamin St. James Fry, D.D.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL PERIODICALS.—The *Sunday-school Journal*, *Sunday-school Advocate*, *Sunday-school Classmate*, *Picture Lesson Paper*, *Berean Leaf*, *Senior Leaf*, *Beginner's Leaf*, *Study*, are all edited and prepared for the press in New York, and the plates, ready for use, are supplied to the Western house under the instruction of General Conference.

GERMAN DEPARTMENT.

With the growth of Methodism among the Germans there came a demand for a German literature, in harmony with and supporting the doctrines and polity of the Church. A German clerk was employed as early as 1849. The book and periodical business in this department has grown to \$99,716 57 (1887), or a patronage of \$1 88 per annum for every German Methodist,

while the aggregate sales of the Book Concern for the entire membership of the Church in 1887 represent an average of but eighty-seven cents per member. The number of books now in our German catalogue is four hundred. Of German tracts we have five hundred and eighty-six, amounting to 3,725 pages.

GERMAN PERIODICALS.

CHRISTIAN APOLOGIST.—The oldest is the *Christliche Apologete*, established in 1839. The size was four pages, 12x17 inches each. It has now sixteen larger pages. It was designed to be to our German people what the *Advocates* are to our English-speaking membership.

Rev. Dr. William Nast has been its editor from the beginning, a period of nearly fifty years. He is the oldest editor in the Church, and, perhaps, the senior religious editor of the whole country.

Associated with Dr. Nast as assistants at various times have been Ulysses Salis, 1850; Rudolph Shobe, 1858-61; William Gugel, 1861-5; Henry Liebhart, 1865-72; Herman Gratzenburg, 1872-6; Jacob Krehbiel, 1876-88. Professor A. J. Nast has been on the staff since 1884.

The *Apologist* circulated during its first year four hundred copies. The following table will show, by decades, how steadily it has kept pace with the German Methodist membership :

Year.	German Membership.	Circulation of Apologist.
1850,	7,970,.....	2,980
1860,	21,677,.....	9,500
1870,	30,827,.....	13,900
1880,	43,229,.....	15,380
1887,.....	52,886,.....	17,750

This is a remarkable showing. A paper to every three members means, practically, a paper in every German Methodist household.

HAUS UND HERD.—To meet the pressing necessity of the German Sunday-school work, as shown in the unanimous desire of various German Conferences, the General Conference of 1872 created a department of German publications similar to the English Sunday-School and Tract department, which was to supply periodicals for both the family and the Sunday-school.

The publications of this department at present comprise *Haus und Herd*, an illustrated monthly magazine; the *Glocke* (*Sunday-School Bell*); the *Bibelforscher* (Bible lessons); *Biblische Bilder-saal* (leaf cluster); tracts, and Sunday-school and family library books.

The first number of *Haus und Herd* was issued in August, 1872 (dated January, 1873.) It was the purpose to offer to the German public a first-class Christian monthly. It received a hearty welcome and has ever since not only grown in favor with our own people, but has also gained a good reputation outside

the Church. It furnishes excellent family reading from a Methodist stand-point, and is in its Sunday-school lessons and otherwise a valuable help to Sunday-school workers. It aims also to counteract the evil influences of imported infidel magazines and does good missionary work among our German-speaking people generally.

It has 7,000 *bona fide* subscribers, a number of whom reside in Germany, Switzerland, and England; it is not only self-supporting, but also earns a handsome profit. 8vo, 672 pp. to vol., \$2. H. Liebhart, D.D., is the editor.

DIE GLOCKE.—This is a Sunday-school paper similar to the *Sunday-school Advocate*. It was first published as a semi-monthly October 1, 1857, and was under the supervision of the editors of the *Christliche Apologete*, until, in 1872, the General Conference elected a Sunday-school editor, to whose department this paper was then transferred. It is now issued weekly to 38,000 subscribers.

DER BIBELFORSCHER.—The German Bible lessons are published quarterly under this name. The first issue was January, 1871. They are in charge of the German Sunday-School editor, have a subscription list of 39,000, and pay their way.

DER BILDERSAAL.—This is the German Leaf Cluster, similar to the English as to illustrations, with German text. It has been published since 1881.

SWEDISH PERIODICALS.

These are published at the Chicago Depository.

THE SANDEBUDET was founded by Rev. V. Witting, at Rockford, Ill., in 1862, and was made a publication of the Western Book Concern by the General Conference of 1864. Its editors have been Rev. V. Witting, Professor Albert Erickson, Rev. N. O. Westergren, Professor William Henschen, and the paper is now again in charge of its first editor, Rev. V. Witting. It was enlarged and materially improved during the last quadrennium. The circulation is very large in proportion to the Swedish membership.

THE BANERET.—This Sunday-school paper in the Swedish tongue was first issued in 1881. It grows in circulation and is undoubtedly needed. The two Swedish papers taken together yield a small revenue.

This brief historical outline will not only have its points of interest but prove of practical value as well in aiding to a better understanding of the business of the Concern as shown in the exhibits and the tables of the report proper, to which we ask your attention.

R. P. THOMPSON.—The name is worthy of this prominence. As a historic factor in the Western Methodist Book Concern it is older than depositories or periodicals.

“R. P. Thompson, printer,” was on the first publications of the Concern. Agents and editors have come and gone in impos-

ing procession, but this man came and has never gone. He has been for fifty-four years in charge of the printing department. He is on duty every day. He loves the honor of the house as he does his life, and is still vigilant in keeping the workmanship of the establishment in the very highest repute. Others there are whose terms of service far overlap a quarter century, all of whom will concede with us the pre-eminence given to the name of this long-tried and always faithful servant of the Church, R. P. Thompson, who, at the age of seventy-eight, is regularly at his post, and whom no other employé has yet presumed to address as "Father Thompson."

A NEW FEATURE.—Last historically, but not least in importance, is our Wednesday noonday service. The religious welfare of the hundreds of wage-workers who serve the Church in this great business cannot be a subject of indifference to the General Conference. It will therefore be in place for us to relate that, for the benefit of the employés of the Concern, a mid-week noonday prayer-meeting was organized early in the quadrennium and has been steadily maintained. This half hour of devotion has been a blessing to many. At first it was under the care of the city pastors, but it quickly became apparent that the meeting must have a regular leader or pastor of its own, one who, at the cost of time for preparation, and in spite of the inconveniences of the hour and regardless of the weather, would be faithful in meeting those who were willing to thus spend their nooning. Such a leader Mrs. Carrie M. Pearne has proved herself to be, and the Agents and all interested deem her name and service worthy of special recognition in this brief sketch.

5.—REPORT OF THE TREASURERS OF THE EPISCOPAL FUND.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

It is with profound gratitude that we are able to report that the receipts for the Episcopal Fund during the past four years have been fully equal to the demands upon the treasury.

The figures will show a surplus in the treasury on the 31st of December last, the close of our fiscal year.

The percentage upon the amount paid for ministerial support (being the basis of apportionment to the several Conferences) has remained the same during the quadrennium, but the amount received on such apportionment has gradually increased, because the amount paid for such ministerial support throughout the Church has advanced each year.

While the amount, for this reason, increased year by year the amount demanded to meet the claims grew less, in consequence of the decease of those whose claims had been provided for. Three of our most honored Bishops died during the quadrennium; Bishop Simpson in 1884, soon after the close of the last General

Conference; Bishop Wiley in November of the same year, and Bishop Harris in 1887. Had these all lived to the close of the quadrennium their claims would have fully equaled the surplus herewith reported. As far as we have been able to ascertain the Church is satisfied with the method of raising the funds for the support of the Bishops, and its perfect success during the past eight years is a gratifying vindication of the wisdom of the General Conference in adopting and maintaining it.

The receipts for the Episcopal Fund were as follows:

In 1884.....	\$63,304 62
In 1885.....	67,493 60
In 1886.....	69,975 99
In 1887.....	75,253 49
	<hr/>
	\$276,027 70

The expenditures were as follows:

In 1884.....	\$62,663 36
In 1885.....	63,868 43
In 1886.....	62,562 17
In 1887.....	63,508 10
	<hr/>
Of this amount there was paid for salaries.....	\$252,602 06
For house rent.....	180,891 68
For traveling and moving expenses.....	49,833 32
For printing, postage, etc.....	21,521 71
	<hr/>
	\$252,602 06

We commenced the year 1884 with a balance in the treasury of \$6,404 83. This amount, added to the surplus accumulated during the four years, left a balance in the treasury on the 31st day of December of \$29,830 37.

We herewith present a detailed statement of the sum of the apportionments to the Conferences severally for the four years and the receipts from the same:

Conferences.	Apportionments for Four Years.	Receipts for Four Years.
Alabama.....	\$91	\$24 25
Arkansas.....	216	73 21
Austin.....	351	262 30
Baltimore.....	8,996	6,774 21
Black Hills.....	....	15 00
Blue Ridge.....	104	25 25
California.....	5,172	3,689 26
Central Alabama.....	133	20 00
Central German.....	3,563	2,745 79
Central Illinois.....	7,160	4,753 72
Central Missouri.....	....	81 50
Central New York.....	9,138	6,157 68
Central Ohio.....	5,850	4,745 59
Central Pennsylvania.....	8,901	8,108 00
Central Tennessee.....	153	47 30
Chicago German.....	1,747	1,732 59
Cincinnati.....	7,863	6,241 00
Colorado.....	2,655	1,634 39

Conferences.	Appportionments for Four Years.	Receipts for Four Years.
Columbia River.....	\$732	\$347 12
Dakota.....	473	475 51
Delaware.....	1,580	1,150 71
Des Moines.....	6,156	3,844 08
Detroit.....	9,612	5,028 76
East German.....	1,591	1,456 99
East Maine.....	2,870	1,488 30
East Ohio.....	9,535	6,603 58
East Tennessee.....	131	104 08
Erie.....	7,472	4,402 70
Florida.....	348	117 40
Foochow	25	.. ..
Genesee.....	9,928	6,425 25
Georgia.....	85	39 76
Germany.....	137	.. ..
Germany and Switzerland.....	6	.. ..
Holston	707	347 25
Idaho.....	211	34 25
Illinois.....	9,418	5,548 46
Indiana.....	4,127	2,653 75
Iowa.....	4,314	3,677 98
Japan.....	30	.. ..
Kansas.....	4,157	2,731 84
Kentucky.....	1,755	855 99
Lexington	1,579	689 58
Liberia.....	24	.. ..
Little Rock.....	206	62 20
Louisiana	1,327	503 04
Maine	3,412	1,769 22
Mexico.....	33	.. ..
Michigan.....	9,082	5,160 28
Minnesota.....	5,972	3,708 57
Mississippi.....	1,247	333 81
Missouri.....	3,268	1,379 56
Montana.....	..	81 75
Nebraska	3,349	1,724 19
Nevada.....	197	316 75
Newark.....	12,034	9,082 81
New England.....	12,753	6,439 73
New England Southern.....	7,929	5,188 69
New Hampshire.	4,129	2,310 83
New Jersey.....	8,914	8,679 21
New Mexico.....	..	3 00
New York.....	14,576	11,590 28
New York East.....	15,380	12,133 94
North Carolina.....	280	155 18
North Dakota.....	276	201 50
Northern New York.....	7,168	5,098 57
North India.....	106	.. ..
North Indiana.....	5,745	4,134 09
North Nebraska.....	1,261	636 20
North Ohio.....	5,476	4,180 44
North German.....	..	259 00
North-west German.....	1,869	1,544 60
North-west Indiana.....	4,591	3,982 31
North-west Iowa.....	2,856	1,983 18
North-west Kansas.....	1,390	929 35
North-west Norwegian.....	118	120 75
North-west Swedish.....	1,593	1,367 66

Conferences.	Apportionments for Four Years.	Receipts for Four Years.
Norway.....	\$96	\$119 01
Norwegian and Danish.....	468	360 21
Ohio.....	7,380	5,837 96
Oregon.....	1,137	713 17
Philadelphia.....	13,872	12,784 98
Pittsburg.....	8,036	5,377 11
Puget Sound.....	505	343 50
Rock River.....	11,000	7,649 81
Saint Louis.....	3,549	2,528 22
Saint Louis German.....	2,909	1,710 93
Saint John's River.....	...	14 00
Savannah.....	789	202 21
South Carolina.....	1,139	437 10
South-east Indiana.....	3,807	3,472 74
Southern California.....	1,471	1,049 91
Southern German.....	342	272 40
Southern Illinois.....	4,403	2,527 13
South India.....	925	...
South Kansas.....	3,547	2,485 31
South-west Kansas.....	2,082	1,807 86
Sweden.....	238	211 28
Switzerland.....	47	...
Tennessee.....	570	196 25
Texas.....	703	199 90
Troy.....	9,520	7,314 06
Upper Iowa.....	6,545	4,147 66
Vermont.....	5,057	2,235 27
Virginia.....	417	262 23
Washington.....	2,556	1,786 94
West German.....	1,246	949 72
West Nebraska.....	325	267 30
West Texas.....	577	363 35
West Virginia.....	3,497	2,061 22
West Wisconsin.....	4,423	2,143 40
Wilmington.....	5,224	4,611 22
Wisconsin.....	5,401	4,019 83
Wyoming.....	7,617	5,349 53
<hr/>		
	\$397,058	\$276,027 70

Respectfully submitted,

S. HUNT, *Treasurer.*

W. P. STOWE, *Ass't Treasurer.*

6.—REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGE 369.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We close the quadrennium with profound gratitude to Almighty God. The work of our Missionary Society has been greatly prospered. The increase in our annual income is \$313,670 over that of 1884. In almost all of our Mission fields, at home and abroad, we have had times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. We now surrender to you our duties and responsibilities, with an account of our stewardship,

One of the noblest and best of our number, himself a life-long missionary, failed for the last two years to be in attendance at the meetings of the Committee. Increasing years and feebleness led him to tender his resignation, and the Rev. H. K. Hines was appointed in his place, and has attended faithfully to his duties. Before our last meeting, however, Father Wilbur's spirit had taken its departure to the heavenly land. He left an additional testimonial to his interest in the cause of Missions in a financial gift to the Society of considerable amount.

Rev. Bishop Wm. L. Harris, during the quadrennium, also departed from us, leaving a great vacuum that all have deeply felt.

We have the honor to submit to you the following tables of receipts from Conferences and Missions during the quadrennium, and also of the appropriations made for the same period. It will be seen that the income of the Society for this period has been \$3,594,878 60—an advance of \$968,707 66 over the receipts of the last quadrennium; and the appropriations for the same length of time have amounted to \$4,141,645, being an increase of \$1,154,631 over the appropriations of the last quadrennium.

The work of God throughout our own land, and throughout other lands, has been prospered and extended as never before, which is a suitable response and encouragement to the Church for its increased liberality.

The last Annual Report of the Society gives an aggregate of members and probationers in Foreign Missions amounting to 60,268, with 50,742 adherents; and the number of Sunday-school scholars is reported at 83,950. The number of members and probationers to whom our domestic missionaries minister, so nearly as can be ascertained, will reach at least 300,000.

Some very grave questions have, during the quadrennium, come before us for our decision. In February, 1885, there was referred to the Society by your Book Committee a communication from Bishop William Taylor, claiming of them a salary, but which, in their judgment, should be paid from the Missionary Treasury, as had been the case with the former Missionary Bishops. Our latest action, including all the other steps taken by this Committee, has left at the disposal of Bishop Taylor \$12,000; namely, \$3,000 a year for each year of the quadrennium; but no part of the amount has as yet been drawn.

Another question that arose during the quadrennium was as to whether the Recording Secretary of the Society was not *ex officio* a member of the General Missionary Committee, inasmuch as Article XI (eleven) of the Constitution of the Society provides that the men named by you for the Mission Districts, and an equal number named by the Board of Managers, shall "with the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Society and the Board of Bishops" constitute the General Missionary Committee. This subject was examined by a committee of the body, and the report of that Committee, together with the response of the

Recording Secretary, is herewith submitted for your examination, the same having been referred by the General Committee to the General Conference for a decision of the question raised.

A committee from this body was also raised at its last session, consisting of seven members, of which the Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurer should be three, to consider the methods used in the General Committee, and in the preparation of the Annual Budget, with authority, upon the approval of the Missionary Board, to submit their suggestions to the General Conference. It is hoped that this Committee will, in due time, present their suggestions to the General Conference.

All of which is respectfully submitted, with the tables that follow.

J. M. REID,
C. C. McCABE,

NEW YORK, May 2, 1888.

Corresponding Secretaries.

RECEIPTS FROM CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS DURING THE YEARS 1884-1888.

Conferences.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Totals.
Alabama.....	\$174 61	\$133 16	\$ 254 46	\$246 25	\$808 48
*Arizona.....	450 00	346 00	376 00	429 00	1,601 00
Arkansas.....	338 89	291 10	531 50	682 42	1,843 91
Austria.....	691 40	696 60	1,191 90	755 20	3,335 10
Baltimore.....	27,818 57	26,832 80	37,739 39	37,721 11	130,111 87
*Black Hills...	72 10	135 13	233 00	251 35	691 58
Blue Ridge...	281 91	402 25	242 74	10 00	936 90
*Bulgaria.....	.... .	41 36	69 53	100 19	211 08
California.....	5,437 89	4,500 45	6,706 54	7,074 77	23,719 65
Cen. Alabama.	71 18	58 30	99 30	6 00	234 78
*Central China	.... .	18 20	11 75	23 91	53 86
Cen. German..	7,371 72	6,902 67	7,206 92	7,752 64	29,233 95
Cen. Illinois...	10,699 45	13,185 00	14,101 02	16,545 84	54,531 31
Cen. Missouri.	.... .	.... .	.... .	194 55	194 55
Cen. New York	12,907 91	14,533 94	15,585 13	18,463 88	61,490 86
Central Ohio..	12,340 52	11,915 00	13,123 81	17,030 34	54,409 67
Cen. Penn....	27,938 66	25,937 30	34,696 80	34,106 14	122,678 90
Cen. Tennessee	942 49	333 29	347 42	427 67	2,050 87
Chicago Ger...	3,569 85	3,429 00	3,568 00	3,783 00	14,349 85
Cincinnati....	18,664 42	20,175 20	21,823 50	27,321 58	87,984 70
Colorado.....	2,253 75	2,372 06	3,536 33	3,992 20	12,154 34
Columbia River	873 10	1,008 59	1,194 50	1,809 15	4,885 34
*Korea.....	.... .	.... .	.... .	.... .	.... .
*Dakota.....	517 56	1,449 69	2,072 31	2,411 35	6,450 91
Delaware.....	1,215 00	1,668 00	1,810 09	2,125 78	6,818 87
*Denmark.....	150 00	883 54	414 24	843 48	2,291 26
Des Moines...	7,470 28	11,543 35	12,935 10	19,160 16	51,108 89
Detroit.....	9,271 38	11,155 88	10,892 17	12,831 90	44,151 33
East German..	4,907 03	5,312 00	6,161 50	6 771 00	23,151 53
East Maine...	1,595 20	1,501 55	2,080 45	2,521 26	7,698 46
East Ohio....	16,088 64	18,473 56	19,603 15	21,844 23	76,009 58
East Tennessee	116 75	130 00	198 00	37 00	481 75
Erie.....	8,705 66	10,220 05	10,688 97	13,702 24	43,316 92
Florida.....	496 66	553 00	1,046 93	481 18	2,577 77
Foochow.....	153 00	160 64	132 02	217 39	663 05

* Mission.

Conferences.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Totals.
Genesee.....	\$11,049 85	\$11,251 89	\$13,295 18	\$17,781 90	\$53,378 82
Georgia.....	242 07	160 02	179 55	189 40	771 04
Ger. and Switz.	1,532 00	1,460 28	1,794 21	1,733 53	6,520 02
Holston.....	598 00	763 15	934 79	1,128 67	3,424 61
Idaho.....	351 26	272 50	325 00	590 94	1,539 64
Illinois.....	16,898 31	17,257 94	23,396 51	27,758 46	85,311 22
*Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	32 00	32 00
Indiana.....	6,319 13	6,169 60	7,590 82	7,565 75	27,645 30
Iowa.....	6,665 93	7,161 04	8,427 65	10,205 80	32,460 42
Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	70 00	70 00
Japan.....	.....	.....	3 20	10 05	13 25
Kansas.....	3,214 77	2,917 42	5,130 74	5,526 42	16,789 35
Kentucky.....	2,145 46	2,216 63	2,568 02	2,945 41	9,875 52
Lexington.....	229 25	402 32	429 25	426 09	1,486 91
Liberia.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	2 50
Little Rock.....	112 39	102 00	191 90	249 75	656 04
Louisiana.....	620 70	404 00	690 00	626 12	2,340 82
Maine.....	3,654 71	3,126 15	3,825 71	4,382 58	14,989 15
Mexico.....	.....	198 77	806 00	10 00	1,014 77
Michigan.....	8,420 86	9,130 49	10,659 84	12,226 96	40,438 15
Minnesota.....	319 73	11,586 93	15,094 01	12,895 15	39,895 82
Mississippi.....	340 60	289 19	484 90	764 70	1,879 39
Missouri.....	2,407 03	2,287 39	3,433 70	3,242 10	11,370 22
*Montana.....	428 49	347 00	653 00	1,403 75	2,832 24
Nebraska.....	2,099 51	3,106 63	3,359 56	4,624 63	13,190 33
Nevada.....	276 61	306 00	456 65	599 57	1,638 83
Newark.....	22,285 08	23,817 81	31,126 88	32,651 12	109,880 89
New England.....	15,283 37	15,352 13	20,287 65	22,927 04	73,850 19
N. Eng. South.	9,343 28	9,500 95	10,557 16	11,136 08	40,437 47
N. Hampshire.	5,204 59	4,657 76	6,224 15	7,456 17	23,542 67
New Jersey....	21,191 88	22,700 27	27,003 22	27,179 85	98,075 22
*New Mexico....	42 00	237 00	337 00	435 00	1,051 00
New York.....	35,366 56	35,125 13	42,844 01	42,799 81	156,135 51
New York East	34,179 27	33,314 85	40,213 25	44,586 24	152,293 61
North Carolina	190 00	95 00	540 75	348 00	1,173 75
*North China.	.....	251 85	394 40	384 85	1,031 10
North Dakota.	442 30	1,035 45	1,391 51	2,187 55	5,056 81
Northern N. Y.	9,939 01	9,263 87	11,622 18	15,429 44	46,254 50
North German.	.....	.....	.....	2,363 28	2,363 28
North India...	282 30	218 55	458 00	756 55	1,715 40
North Indiana.	7,736 99	6,568 83	9,352 01	9,600 19	33,258 02
N. Nebraska..	650 04	1,015 27	1,573 61	2,424 36	5,663 28
North Ohio...	7,596 62	9,212 96	9,291 36	11,902 94	38,003 88
N. W. German.	3,936 90	4,319 98	4,608 55	2,446 55	15,311 98
N. W. Indiana.	5,747 77	5,967 27	7,672 32	9,011 40	28,398 76
N. W. Iowa...	1,913 16	2,922 61	3,668 63	4,029 74	13,134 14
N. W. Kansas.	1,082 26	1,092 00	2,088 64	2,208 08	6,470 98
N. W. Swedish	3,171 12	3,799 90	4,170 17	4,551 17	15,692 36
Norway.....	807 82	809 09	983 00	1,037 42	3,637 33
Nor. and Dan.	1,898 35	2,046 25	2,383 60	2,418 64	8,746 84
Ohio.....	15,387 90	15,257 54	18,902 26	22,587 36	72,135 06
Oregon.....	1,115 80	1,175 50	1,866 64	2,963 07	7,121 01
Philadelphia...	51,005 00	51,500 00	61,709 50	62,380 00	226,594 50
Pittsburg.....	12,320 16	13,418 10	14,783 95	19,210 82	59,733 03
Puget Sound...	476 60	639 50	956 00	1,554 50	3,626 60
Rock River....	18,378 73	24,101 51	24,954 39	26,084 55	93,519 18
Saint Louis....	4,740 36	4,423 17	6,878 29	7,743 51	23,785 33

* Mission.

Conferences.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Totals.
St. Louis Ger..	\$4,835 26	\$4,734 92	\$4,972 07	\$5,419 75	\$19,962 00
St. John's River	..... .	..... .	..... .	463 15	463 15
Savannah.....	518 61	399 50	639 27	718 56	2,275 94
*S. America.....	..... .	310 50	460 35	..... .	770 85
South Carolina.....	3,247 64	2,551 69	1,967 53	2,842 07	10,608 93
S. E. Indiana..	4,769 63	4,751 23	5,864 67	6,815 40	22,200 93
S'n California.....	1,589 40	2,263 75	2,746 50	4,205 29	10,804 94
S'th'n German.....	1,337 30	1,246 75	1,277 00	1,380 00	5,241 05
S'th'n Illinois.....	7,756 86	8,028 75	7,956 40	8,511 74	32,253 75
South India.....	..... .	..... .	..... .	..... .	..... .
South Kansas.....	2,287 14	2,260 85	3,771 90	3,748 31	12,068 20
S. W. Kansas.....	1,774 90	2,218 87	3,990 04	4,869 50	12,853 31
Sweden.....	2,875 65	3,083 54	3,018 25	3,715 08	12,692 52
Tennessee.....	1,040 60	472 66	477 67	587 35	2,578 28
Texas.....	417 15	439 56	735 50	1,087 73	2,679 94
Troy.....	13,676 97	13,444 56	20,115 47	22,111 74	69,348 74
Upper Iowa.....	9,353 03	12,941 17	13,285 10	14,601 95	50,181 25
*Utah.....	128 44	270 00	384 25	542 00	1,324 69
Vermont.....	5,321 39	3,512 02	5,245 80	5,389 82	19,469 03
Virginia.....	791 57	725 31	734 43	850 64	3,101 95
Washington.....	2,156 22	2,122 80	2,024 70	2,279 50	8,583 22
*West China.....	..... .	..... .	72 00	85 00	157 00
West German.....	2,926 13	3,218 37	3,207 50	3,447 00	12,799 00
*W. Nebraska.....	478 08	648 77	697 56	1,425 82	3,250 23
West Texas	637 85	736 00	1,006 70	1,003 35	3,383 90
West Virginia.....	3,332 57	3,234 58	3,560 99	4,381 60	14,509 74
W. Wisconsin.....	2,944 27	3,645 75	3,710 77	4,279 45	14,580 24
Wilmington.....	16,054 84	15,196 01	17,339 00	20,499 77	69,089 62
Wisconsin.....	5,516 68	7,177 75	7,780 04	7,548 91	28,023 38
Wyoming.....	13,193 41	13,343 19	16,303 17	17,436 76	60,276 53
Legacies.....	49,970 02	101,901 83	133,958 21	35,843 78	321,673 84
Sundries.....	28,966 85	30,891 58	21,577 89	76,743 22	158,179 54
	\$731,125 86	\$826,828 36	\$992,128 47	\$1,044,795 91	\$3,594,878 60

APPROPRIATIONS.

FOREIGN MISSIONS

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Totals.
Liberia	\$4,000	\$7,000	\$11,000	\$16,000	\$38,000
South America	20,500	29,075	43,000	58,500	151,075
China (in general).....	2,182	..... .	..... .	..... .	2,182
Foochow	15,084	19,125	20,167	22,493	77,589
Central China	22,668	30,260	37,382	43,500	133,810
North China	20,292	26,271	34,323	44,362	125,248
West China	8,857	17,658	14,400	8,500	49,415
Germany and Switzerland.....	24,600	24,600	46,600	46,500	142,300
Scandinavia:					
Denmark	10,000	10,756	29,631	9,838	60,225
Norway	13,785	15,222	16,262	15,142	60,411
Sweden	23,048	26,016	29,492	29,492	108,048
India:					
North India	64,671	71,200	73,202	82,000	291,073
South India.....	2,500	12,500	35,000	42,000	74,000
Bengal .....	..... .	..... .	..... .	27,490	27,490
Bulgaria and Turkey.....	12,876	14,166	16,729	21,054	64,825

* Mission.

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Totals.
Italy	\$31,278	\$29,738	\$46,453	\$52,237	\$159,706
Mexico.....	34,782	43,038	49,477	59,592	186,889
Japan	34,936	54,600	50,836	56,660	197,032
Korea.....	8,100	9,311	17,022	18,266	52,699
Totals.....	\$354,879	\$440,536	\$570,976	\$635,626	\$2,002,017

MISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, NOT IN ANNUAL CONFERENCES, TO BE ADMINISTERED AS FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Arizona	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$8,000	\$8,500	\$31,500
Black Hills	3,600	4,500	5,000	6,500	19,600
Dakota.....	13,500	....	....	....	13,500
Indian Territory.....	900	1,000	2,000	3,000	6,900
Montana	10,000	10,000	10,500	....	30,500
Nevada	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	16,000
New Mexico	5,600	6,000	8,200	8,200	28,000
New Mexico Spanish.....	10,000	13,150	14,500	16,000	53,650
North Dakota.....	6,000	7,500	....	....	13,500
Utah	14,500	19,540	21,500	24,072	79,622
West Nebraska.....	7,500	....	....	....	7,500
Totals.....	\$82,100	\$73,200	\$73,700	\$71,272	300,272

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

WELSH MISSIONS.

Northern New York	\$200	\$200	\$400	\$600	\$1,400
Rock River .....	....	....	....	600	600
Wyoming.....	....	....	....	600	600
Totals.....	\$200	\$200	\$400	\$1,800	\$2,600

SCANDINAVIAN MISSIONS.

Austin (Swedish).....	\$1,600	\$2,000	\$3,500	\$4,275	\$11,375
California (Norwegian) ..	700	800	800	1,000	3,300
California (Swedish).....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,200	8,200
Colorado "	500	500	500	500	2,000
Columbia River (Swedish). .	....	500	500	1,000	2,000
Louisiana N. Orleans "	....	600	650	1,000	2,252
New York East "	1,600	1,600	2,100	2,400	7,700
N. Y. East (Norwegian) ..	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,000	8,300
New England (Swedish) ..	2,500	2,700	2,700	3,200	11,100
New Eng. South'ln "	800	1,000	1,400	2,000	5,200
Norwegian and Danish...	6,500	7,300	8,000	8,500	30,300
North-west Swedish	7,500	8,000	9,500	10,500	35,500
Oregon.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	4,800
Puget Sound	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,600	5,200
Southn. Cal. (Swedish) ..	....	....	....	800	800
Troy "	200	....	....	....	200
Wilmington "	300	300	300	300	1,200
Totals.....	\$28,700	\$31,800	\$36,450	\$42,475	\$139,425

GERMAN MISSIONS.

California.....	\$2,800	\$2,800	\$2,800	\$3,500	\$11,900
Central German.....	4,500	5,000	5,000	5,600	20,100
Chicago German.....	3,500	4,000	4,000	4,000	15,500

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Totals.
Columbia River	\$1,000	\$1,700	\$1,700	\$2,000	\$6,400
East German	6,000	6,500	6,500	6,500	25,500
Northern German . . . . .	...	...	2,700	3,200	5,900
North-west German	5,500	6,000	3,800	4,200	19,500
Oregon	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,400	5,000
Puget Sound	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,100	4,100
Southern German	7,000	7,000	10,000	8,000	32,000
St. Louis	4,000	4,000	4,500	4,500	17,000
Southern California	1,500	1,500	1,700	2,000	6,700
West. German	6,000	6,000	6,500	7,500	26,000
Totals.	<u>\$44,000</u>	<u>\$46,700</u>	<u>\$51,400</u>	<u>\$53,500</u>	<u>\$195,600</u>

FRENCH MISSIONS.

Central Illinois	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,300	\$1,400	\$4,700
Louisiana	500	900	900	1,500	2,900
New Hampshire	300	300	300	1,100	2,100
New England and Troy	700	700	700	400	400
New England Southern	400	400	400	1,000	1,000
New York	1,000	1,500	3,200	5,400	11,100
Totals.	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,500</u>	<u>\$3,200</u>	<u>\$5,400</u>	<u>\$11,100</u>

PORTUGUESE MISSIONS.

California	\$500	\$500
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CHINESE MISSIONS.

California	\$9,000	\$13,000	\$8,750	\$8,246	\$38,996
New York East	500	500	500	500	1,500
Oregon	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,200	5,100
Puget Sound	1,200	1,200	500	500	2,400
Rock River	500	500	500	500	500
Totals.	<u>\$11,900</u>	<u>\$15,500</u>	<u>\$11,150</u>	<u>\$9,946</u>	<u>\$48,496</u>

AMERICAN INDIANS.

Central New York	\$700	\$1,000	\$500	\$700	\$2,900
Columbia River	500	800	1,000	1,200	3,500
Detroit	700	700	700	700	2,800
Genesee	300	450	450	450	1,650
Michigan	800	800	900	700	3,200
Montana	1,500	1,000	500	500	2,500
Northern New York	600	500	500	900	2,500
Puget Sound	500	500	500	400	1,900
Wisconsin	200	200	400	200	1,000
Totals.	<u>\$5,800</u>	<u>\$5,950</u>	<u>\$4,950</u>	<u>\$5,250</u>	<u>\$21,950</u>

JAPANESE MISSIONS.

California	\$5,000	\$5,050	\$10,050
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BOHEMIAN AND HUNGARIAN

East Ohio	\$1,000	\$500	\$500	\$2,000
Pittsburg	1,000	1,500	1,500	2,500
Rock River	1,800	1,000	1,250	1,250	4,050
Totals. . . . .	....	\$2,800	\$2,500	\$3,250	\$8,550

ENGLISH-SPEAKING.

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Totals.
Alabama	\$2,250	\$2,250	\$3,400	\$3,400	\$11,300
Arkansas	4,500	5,000	6,000	7,000	22,500
Austin	6,500	6,500	6,000	7,000	26,000
Blue Ridge	3,000	6,500	4,000	5,000	18,500
California	3,500	3,500	4,000	4,500	15,500
Central Alabama	2,500	2,500	3,500	4,000	12,500
Central Missouri . . . . .	....	....	2,500	3,000	5,500
Central Tennessee	3,500	4,000	4,000	4,500	16,000
Colorado	6,000	6,000	9,600	10,500	32,100
Columbia River	4,250	4,500	5,500	6,250	20,500
Dakota . . . . .	....	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000
Delaware	1,200	1,200	1,000	1,000	4,400
Detroit	3,500	3,500	7,000	7,000	21,000
East Maine	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	4,500
East Tennessee	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,500	8,700
Florida	3,500	4,000	2,200	2,500	12,200
Georgia	4,000	3,500	4,400	4,000	15,500
Holston	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,500	14,500
Idaho	3,250	3,750	4,000	4,000	15,000
Kansas	2,500	1,500	1,800	2,000	7,800
Kentucky	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,500	20,500
Lexington	2,700	2,700	3,000	3,500	11,900
Little Rock	3,000	3,000	3,250	3,500	12,750
Louisiana	5,500	5,500	6,000	6,500	23,500
Michigan	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	18,000
Minnesota	6,000	7,000	8,000	8,500	29,500
Mississippi	5,750	5,750	5,000	7,000	24,500
Missouri	3,000	3,500	3,500	4,500	14,500
Montana . . . . .	....	....	....	11,500	11,500
Nebraska	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,300	12,300
New Hampshire . . . . .	....	1,200	1,200	1,200	3,600
North Carolina	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	13,000
North Dakota . . . . .	....	....	9,000	9,500	18,500
North Nebraska	4,200	4,500	5,500	6,500	20,700
North-west Iowa	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,000	14,500
North-west Kansas	4,500	5,500	6,000	7,000	23,000
Oregon	1,750	1,750	2,000	2,200	7,700
Puget Sound	4,000	5,000	6,000	6,200	21,200
St. John's River . . . . .	....	....	2,500	3,550	6,000
St. Louis	4,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	18,000
Savannah	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,500	12,950
South Carolina	6,000	5,500	6,000	6,000	23,500
Southern California	4,000	4,500	6,000	8,000	22,500
South Kansas	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,500	9,800
South-west Kansas	3,500	4,000	5,000	6,000	18,500
Tennessee	2,700	3,000	3,500	3,500	12,700
Texas	4,000	4,000	4,500	5,000	17,500
Vermont	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	4,800
Virginia	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	22,000
Washington	2,300	2,300	2,800	3,000	10,400
West Nebraska . . . . .	....	8,500	9,500	10,500	28,500
West Texas	4,000	4,000	4,500	5,000	17,500
West Virginia	3,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	15,000
West Wisconsin	2,500	3,000	4,000	4,000	13,500
Wilmington . . . . .	....	1,000	1,800	2,200	4,800
Wisconsin	2,000	2,500	3,500	3,500	11,500
Totals	\$167,600	\$203,650	\$245,100	\$283,250	\$899,600

MISCELLANEOUS.

Contingent Fund.....	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$100,000
Incidental Expenses.....	32,500	32,500	30,000	30,000	125,000
Office Expenses.....	21,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	81,000
Missionary Information ...	10,500	9,779	10,000	10,000	40,279
Totals.....	<hr/>	\$89,000	\$87,279	\$85,000	\$85,000
					\$346,279

RECAPITULATION.

Foreign Missions	\$354,879	\$440,536	\$570,976	\$635,626	\$2,002,017
Missions in the United States administered as } Foreign Missions.....	82,100	73,200	73,700	71,272	300,272
Domestic Missions:					
Welsh Missions.....	200	200	400	1,800	2,600
Scandinavian Missions....	28,700	31,800	36,450	42,475	139,425
German Missions.....	44,000	46,700	51,400	53,500	195,600
French Missions.....	1,000	1,500	3,200	5,400	11,100
Portuguese Missions.....	500	...	...	...	500
Chinese Missions.....	11,900	15,500	11,150	9,946	48,496
Japanese Missions.....	...	...	5,000	5,050	10,050
American Indians.....	5,800	5,950	4,950	5,250	21,950
Bohemian and Hungarian.....	...	2,800	2,500	3,250	8,550
English-speaking.....	167,600	203,650	245,100	283,250	899,600
Miscellaneous	89,000	87,279	85,000	85,000	346,279
Liquidation of Debt.....	64,321	90,885	...	...	155,206
Grand Total	<hr/>	\$850,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,089,826	\$1,201,819
					\$4,141,645

7.—BISHOP TAYLOR'S QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF OUR CHURCH WORK IN AFRICA. JOURNAL, PAGE 221.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Forasmuch as the General Conference of 1884 laid upon me the responsibility of Episcopal supervision of our organized work in Africa, with unrestricted liberty to open new missions in the regions beyond as the Lord might lead his servant, it now becomes my duty and pleasure to report progress to the great representative body of our Church.

The Liberia Conference received me with great cordiality, and the members have ever since, without exception, manifested a loving filial spirit of co-operation in the work of God. I have presided at each of the four sessions of the quadrennium and have visited a majority of the circuits and stations. The productive interests of Liberia are fairly prosperous. Within ten miles of Monrovia, up St. Paul's River, there are ten steam sugar-cane crushing-mills, and during the past year more than six hundred thousand pounds of coffee have been exported from Monrovia; but the great depreciation of African product values in European markets for several years past has caused "hard times" on all the west and south-west coast of that continent.

The Liberians live pretty comfortably and dress well on Sun-

day, but, as a rule, have no spare change for church and school purposes.

Monrovia Seminary has had put on it \$1,200 worth of repairs, but the work was stopped for want of funds for its completion.

The following exhibit of statistics of the first and fourth of said Conference sessions will furnish an index to the progress of the work:

	For 1884.	For 1888.	Increase.
Number of Full Members.....	2,314	2,641	327
Number of Probationers.....	189	161	...
Number of Local Preachers.....	50	60	10
 Total.....	 2,553	 2,862	 337
 Number of Sunday-schools.....	 29	 49	 20
Number of Officers and Teachers.....	263	376	113
Number of Scholars.....	2,213	2,342	129
 Total	 2,505	 2,767	 262
 Number of Traveling Ministers and Probationers..	 24	 26	 2
Number of Missionaries in the Conference appointed to South Central Africa.....	6	19	13
 Total	 30	 45	 15
 Number of Churches.....	 28	 38	 10
Probable value	\$13,957	\$31,044	\$18,087
Number of Parsonages.....	2	1	...
Probable value.....	\$465	\$150	...
Paid during year for building and improvements....	287	3,229	2,942
Paid on old indebtedness.....	50	655	605
Present debts on the whole.....	630	655	...
Ministerial support*.....	1,760	1,208	...

The increase in the membership is 327, with a much greater proportionate increase of faith and holiness, together with a higher standard of public morals in the community at large. For example: The commercial houses of Monrovia six years ago were, as I was credibly informed, all engaged in the importation and sale of intoxicating liquors; but this has been utterly abandoned by all of the half dozen firms of Liberians and carried on only by the Dntch and German houses. A leading merchant in Grand Bassa assured me that the rum and gin imported by Liberia during the past year did not amount to one fourth of the annual importation six years ago. This change was brought about mainly through the agency of our Sister Amanda Smith.

During our first Conference in Monrovia I preached many times in Sister Mary Sharp's Native Chapel in Kroo Town. A few were converted to God and baptized at that time, and many others were avowed seekers. One of these, a giant in size and

* The small amount of ministerial support reported, and the \$2,500 added to it yearly from the missionary treasury, cannot be considered a support for twenty-six ministers, besides pensions to the widows. How do they manage to live? Those men, with a corps of local preachers in charge of circuits and stations, have the honor of carrying on this work mainly by their own productive industries of various kinds.

strength, often arose in meeting and confessed his great wickedness and his desire to receive Christ and to be baptized. One day when thus on his feet in a crowded house I said to him, "Nimly, how many wives have you?" He promptly replied, "I had three. One of them has run away. I wish to God another one would run away! but I can't stand woman palaver" (a controversy with women). In 1887 I again had the privilege of preaching a few times in Kroo Town, and about a dozen professed to have received Jesus and salvation. Among these were Nimly and his only wife, one having died. Thus, under Mary Sharp's following, we organized a church of over twenty Kroo men and women, and incorporated them and their heroine missionary into our regular Liberian Methodist Episcopal Church in Monrovia. In negotiating with the kings and chiefs of seventeen different tribes in 1887 Nimly was my interpreter. Being a head man in his own tribe, and a giant in stature, and a man of marvelous eloquence in his own language, he triumphantly carried our cause through many a hotly-contested war of words.

I proceed now to give a brief report of the opening of new missions—brief compared with the volumes of facts contained in the unwritten history of this work.

But before I can logically present such report it becomes my duty, by permission of this body, to explain the methods and purpose underlying the movement, and the obstructive forces it encounters. A little over thirty years ago John French, Samuel Booth, and one or two other loyal Methodists in the city of Brooklyn, opened a small Sunday-school near Washington Heights. Later, by the voluntary assistance of their friends, they built a house of worship and named it Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, and a pastor was appointed, though they had no organized church at that time except French, Booth & Co.

On the first Sabbath after the dedication they put into their pulpit a man fresh from frontier work in California, who preached there daily for two weeks, and God thus gave them a church of two hundred probationers. Its record since is well known. Take Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, with its principles and methods of self-support, as a modern sample of self-supporting Methodism as planted first in England, then in America.

When the Methodist Episcopal Church had reached the mature age of half a hundred years she began to give birth to her great benevolent institutions, prominent among which is our glorious Missionary Society. Prior to that event the planting and development of all her new societies were on the principle of self-support. Subsequently new places were opened and weak charges assisted by our Missionary Society. These two methods proceed harmoniously in America. Why ignore the first and overtax the second in foreign work? Why should not our great Church maintain to the end of the world her fundamental organic life and her original principles of self-support as distinct from her great benevolent institutions?

Our Bengal and South India Conferences are illustrative of this old gospel method. I said to my East Indian converts from the beginning that when we shall have utilized to their utmost possibilities all available self-supporting resources, and become well established on that basis, then it may be considered proper to receive subsidies from the Missionary Society to help us extend the work more rapidly among the vast hordes of heathen beyond. But for about twelve years or more they respectfully refused the offer of missionary subsidies. Meantime God, on his primary plan, intrenched them in all the great centers of population in India, Burmah, and Singapore, aggregating within their lines more than two hundred and fifty millions of perishing souls outside the bounds of the North India Conference. What damage came to the Church from that wide-spreading, self-supporting work, without which the two additional India Conferences would have had no existence to this day? So let the Church, by her old method, use her legions of heaven-anointed lay "sons and daughters, servants and maid-servants," and march for the immediate conquest of the world, and in her progress call to her aid her benevolent institutions when she can use them to best advantage. At best they are not good pioneers, but invaluable aids to progress.

The pioneering work God has intrusted to me is too small to furnish an illustration of the possibilities of God's wide plan. Yet in addition to the India Conferences named the time is not far distant when we shall ask the General Conference to grant a charter for the organization of a "Chili" Conference and a "Brazil" Conference in South America, and an "Angola" Conference, a "Lower Congo" Conference, and an "Upper Congo" Conference in South Central Africa, and a "Cavalla River" Conference in West Africa.

The great manufacturing interests of America did not precede, but did follow after the sturdy corps of pioneer settlers who prepared the way.

The pioneer founders of our Church in America, deep down in the shades of towering mountains and unbroken forests, in a continent of unknown boundaries, whose limits their field of vision could not exceed, and with their paucity of numbers and poverty of means, did a grand stroke when they labeled their organization "The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States;" but their sons and successors have outgrown that long ago, and solemnly aver that if our Church is even approximately identical with apostolic religion it is alike adapted to "all nations of men who dwell on all the face of the earth." [How] then [could I believe it possible that our Church had precluded all her witnessing hosts from evangelizing and organizing outside the United States, limiting the authority to organize Methodist churches on foreign soil to the small number of her elect missionaries sent out by our Missionary Society? I could not for years believe that our grand Methodist Episcopal Church could adopt a policy

so narrow till it was settled by the action of our Missionary Committee in November, 1882.

The discussion occupied nearly a whole day, resulting in the decision that my work of self-supporting missions was irregular, and in violation of the law and order of the Church. They hence appointed a committee of the most honored and venerable men of God in our Church, men whom I revered and loved, to meet me at the house of a prince in Israel, who has since gone to heaven. The object of this meeting was not to discuss the subject, but to communicate to me officially their decision. A telegram brought me in haste from a neighboring city to appear before said committee.

The question having been settled before the committee was appointed, we had no discussion. The chairman simply announced the official decision of the Church: that I had no right, nor had any man or Bishop a right, to organize a Methodist Episcopal Church outside of the United States, except regular missionaries sent out under the authority of the Missionary Committee and working under their jurisdiction. I sat for a season in silent amazement, and said down in my troubled heart, "Is that the voice of my mother, to whom I have sworn eternal fidelity? Did it come from her great oracle, the General Conference, a body ever true to her laws and well-attested methods, but acting uniformly under divine principles, liberal as the light, and wide as the world? They organized my 'irregular' work in India into a regular Annual Conference, and thereby recognized and endorsed the principles and methods under which God had laid its foundations—the principles and methods of the Church of Jesus Christ from the beginning. Nay; this voice came not from my mother, but from a servant in my mother's house, who is trying to lay claim to the homestead and play the old lady herself." Then I said, "How will that affect the South India Conference?" The president replied, "That is a regularly organized Conference, by order of the General Conference, and is entirely out of the hands of the Missionary Committee." I said to myself, "It never was in the hands of the Committee, but, thank God! it is now out of her reach."

"What of my missions in South America?" Answer: "They are out of order, and can't be recognized as Methodist missions. The preachers you have there who belong to Conferences at home must return immediately to their work in the United States or locate."

I modestly inquired, "Under what law or statute of Methodism has this narrow policy had its origin?"

"Not a written law, but the stronger law of established usage."

"I never so understood it, and believe it to be directly opposite to the teachings and examples of the apostolic Church and of Methodism bearing on this question." I then gave the following narrative of facts to illustrate my belief and conviction in regard

to the wonderful adaptability of the administration of our Church :

"When, under God, I was planting a Methodist Episcopal Church in Madras, I applied to a venerable old missionary of the London Missionary Society for the use of his native chapel for a three weeks' series of special services for English-speaking East Indians, not to encroach on his hours for native services. He granted my request cheerfully. God was leading.

"And during the series I organized three new classes, composed of the dear souls saved at our meetings.

"Then, in company with a gentleman of the place, I called on the old missionary to thank him for the free use of his chapel, and asked him to rent to us its use for a year, until we could build.

"'No,' he replied; 'I cannot for any consideration let you have the use of the chapel. We have never yet had an English service in it, but, seeing the large congregations you draw to it, my brethren have been speaking to me about the advisability of establishing regular English service of our own. Indeed, we are just waiting for you to get through and get away. How long, Mr. Taylor, do you propose to keep up your meetings in this part of the city?'

"Well, brother, allow me to inform you that our arrangements are all settled, whether we get the use of your chapel or not, to proceed on this line right on "till the day of judgment." The Church I have the honor to represent is an Episcopal organization differing from yours, which is congregational, and such is the wonderful flexibility and efficiency of our Methodist Episcopacy that when I, or any other Methodist preacher, succeeds in planting a Methodist Episcopal Church in any part of the globe we at once commit it to the fostering care of our grand itinerating Episcopacy. And if I should die to-night, and the announcement should appear in the paper to-morrow that "California Taylor" is dead and has left an infant church in Madras without a pastor, a telegram would repeat the fact in New York before the going down of to-morrow's sun, and a Methodist Bishop would send a pastor by the first steamer to take up the work where its founder died. So, I repeat, our arrangements are organically and efficiently made to run this thing to the judgment day;"

I said further to said committee, "In the school in which I was born and brought up, the old Baltimore Conference, I learned Episcopal Methodism to be what I have stated, and my judgment and convictions remain as before. So I cannot concur in the decision of the Missionary Committee, but will pass it over to the next General Conference. I want no controversy nor agitation, and won't be a party to any thing of the sort. I will take the first steamer to South America, and you can have all the talk on your side of the question."

All my men and women in South America were loyal Methodists, and though engaged in a long, toilsome preparatory work

among Roman Catholic populations, they were praying and hoping for the coming day when Methodist churches would dot the country for the redemption of which their toils and tears were freely given. Not wishing to ask my men to submit to a humiliation I would not share with them, I wrote my Conference—South India—to grant me a location without debate and have my name enrolled as a located minister of the Quarterly Conference of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Bombay. That is the way by which I gave up my standing, which I prized almost as dearly as I did my life, as a member of the South India Conference. Rev. Ira H. La Feter tells as follows how that action affected him and others in my South American work:

"We are not ambitious pretenders seeking in this way to draw off and build up a little hierarchy where we may have name and semblance of churchly dignitaries. No one can labor in these far-off lands without feeling doubly the need for unification and not multiplication of church names. It is only with narrow minds and narrow souls, too small to take in the whole world, that there is talk about American Methodism, India Methodism, South American Methodism, Japan Methodism, Italian Methodism.

"Permit a personal reference: I was born and reared in a Methodist family, every member of which was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, brought up in a Methodist Sunday-school, graduated by a Methodist university, secured by a Methodist church, trained in a Methodist theological school, ordained deacon by a Methodist Bishop, recommended and admitted to a Methodist Conference on trial. But, called of God to go out a pioneer in a long-neglected land and to endure privations, bear burdens, and undergo hardships almost too great to be borne, yet my name was dropped from the Conference rolls against my earnest protestation and assurance of loyalty and devotion to Methodism, and my request to be allowed to bear the humble relation of probationer in the Conference. My name was dropped from the roll of membership in the church which recommended me to Conference, and I left without a name or a place in the church of my fathers, deprived of my birthright and all the sacred privileges of membership in the Church to which I consecrated my life, and all the rights and opportunities and advantages of the ministry to which I had been called of God, and for which I had been trained by nearly ten years of student life in college and seminary. And why? Not because my life had proven unworthy, not because I had rejected the faith, but because God, in the fulfillment of his sacred promises to his blessed Son to give to him the heathen for an inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession, had called me to go forth into a land over which the ecclesiasticism of the Church had not yet spread its wings. This might necessarily be for a time, but when nearly a decade of years rolls by, and no change is wrought in this state of affairs, is it not time for some

receding of the red-tape bands which have thus far bound down the authorities of the Church? Mine is not a solitary case, but is only one of many."

[I remained in South America, out of sight and out of hearing, till I took my seat in the General Conference of 1884. In response to my memorial that great body made an alteration in the provisions of the Discipline—paragraphs 177, 181 and 279—recognizing and legalizing the existence of Methodist Episcopal churches in foreign countries not connected with any Conference or organized mission, but did not provide for the pastoral care of our infant churches. That body did another thing—they selected a well-known organizer of self-supporting missions and made him a Bishop, to go forth as a representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that specific line of work. To preclude the possibility of misapprehension or doubt on that subject said Bishop made a full deliverance, published in the *Daily Advocate*, re-affirming his unaltered convictions and purpose in regard to his God-given work of founding self-supporting missions, giving the General Conference ample time and opportunity to give instructions or impose restrictions. Their silence said to him distinctly, "Follow the leadings of the God of missions, and do the best you can."]

My duty in regard to the Liberia Conference was plain enough—simply to administer for the Missionary Committee as others of our Bishops do in foreign mission fields. That alone was considered so perilous that in a period of half a century but two of our venerable Bishops dared to approach the Liberian coast, and never slept one night ashore, but, while holding Conference sessions in the daytime, spent their nights well out at sea in ships chartered for their service; yet both of them took a portion of "the deadly fever" and suffered sadly from its effects.

Friends and foes predicted that I and my deluded followers would be dead in three months. I could not contradict them, but put my life into it and went forward in the name of the Lord. The Lord Jesus had confidence in me and led me by the hand. The loving Holy Spirit has indeed been my guide and comforter. The eternal Father was as really present with me as the stars that nightly shone in my face—sleeping all the time, as I did, in the open air. Glory to God—the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit!

The missions which under God I founded in India and in South America were self-supporting from the first opening; but going among naked barbarous nations, not in a position to appreciate either educational or gospel work, I knew from the start we should have to build tents, like Paul and Barnabas, or its equivalent in some productive industry. So it was arranged before I left New York that through the liberality of our fellow-workers at home our transit supplies should extend to the development of adequate indigenous resources, and instead of having to turn aside to secular employment for a living we would combine a variety of industries with the study books, and thus from the

fruits of our legitimate work procure at an early day ample supplies of wholesome food, and, later on, marketable products to exchange for our needed imports. I am more and more convinced that the industrial department of education for those nations is essential.

"Too bad for learned ministers to waste their time in the use of tools and implements."

Well, they have to spend years in learning a native language before they can begin to preach, and need vigorous exercise for their health and familiar intercourse with the common people to learn their language and their real life. But, while we take out some learned ministers, the large majority of our workers in Africa are fresh from the farms and workshops of our own country, and go to devote to God and to his sable sons their knowledge and skill in said industries as well as to proclaim the gospel message. This field, therefore, opens a wide door for thousands of consecrated laymen and women who could not otherwise get into foreign missionary work.

In the early part of 1885 I took with me to South Central Africa a company of over forty missionary men, women, and children. We arrived at St. Paul de Loanda, the capital of the Portuguese province—Angola—on the 20th day of March. We were kindly received by the Governor-General of the province and by Mr. Newton, the head of the English house at Loanda. A large, commodious house, one of the best in the city, was procured at a reasonable rent for the temporary residence of our people. Our objective point was the Tushalange country, discovered by Dr. Pogge and Lieutenant Weismann in 1883, some twelve hundred miles inland from Loanda. We knew not whether the Lord would have us march a thousand miles as quickly as we could get into marching order or have us proceed slowly by a chain of stations commencing from the ocean shore. We accepted the latter as the will of the Saviour. We were unavoidably detained in Loanda, so that it was not until the 20th of May that I and five of our party started for the interior to select and open mission stations for those who awaited our call to follow. One of our party died, and nine, including four little children, returned to the United States; and by September 1 all the rest were settled in their new homes and fields of labor, extending inland by the line of travel 390 miles.

The stations, in their geographical order, are as follows: First, St. Paul de Loanda, where a school was at once opened in the Portuguese language, which from the commencement gave a support for the teachers engaged in it. We have since bought a beautiful site there, near the largest native town, and built a large two-story house for residences, church, and school. Loanda is said to contain a population of 10,000, but a few hundred of whom are Portuguese and the great mass of them negroes.

Our second station is at Dondo, 240 miles distant from Loanda. It is a town of about 5,000, mostly blacks, at the head of steam-

boat navigation on the Coanzo River. Here we have had a self-supporting day-school and a large free night-school from the beginning. We have here also spacious and comfortable buildings, deeded to the Trustees of my Transit and Building Fund Society, to be held in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church according to the formula printed in the Discipline. Our property in the two cities named cost over \$10,000, and all the gift of an honored secretary of our committee—a man badly slandered of late—Mr. Thomas Critchlow.

From Dondo we proceed along a narrow path over rugged mountains and hills (51 miles) to Nhanguepepo, our third station, not in a town, but near a large caravansary, where a new congregation can be found daily from the far interior, and it is contiguous to several thousand villagers. This is a receiving station, where missionaries can tarry, learn languages, and prepare for fields further on. Our first house there cost \$1,250, which was the gift of one of my efficient volunteer agents in London, a member of the Church of England. As one of our sources of self-support we have at Nhanguepepo Station 155 head of horned cattle—Methodist Mission cattle.

Proceeding by the same path 39 miles we reach, on a mountain elevation of extraordinary concrete formation, the ancient capital of a remarkable negro queen known to history, her palace still remaining, Pungo Andongo, our fourth station. Here we have a good building, which cost over \$1,000, and a school with no industrial department, and therefore not so prosperous as where all hands bend down to honorable manual labor.

We go on by the same path sixty miles further to Malange, our fifth station. Here we have less costly yet comfortable houses, and combine school, farm and mechanical work with what preaching they can do with their as yet imperfect knowledge of the languages of the people.

In settling my people on that line of 150 miles from Dondo to Malange I walked, to and fro, an aggregate distance of over 600 miles. As before stated, it is a rough, narrow path, but it is the caravan trail of the ages. The hundreds of thousands of slaves sold in Loanda for two hundred years trod this weary way 'mid tears and blood—poor captives whose fathers had been slain because they dared to defend their homes, and their aged kindred were burnt up in the destruction of their towns. On each side of this path is a continuous grave-yard 150 miles long. Many a dark night on that dreary way I seemed to hear the dead speaking to me and saying, "O messenger of God, why came you not this way to speak words of comfort to us before we died?"

Dr. Summers followed the track of Pogge and Weismann and reached Luluaberg in the Tushalange country nearly two years ago, and I learn by letters from him that he is planting a station there.

In 1886 I led a party as far as Stanley Pool, on their way to the same region, by the Congo and Kassai Rivers, but could not by any means get a passage up the Kassai; hence notified my

co-workers at this end that we needed for the Upper Congo water-ways a steamer of our own. It is now being carried by man-loads from Vivi to Kimpoko, on Stanley Pool, a distance of 260 miles. The English Baptist Mission have a little steamer on the Upper Congo called *The Peace*. It does not exceed in weight more than one fourth of our boat, and yet it was two years in its transit to Stanley Pool. So our patrons will please be patient and give us time, and, D. V., our steamer will reach her waters and do her work.

In regard to self-support I may further add that on our plan of industrial schools there is no serious difficulty. Charles Rudolph writes me from Nhangnepepo by recent mail that with a McCormack plow and two yokes of cattle he plows half an acre of good ground in the forenoon of each working day, and that he takes all the afternoons for study and for teaching others.

At Kimpoko, Stanley Pool, I planted with my own hands over fifty banana and plantain trees, which bore a full crop in nine months. From the roots of those fifty stems at least five from each one will bear a crop the second year and thus go on producing and multiplying for years indefinitely. Here we have an irrigating ditch a mile long, over ten acres of ground under cultivation, and food supplies in abundance. If we had for the work of God the zeal, self-sacrifice, capacity, and adaptability displayed by the Mohammedan propagandists we should never again hear the question of self-support mooted. The heralds of Mohammed have overrun the northern half and a large portion of Eastern Africa. How did they do it? From the days of Moses, or earlier, the provision for the reception and support of strangers has kept an open door in Africa, and supplies all in waiting, to be utilized by God's ambassadors. "God loveth the stranger and giveth him food and raiment. Love ye, therefore, the stranger, for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt." Deut. 10, 17, 18.

The king, chief, or head man of each town, assisted by his wives, clears and sows or plants a field each year for strangers. All the products of that field are kept for strangers, except what may be used for the chief's head wife, who has charge of it. When a stranger enters the town he goes directly to the king, chief, or head man, and shows himself and tells what he came for. If the king or head man is satisfied he replies, "I receive you." Soon he will be shown into one of the best houses in the town, to use as his own indefinitely, and he not only gets his daily rations from the supply for strangers, but it is daily prepared for him and brought to him. In opening stations on the west coast of Africa among native savage tribes they thus provided for me and those who were with me the best houses they had, and brought thrice per day boiled rice, palm butter, fried chicken, good kid soup, etc., etc. They are good cooks, and can make more out of a little than the cooks of any other country. In every place we found it difficult to get away from their hospi-

tality, and such people never begged us for a cent; but when our people went to take possession of the houses built for them and took with them needed supplies—boat-loads of trunks, boxes, bales, etc., such a profusion of stores the natives never saw before. Their meager supplies were kept out of sight, their cupidity was excited, and quickly a large proportion of them were perverted from benefactors to beggars. The marching orders of the Lord Jesus contain the key to unlock these stores of supplies renewed yearly through the ages. “Take nothing for your journey, save a staff only; no scrip, no bread, no money in your purse.”

I took one of my men, Brother Garwood, to a town on Cavalla River called Wisika. He had not a cent of money nor an ounce of food. I introduced him to the king and chiefs, who received him joyfully. Crowds of women and children gathered around to shake hands with their new preacher.

The men showed me a house which they would fit up for him until they could build a better one. And they said, “We will give him plenty of chop” (food). He wrote me some weeks afterward saying that he “liked native food, was faring sumptuously every day, and if I can’t make a success here I can’t anywhere.”

Then why found industrial schools and mission stations? Because we have to learn the language and life of the people, which the Mohammedan missionary learned in his childhood.

Our missionary stations are for educational, evangelistic centers and training-schools for native Christian missionaries, who can go every-where without money or food, as do the Mohammedans, if we don’t civilize them too fast or dress them too finely.

We have opened in Africa altogether 36 new mission stations. On these we have 32 mission-houses of our own, 5 of which are not yet supplied with missionary occupants, and we occupy 4 houses which are not our own, but on which we pay no rent. Five of our 32 houses, namely, at Dondo, Nhanguepepo, Pungo Adongo, and Malange in Angola, and Vivi, the old capital of the Congo State, we purchased already built. These 5 houses and the large one we built in St. Paul De Loanda cost us an aggregate of fourteen thousand (\$14,000) dollars.

Two adobe houses, and one frame and thatch house on Lower Congo, cost us a total of, cash value, \$32. I learn by a recent letter that the native title to the three stations last named was delayed, and it was possible we might lose them. I can, if desirable, easily recover them on my return; if not, our total loss, besides our labor, would be \$32. We have near Banana one small iron house, 22x24, costing \$200. Ten frame houses with weather boards and shingle roof, on the west coast, cost us an aggregate of about \$2,500, not counting a large amount of native labor. Said houses are each 22 by 24 feet in size. We have also eight houses on the west coast, of galvanized iron, 30 by 36 feet, including veranda, and cost an aggregate of \$3,200, not counting native labor. All these houses of wood and iron are built on pillars, elevating the floors about six feet above the

ground, to keep them dry and healthful. The sum total paid for our buildings is about \$20,000. All our houses are paid for, so that we don't owe a dollar on our church property.

I am simply reporting progress, not completion.

The first thing is to select a suitable site in a populous center.

2. To negotiate with the king and chiefs of the tribe, at a great "palaver" called together for the purpose, for the founding and developing of an industrial school and Christian mission, the contracting parties on both sides signing in the presence of witnesses.

3. The building of a residence for the missionaries.

4. The clearing and cultivation of so much of the farm as may be required for the sustenance of the missionaries and of the "internoes" or boarding scholars. We refuse to receive boarding scholars until we can grow supplies on which to feed them. We can't afford to feed them on "foreign rice."

5. To build suitable school-houses, which in most of our fields is a work not yet commenced; hence, although we are teaching in many of our fields and studying native language in all of them, we shall not be prepared, for some years to come, to make a statistical exhibit.

My statistics of the Liberia Conferences date to February 2. The above statistics, as stated, date to March 19, when I closed my work and mailed them to my committee for insertion in their quadrennial report. Some changes at the front have occurred since I left. I have heard of Walter Steel and wife, who went out on their own account and paid their own way. Also Brother William Hicks, a good man, who never thought of returning home till Dr. Reid, of our mission, informed him that his sick wife would die in three days if she remained where she was, but a voyage at sea might save her. Both were very reluctant to leave. She rather preferred to stay and die at her post; but Brother Hicks, a true man, felt that he could not do less than try to bring his wife from the grave's mouth. The Lord wonderfully helped them, and she arrived at home much improved in health. Another was Brother Ratcliffe, one of our most promising young men; but his wife was prostrated by illness and he brought her home.

Brother Davenport and wife have just arrived. He has reported a self-supporting success from the beginning from Portuguese patronage of his day-school, with a large night-school free. He has for months been preaching in Portuguese and made a commencement in preaching in the Umbundu language. He was overworked and worn, which, I believe, was his reason for returning. I have heard that two or three more are coming home. We are sorry to lose some of these; but each place is manned and the work will continue to go on all the same. It is God's work, and he will take care of it.

Why have a committee? Because I had more work on my hands than I could do, and gladly accepted the hearty co-operation of responsible Methodist men and women who voluntarily

offered their valuable services without pay—nay, who gave, beside a vast amount of labor and time, more money to my cause than any other class of men.

Why incorporate them? For the same reason that trustees of churches are incorporated. What guarantees that the money and property voluntarily passed over to this incorporation will be secured to our Church? They are bound by the law of incorporation to use it as ordered by the Constitution and By-laws, which you can read in their quadrennial report, which has been mailed unofficially to each of the delegates of this General Conference. I am working officially and with a will to plant Methodist churches far and wide, and my most disinterested committee of men and women are helping me because they want to do so and because their Methodist loyalty and heroic sympathies bind them to do it. If it shall be the pleasure of this General Conference to adopt the Transit and Building Fund Society, with its constitution and workers, then they will constitute a part of our regular system amenable to the General Conference.

Why not work under the Missionary Committee?

1. My methods are so diverse from theirs that the two can't be mixed up in the same office any more than can a coal-yard and a milliner's shop.

2. I am informed on high official authority that my methods are wrong, and that I am deceived and am deceiving the people. They would not, could not, be responsible for what they consider my idiosyncrasies. What then? Why, down with the brakes! So, instead of freedom at the front, to be led by the God of missions, I would be under the command of good men nine thousand miles in the rear.

If it shall be the pleasure of this General Conference to re-appoint me to Africa for the next quadrennium I shall be ready, D. V., at an early day to resume my work in that most difficult and perilous field, "not counting my life dear unto me," so that I may fulfill the great trust committed to me,

Most respectfully submitted, WILLIAM TAYLOR.

8.—REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF CHURCH EXTENSION. JOURNAL, PAGE 113.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The General Committee of Church Extension respectfully report:

That they have met regularly in the month of November of each year during the past quadrennium, in the rooms of the Board of Church Extension, 1026 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and have given the most careful attention to the duties with which they were intrusted by the General Conference.

These duties very largely consist in determining the amount each Annual Conference shall be asked to raise by collections for Church Extension, and the amount which may be donated within

each Conference, subject to the provisions of the Discipline and the regulations of the Board of Church Extension. In determining these amounts the Committee has been constrained to consider not only the needs and opportunities of the Church generally, but the probable responses of the Conferences to the call made upon them, as indicated by what they have done in the past.

Each year a carefully prepared and comprehensive report of the work of the Board of Church Extension has been presented to the General Committee, and such parts of these reports as contemplated action, or intimated a desire for advice or direction, have received very special attention and consideration. With great gratification the Committee has recognized the growing appreciation by our people of the importance of our Church Extension work, as evidenced in the increase of the amount placed at the disposal of the Board.

Although the first call in behalf of this cause was made in 1865 the collections did not reach the sum of \$100,000 until 1883. That year the collections advanced more than \$19,000 above those of any previous year, and the receipts from all sources on account of the General Fund of the Board were about \$13,000 in excess of the receipts of any previous year in the history of organized Church Extension in our Church.

During the past quadrennium the collections have averaged \$107,431 04½ per annum, and the receipts from all sources on account of the General Fund have averaged \$146,332 02 per annum. This indicates an exceedingly gratifying increase during the period mentioned. That the members of the General Conference may more particularly note this increase in the contributions of the people and the increased devotion of the preachers to the interests of Church Extension the following table is presented, prepared from the several annual reports and covering the period from 1876 to the close of the last fiscal year, on October 31, 1887:

Year.	No. of Conf's.	Number of Pastoral Charges.	No. of Collections of \$10 and over.	No. of Collections under \$10.	No. taking no Collections.	Amounts asked of Conferences.	Received from Conferences.	Received from other sources.	Total Receipts on General Fund.			
1876	82	9,234	1,318	4,625	3,291	\$144,050	\$56,851	59	\$20,873	59	\$77,725	18
1877	87	9,429	1,326	4,899	3,204	142,500	54,505	75	28,551	67	83,057	42
1878	87	9,467	1,197	5,256	2,899	137,000	52,638	94	18,060	41	70,699	35
1879	88	9,635	1,325	5,667	2,643	137,500	66,692	72	20,762	15	87,454	87
1880	96	9,853	2,112	5,478	2,263	140,850	69,782	69	35,367	98	105,150	67
1881	97	10,062	2,111	5,702	2,249	148,050	89,387	66	24,472	77	113,859	83
1882	99	10,357	2,322	5,785	2,250	146,375	87,603	26	38,131	82	125,735	08
1883	99	10,364	2,476	5,929	1,959	153,300	108,433	56	30,393	78	138,827	34
1884	101	10,423	2,474	5,883	2,066	159,550	108,759	60	42,530	26	151,289	86
1885	101	10,539	2,366	5,736	2,437	159,450	91,542	26	43,578	97	135,121	23
1886	102	10,923	2,129	6,238	2,556	180,000	99,445	91	40,815	92	140,291	83
1887	105	11,403	2,877	6,424	2,100	204,150	119,976	41	38,648	75	158,625	16

At the meeting of the General Committee in 1885 it was deemed necessary to elect an assistant corresponding secretary. The Bishops accordingly presented the name of the Rev. William A. Spencer, D.D., of the Rock River Conference, and he was elected and entered upon his duties in December following, and has since been actively engaged in the performance of the duties of that office.

EMERGENCY FUND.—At the meeting held in 1886 the subject of an Emergency Fund, out of which to afford relief to churches whose property was destroyed by fire, or flood, or cyclone, etc., received careful consideration, and such a fund was created to be administered by the Board, with the proviso that churches costing more than \$10,000 might receive aid from it *if in the class of "Emergent Cases."*

GERMAN CONFERENCES.—At the same meeting, in order to secure uniformity of administration, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly request the German Conferences, at the earliest possible day, to conform their administration of all funds raised for Church Extension to the provisions of the Discipline and the regulations of the Board of Church Extension.

MEETINGS OF GENERAL COMMITTEE.—At the meeting held in 1887 two resolutions were offered and referred to the General Conference without recommendation from the General Committee. They are the following:

Resolved, 1. That this General Committee declares as its opinion that the General Committee of Church Extension should meet in Philadelphia, at least every other year, the week preceding the meeting of the General Committee on Missions in New York city, instead of, as now, in the week following the same.

2. That we memorialize the General Conference to so amend the Discipline as to authorize the General Committee to meet from year to year in such place as the General Committee may from time to time determine.

ADMINISTRATION.—At this meeting also, it being the last of the quadrennium, the following was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That this General Committee has entire confidence in the administration of the Church Extension work of our Church, and of its Corresponding Secretary, upon whom so largely rests the responsibility of this interest.

GENERAL COUNSEL AND DIRECTION.—The counsel and direction which the General Committee has deemed wise to give to the Board, under paragraph 301 of the Discipline, are embodied in resolutions adopted from year to year, and now presented as a part of the report of the General Committee for the information of the General Conference, as follows:

1. That the Board be authorized to make appropriations within each Conference *in proportion to the response of the Conference by its collections to the call made upon it.*

2. That the amounts authorized to Conferences are to be

furnished, as far as practicable, by *pro rata* divisions of the collections. The Board may supplement, as far as practicable, the balance of the appropriations authorized by loans from the Loan Fund.

3. That moneys received in response to the appeal for a Special Fund of \$100,000 for frontier churches be appropriated within the frontier Conferences and missions, and administered by the Board, without reference to the amounts authorized for the Conferences severally, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of the donors.

4. That no application for a donation from any church costing over \$10,000 shall be entertained, unless such church shall have consulted the Board of Church Extension before commencing to build.

5. That, except in the most extraordinary cases, no demand should be made upon the Board for aid in the other communities, nor for the payment of church debts, unless to avoid imminent and otherwise inevitable disaster in the loss of church property.

6. That we urge all the Conference Boards of Church Extension to inquire, with the greatest care, into all applications for aid, and to adhere most rigidly to the rule for their government and "recommend only such as are found to be truly needy and meritorious."

7. That in the judgment of this Committee, while the recommendation of an appropriation by the Conference Board of Church Extension, upon application duly made, is entitled to respectful consideration, the Parent Board is not thereby relieved of the responsibility, inseparable from its ultimate authority, in granting appropriations; and we urge upon said Board the due recognition of this responsibility, to the end that the funds of the Board may be wisely administered.

8. That we hereby express our decided disapproval of pastors and presiding elders making promises of aid to churches in the absence of any authority from the Parent Board of Church Extension, and such promises are not in any sense binding on the Board and should not be regarded.

9. That we consider the obligation of the Board of Managers to protect and preserve the Loan Fund in all its branches from diminution or loss as of the most sacred character; and while we should deprecate the necessity of resort to legal measures in any case, yet, in our judgment the Parent Board has no choice but to discharge this paramount obligation, and we do earnestly appeal to all who may receive loans from this fund to save the Board from the painful duty of using extreme measures by promptly paying such loans when they shall mature.

10. That we cordially approve the practice of the Parent Board of recognizing the recommendation of loans by the Conference Boards of Church Extension as of the nature of indorsements of the securities offered, making all amounts accruing to the credit of the Conference liable for the payment of such loans.

11. That the final decision as to what securities are to be resorted to in order to secure the return of loans made to churches

unable to meet their obligations must be left to the Board, after a full investigation of all the facts in the case.

12. That loans shall not be made for a longer period than five years, nor in sums exceeding five thousand dollars to any church or society.

13. That the maximum rate of interest to be charged on loans to churches shall not exceed six per cent., and the interest on large sums shall be paid semi-annually, and on small sums annually at the rate agreed upon; and a failure to pay the same within thirty days from the time it becomes due should make the principal sum due and collectable.

14. That a loan shall not be made to any church or society that, in the judgment of the Board, will not be able to pay the principal and interest of such loan promptly as they mature; and, in addition to the foregoing ability, every loan made shall be secured as amply and fully as prudent, careful business men require their money to be secured when loaning it; and the Board shall insist on individual security as far as practicable.

15. That we re-affirm that no part of said Loan Fund shall ever be donated for any purpose, or used for current expenses, but shall be preserved without diminution a perpetual fund.

16. That while the strictest regard shall be had to the preservation of the integrity of the Loan Fund, yet no loan shall, under any circumstances, be made with the expectation of replacing it by subsequent donations; and when application is made for a donation by a church already indebted to the Loan Fund the Board shall not discriminate in favor of such application as against other churches having no indebtedness to the Board.

17. That when, by the concurrence of the Board of an Annual Conference, a loan to a church within its bounds is accepted as the whole or part of the annual appropriations authorized within such Conference, then, on payment of such loan by the said church, the amount so paid shall stand to the credit of the said Conference for further loans within its bounds.

18. That all special application for church relief by donations or loans ought to be made to the Board of Church Extension, and should not come before the General Committee except through the Board.

19. That in no case shall securities held for outstanding loans be weakened or diminished, but, as far as practicable, strengthened and increased.

20. That, in the judgment of the General Committee, the Board should credit the Conference *only* with the amounts received by the treasurer of the Parent Board.

21. That all *special* collections for the relief of particular churches should be taken separately from the general collection for Church Extension.

22. That the members of the several Conferences be earnestly requested to present the cause of Church Extension separately from all other causes.

23. That the Bishops be requested to discourage embarrassed

churches from sending their pastors beyond the limits of their own Conferences to solicit aid.

24. That in all cases where preachers travel beyond the limits of their pastoral charges, soliciting funds for any speial purpose, the Bishop be requested to suggest the appointment of an auditing committee by the Conference to which the solicitor belongs to audit his accounts.

25. That the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episopal Church be requested to inquire carefully into the authority of all traveling solicitors, and when the requisite authority from the Bishop presiding at their Conference cannot be shown that aid should be refused in all cases.

26. That this General Committee deem it highly inexpedient that aid should be granted to churches where the grounds procured are not sufficient to provide adequately for all the probable wants of the congregation.

27. That it is the judgment of the General Committee that in all cases where aid is granted by the Board of Church Extension for the building of churches the Board should insist that the churches be built in accordance with the excellent plans furnished by the Board.

28. That amounts accruing to the credit of the Conferences severally under the action of the General Committee shall be held to the credit of such Conferences for one year, and all balances remaining unappropriated at the end of that time shall be covered back into the treasury for use as occasion may require.

29. That special contributions be invited for the purpose of procuring church sites, and that contribntions so made shall constitute a separate fund, to be appropriated for the object named, under the direction of the Board of Church Extension.

30. That the expenses incurred in the work of procuring church sites shall be charged to said fund, and shall be kept separate from all other expenses incurred in the general work of the Board.

31. That the funds collected for special purposes be kept entirely separate from the regular collections in the accounts of the Board with the Conferences.

32. That in the administration of the fund for emergent cases the Board of Church Extension be authorized to make donations to churches costing more than \$10,000.

33. That in view of the grave embarrassment to the cause of Church Extension resulting from the presentation of the case of needy churehes by special agents we deprecate this method of trying to meet the wants of any chureh, and hereby earnestly and respectfully urge Conferences and official boards not to authorize such special agents hereafter beyond the limits of the respective Conferences.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by order of the General Committee of Church Extension.

THOMAS BOWMAN,
ALPHA J. KYNELL,
JOHN S. JANES McCONNELL,

} Sub-Committee.

8.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION. JOURNAL, PAGE 113.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: With gratitude to God, who has permitted us to be laborers together with him, and who is able to make all grace abound toward us all, that we, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound in every good work, we submit to you our report for another quadrennium closing October 31, 1887, and showing the largest measure of prosperity which has thus far attended the history of our Church Extension work.

We entered upon the quadrennium four years ago with no little anxiety. Our honored and revered president, Bishop Matthew Simpson, who had been at the head of our Board almost from the beginning, and whose name and influence were a tower of strength, was taken from us by death June 18, 1884. The General Conference, under the impression that our treasury was overflowing with a large surplus, took from us for another and closely allied field of labor the Rev. Dr. C. C. McCabe, our Assistant Corresponding Secretary, who for sixteen years had rendered most efficient service, especially in the procurement of funds. Our work and its methods and the fidelity of our service were called in question, and at an early period, as a result, the public papers were filled with the gravest accusations. For the first year and a half our Corresponding Secretary was left without an assistant. Under such circumstances we could but apprehend a considerable decline in the work which we should be able to do.

A thorough investigation, however, by competent and careful committees completely answered all public accusations and removed all shadow of suspicion, and inspired increased, because better informed, confidence in the entire work and in the official service under our direction. The General Committee, at the Annual Meeting in November, 1885, filled the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Dr. McCabe to missionary service, by the election of William A. Spence, D.D., who entered upon his duties in December following as Assistant Corresponding Secretary, and our work has gone forward with but slight and, we trust, temporary decline, bearing chiefly against receipts subject to life annuity and otherwise on the Loan Fund.

The continuation of the tabulated form of report, heretofore adopted, and brought down to the close of the last fiscal year and made part of this report, will enable you to see at a glance the progress made from the beginning. A comparison of the different items with the corresponding year of the preceding quadrennium gives this generally gratifying result:

GENERAL FUND.—The total receipts on General Fund of amounts available for donations and general purposes show increase as follows:

1884 over 1880.....	\$46,139 19
1885 over 1881.....	21,261 40
1886 over 1882.....	14,556 75
1887 over 1883.....	19,797 82
Total for last over preceding quadrennium.....	\$101,755 16

INTEREST ACCOUNT.—Separating the receipts of interest, which are included in the General Fund, the increase of interest receipts is as follows:

1884 over 1880.....	\$5,467 33
1885 over 1881.....	10,847 61
1886 over 1882.....	9,865 21
1887 over 1883.....	9,019 71
Total interest for last over preceding quadrennium.....	\$85,199 86

—being an increase of about two thirds of the entire receipts of interest for the preceding quadrennium, or \$84,372 96 against \$49,173 10.

LOAN FUND.—Our net receipts on the Loan Fund have decreased below corresponding years of the previous quadrennium as follows:

1884 below 1880.....	\$2,915 10
1885 below 1881.....	13,498 70
1886 below 1882.....	30,734 76
1887 below 1883 ..	21,260 62
Showing total decrease for last over preceding quadrennium.....	\$68,109 18

Giving \$111,769 04 against \$180,178 22 for the preceding quadrennium. Of the above the decrease has been principally on account of funds received subject to life annuity, except for the year 1884, when the increase of receipts over 1880 was \$6,123 90. But the decrease for 1884 below receipts of 1883 was \$40,296 65—an abrupt and large decline following upon a previous yearly advance.

For the remainder of the quadrennium the decrease is as follows:

1885 below 1881.....	\$12,423 70
1886 below 1882.....	27,629 76
1887 below 1883.....	16,851 98
Total decrease for three years.....	\$56,905 44
Deducting above increase for 1884 over 1880.....	6,123 90
Shows a total net decrease of receipts subject to life annuity of.....	\$50,781 54

LOANS RETURNED.—Whatever may be indicated by this large decline of net receipts on the Loan Fund it does not suggest any unsatisfactory operation of the Loan Fund itself, for a similar comparison shows a steady increase each year of the loans re-

turned, as well as an increase for each year over the corresponding year of the preceding quadrennium:

1884 over 1880.....		\$1,165 80
1885 over 1881.....		366 02
1886 over 1882.....		16,617 64
1887 over 1883.....		14,334 18
Total increase of loans returned over preceding quadrennium.....		\$32,483 64

besides increased receipts of interest on loans as previously shown.

We invite careful study of the subjoined tabulated statements and of the lessons which they contain.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

From Organization to November 1, 1887.

RECEIPTS.

1. GENERAL FUND.

Year.	Conference Collections.	Personal and Special.	Bequests.	Architectural Plans.	Interest.	Total.
1866.....	\$57,473 58	\$2,803 59	.....	.....	\$243 09	\$60,520 26
1867.....	27,961 42	4,111 07	.....	.....	.....	32,072 49
Totals ...	85,435 00	6,914 66			243 09	92,552 75
1868.....	50,216 67	3,459 60	.....	.....	390 84	54,067 11
1869.....	62,917 63	1,958 00	\$1,444 75	.....	572 15	66,892 53
1870.....	63,768 01	810 80	2,565 00	.....	1,757 14	68,900 95
1871.....	71,775 60	4,559 29	1,119 37	.....	3,724 23	81,178 49
Totals ...	248,677 91	10,787 69	5,129 12		6,444 36	271,039 08
1872.....	66,554 89	1,941 81	100 00	.....	6,098 85	74,695 55
1873.....	82,112 21	3,534 20	.....	.....	5,833 27	91,469 68
1874.....	79,804 57	4,577 29	2,924 83	.....	8,611 48	95,918 17
1875.....	68,252 98	6,047 27	412 66	.....	7,374 94	82,087 85
Totals ...	296,724 65	16,010 57	3,437 49		27,918 54	344,171 25
1876.....	56,851 59	12,765 40	814 00	\$117 50	7,176 69	77,725 18
1877.....	54,505 75	6,257 44	12,300 00	180 12	9,814 11	83,057 42
1878.....	52,638 94	7,307 06	710 47	235 00	9,807 88	70,699 35
1879.....	66,692 72	9,029 05	1,457 11	468 00	9,807 99	87,454 87
Totals ...	230,689 00	35,358 95	15,281 58	1,000 62	36,606 67	318,936 82
1880.....	69,782 69	13,602 53	9,532 18	1,150 00	11,083 27	105,150 67
1881.....	89,387 06	9,406 00	1,894 00	1,930 25	11,242 52	113,859 83
1882.....	87,603 26	14,205 89	7,964 07	2,819 06	13,142 80	125,735 08
1883.....	108,433 56	6,937 90	6,596 76	3,154 61	13,704 51	138,827 34
Totals ...	335,206 57	44,152 32	25,987 01	9,053 92	49,173 10	483,572 92
1884.....	108,759 60	16,756 58	6,445 53	2,777 55	16,550 60	151,289 86
1885.....	91,542 26	8,171 06	10,670 36	2,647 42	22,090 13	135,121 23
1886.....	99,445 91	5,964 86	8,986 85	2,886 20	23,008 01	140,291 83
1887.....	119,976 41	8,818 71	2,666 82	4,439 00	22,724 22	158,625 16
Totals ...	419,724 18	39,711 21	28,769 56	12,750 17	84,372 96	585,328 08
G. Tot'l's.	1,636,457 31	153,015 40	78,604 76	22,804 71	204,758 72	2,095,640 90

2. LOAN FUND.

Year.	Donations to Fund.	On Annuity.	Bequests.	Net Total.	Loans Ret'rned.
1868.....	\$1,325 00	.....	.....	\$1,325 00	
1869.....	10,222 00			10,222 00	\$400 00
1870.....	19,196 24	\$11,169 81	.....	30,366 05	1,838 00
1871.....	19,704 00	47,310 00*	.....	67,014 00	7,051 28
Totals..	50,447 24	58,479 81		108,927 05	12,289 28
1872.....	24,693 18	11,682 32	\$30 00	36,405 50	6,813 05
1873.....	7,130 50†	22,943 50	5,250 00	35,324 00	7,417 10
1874.....	8,254 85	5,221 50‡		13,476 35	16,478 70
1875.....	16,300 66||	17,750 00	.....	49,994 00	15,103 73
Totals..	56,379 19	57,597 32	5,280 00	119,256 51	45,812 55
1876.....	\$7,640 00¶	\$4,000 00	\$1,138 04	\$12,778 04	\$15,961 71
1877.....	5,220 00	19,600 00§	20 00	24,840 00	26,730 00
1878.....	2,781 10	9,700 00	380 00	12,861 10	21,157 61
1879.....	5,374 00	21,135 50	.....	26,509 50	27,703 41
Totals..	21,015 10	54,435 50	1,538 04	76,988 64	91,552 72
1880.....	16,954 00	11,648 55	.....	28,602 55	32,238 84
1881.....	8,535 00	23,955 09	440 00	32,930 09	38,817 33
1882.....	6,155 00	48,596 48**	100 00	54,851 48	36,838 02
1883.....	5,725 00	58,069 10	.....	63,794 10	44,368 58
Totals..	37,369 00	142,269 22	510 00	180,178 22	153,162 77
1884.....	6,915 00	17,772 45	1,000 00	25,687 45	34,404 64
1885.....	2,900 00	11,531 39	5,000 00	19,431 39	39,183 35
1886.....	1,150 00	20,966 72	2,000 00	24,116 72	53,455 66
1887.....	,820 00	41,217 12	496 36	42,533 48	58,602 76
Totals.	11,785 00	91,487 68	8,496 36	111,769 04	185,646 41
G.Tot'l's	176,995 53	404,269 53	15,854 40	597,119 46	488,463 77

* Not including \$1,000 returned in 1886 on application of annuitant.

† Not including \$1,000 transferred to General Fund in 1886 by direction of donor.

‡ Not including \$1,000 returned in 1880, on application of annuitant.

|| Less depreciation of property sold with concurrence of donor.

¶ Not including \$2,000 transferred to General Fund in 1886 by direction of donor.

§ Not including \$500 returned in 1881 on application of annuitant.

** Less depreciation of property sold with concurrence of donor.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

On General Fund.....	\$2,095,640 90
On Loan Fund.....	597,119 46

Net Receipts.....	\$2,692,760 36
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If we add to net receipts on General Fund.....	\$2,095,640 90
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Amounts borrowed on bonds (less bonds re-deemed, \$42,450).....	6,500 00
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We have amount on General Fund.....	\$2,102,140 90
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And add to net receipts on Loan Fund.....	\$597,119 46
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Loans returned.....	488,463 77
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We have whole amount on Loan Fund.....	\$1,085,583 23
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Showing a grand total of.....	\$3,187,724 13
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DISBURSEMENTS.

1. GENERAL FUND.

Year.	Donations to Churches.	Interest and Annuities.	Office and Incidental Expenses.	Salary and Traveling Expenses.	Reports & Liter- ature.*	Gen. Com. & Annu'ty Expenses.	Archit'al Plans.	Total.
	\$298,444 40	\$17,898 31	\$10,135 37	\$38,352 01	\$3,372 60	\$2,557 60		\$370,760 29
1872..	52,062 99	6,594 05	1,979 49	9,971 13	980 40	657 85	.....	72,245 91
1873..	62,937 90	9,661 85	2,703 31	9,952 49	1,112 24	703 25	.....	87,071 04
1874..	66,649 39	7,897 51	3,403 37	10,001 97	623 55	814 25	.....	89,390 04
1875..	54,720 08	9,356 12	2,139 35	10,479 70	1,034 73	718 00	.....	78,447 98
Tot'l's	236,370 36	33,509 53	10,225 52	40,405 29	3,750 92	2,893 35		327,154 97
1876..	57,683 59	9,477 85	2,245 10	9,194 08	1,380 10	404 94	\$527 10	80,912 76
1877..	53,101 15	10,295 44	2,444 54	9,682 90	1,436 21	519 52	40 85	77,520 61
1878..	52,183 05	12,261 15	1,704 79	9,353 29	1,435 06	401 54	180 42	77,519 30
1879..	66,357 84	11,183 40	2,297 24	9,548 40	834 60	419 12	263 41	90,903 75
Tot'l's	229,325 63	43,217 84	8,691 77	37,778 31	5,085 97	1,745 12	1,011 78	326,856 42
1880..	70,988 26	11,687 08	4,244 69	10,346 04	932 53	849 36	953 77	90,501 73
1881..	85,475 05	13,846 72	2,713 21	10,716 67	96 06	429 57	1,530 08	114,607 26
1882..	87,640 57	13,115 25	3,297 73	11,126 71	936 23	454 68	2,545 83	119,117 00
1883..	94,548 61	16,341 02	2,341 71	11,513 99	.....	.....	2,064 70	126,710 03
Totals	338,652 49	54,990 07	12,497 34	43,703 41	1,964 82	1,233 61	7,094 38	460,136 10
1884..	100,417 56	20,628 70	3,397 28	11,319 20	1,954 94	806 27	1,894 65	140,418 60
1885..	93,056 75	21,584 75	2,763 94	9,334 18	2,141 63	551 30	1,779 25	131,211 80
1886..	97,320 78	20,966 36	1,920 61	13,184 91	1,641 88	566 24	1,911 68	137,512 46
1887..	113,330 16	22,928 98	1,942 01	14,060 20	1,628 52	539 38	2,945 49	157,374 74
Totals	404,125 25	86,198 79	10,023 84	47,898 49	7,326 97	2,463 19	8,531 07	566,517 60
G.T.'s	1,506,918 13	235,724 54	51,573 84	208,137 51	21,541 28	10,892 87	16,637 23	2,051,425 42

* Less receipts from advertising.

2. LOAN FUND.

From Organizations to January 1, 1872..... \$146,822 00

Year.	Loans to Churches.	Year.	Loans to Churches.
1872..	\$30,855 00	1880..	\$48,770 00
1873..	37,630 00	1881..	64,600 00
1874..	29,125 90	1882..	65,150 00
1875..	27,000 00	1883..	90,685 00
Total.....	\$124,700 90	Total.....	\$269,185 00
1876..	27,350 00	1884..	113,935 00
1877..	33,495 00	1885..	105,100 00
1878..	34,745 00	1886..	85,185 00
1879..	15,100 00	1887..	111,670 00
Total.....	\$110,600 00	Total.....	\$415,870 00
Grand Total.....			\$1,067,267 90

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.

On General Fund		\$2,051,425 40
On Loan Fund		1,067,267 90
Property held belonging to Loan Fund		23,476 57
Property held belonging to General Fund		3,000 00
Special Loan in 1026 Arch Street Property		2,235 55
Balance in General Fund	\$41,215 50	
Less Overdraft of Loan Fund	886 79	
		40,338 71
		\$3,187,724 18

CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS WITHIN
CONFERENCES.

The following statement shows as accurately as possible the amount of collections, donations, loans, and number of church properties aided (including a few used for schools and loans to fourteen parsonages) within the Conferences severally. The aggregate amount of collections, donations and loans is strictly correct. The distribution among the Conferences and the number of different properties is approximately so. Some inaccuracies necessarily grow out of the changes from time to time in Conference boundaries, the organization of new Conferences out of territory previously included in older Conferences, and changes of the names of churches applying for aid. A careful review also shows a considerable number of duplicate grants, in different years, to the same churches. It has been our purpose to report, not the number of grants, but the number of different properties aided. Statements heretofore published show the number to have been 6,327. A careful examination discloses 301 probable repetitions. The number of these has been greatest in the German Conferences, where the same churches have been aided repeatedly in consecutive years. Deducting these, and including a liberal estimate for others not certainly known, leave the aggregate, distributed as shown in the statement, 6,026.

Conference.	Collections.	Donations.	Loans.	Number of Churches Aided.
Alabama	\$335 08	\$11,218 35	\$4,400 00	77
Arizona Mission.....	128 00	3,300 00	3,500 00	10
Arkansas	786 94	9,031 00	19,720 00	61
Austin	877 61	18,000 00	33,550 00	35
Baltimore	42,156 63	20,050 22	5,050 00	93
Black Hills Mission.....	248 05	5,100 00	4,250 00	12
Blue Ridge	309 61	2,890 00	1,600 00	26
California.....	9,329 35	14,767 60	17,100 00	43
Central Alabama.....	144 99	4,773 23	3,200 00	45
Central German.....	83,140 75	84,042 75	1,000 00	113
Central Illinois.....	29,484 18	12,564 15	6,450 00	56
Central Missouri.....	103 24	1,800 00	1,300 00	30
Central New York.....	30,437 08	2,950 00	13,500 00	16
Central Ohio.....	19,083 53	10,717 37	4,450 00	15
Central Pennsylvania.....	47,466 52	13,699 00	4,125 00	57
Central Tennessee.....	438 50	14,089 10	10,550 00	70
Chicago German.....	59,965 09	60,492 72	.. ..	103
Cincinnati	36,271 55	4,450 00	13,550 00	20
Colorado	8,060 69	23,208 46	32,450 00	65
Columbia River.....	3,912 65	10,050 09	9,400 00	41
Dakota	1,981 70	25,900 00	40,350 00	94
Delaware	3,059 55	8,378 52	19,755 00	100
Des Moines.....	16,321 67	20,145 23	26,800 00	126
Detroit	20,221 10	16,415 00	17,300 00	81
East German.....	31,114 03	31,604 03	.. ..	27
East Maine.....	4,402 00	3,824 20	2,200 00	27
East Ohio.....	18,178 42	3,050 00	6,450 00	17
East Tennessee.....	231 80	4,700 58	.. ..	30
Erie	19,153 50	1,200 00	1,900 00	16
Florida	522 73	9,342 00	4,520 00	44
Genesee	27,047 17	5,664 59	2,700 00	20
Georgia.....	921 04	13,624 03	980 00	75
Holston.....	2,219 86	19,050 48	28,200 00	70
Idaho	229 80	6,650 00	5,050 00	16

Conference.	Collections.	Donations.	Loans.	Number of Churches Aided.
Illinois.....	\$23,147 02	\$2,875 00	\$500 00	9
Indiana.....	9,939 81	1,825 00	250 00	12
Indian Mission.....	.....	250 00	250 00	1
Iowa.....	9,476 12	2,331 61	3,200 00	18
Kansas.....	10,767 98	28,113 84	22,950 00	170
Kentucky.....	10,282 50	43,655 27	7,500 00	81
Lexington.....	1,925 29	12,562 90	14,590 00	96
Little Rock.....	238 20	3,075 00	4,850 00	27
Louisiana.....	3,594 59	22,943 00	15,280 00	98
Maine.....	7,749 06	3,065 00	.....	16
Michigan.....	19,285 07	19,770 00	13,462 00	68
Minnesota.....	20,745 81	32,073 42	32,100 00	175
Mississippi.....	2,386 26	14,151 89	6,350 00	100
Missouri.....	15,881 37	33,423 40	30,350 00	126
Montana.....	992 24	7,900 00	17,650 00	129
Nebraska.....	5,908 64	29,175 00	37,750 00	30
Nevada Mission.....	1,366 52	8,194 65	19,785 00	122
Newark.....	36,894 30	9,089 15	1,050 00	31
New England.....	25,739 26	11,192 00	1,000 00	..
New England Southern.....	24,822 07	12,965 80	.....	12
New Hampshire.....	10,089 56	8,215 00	3,500 00	15
New Jersey.....	36,689 27	8,375 00	3,450 00	32
New Mexico Mission, English.....	83 00	750 00	1,600 00	5
New Mexico Mission, Spanish.....	157 00	8,950 00	2,950 00	12
New York.....	79,402 51	10,212 45	500 00	27
New York East.....	61,000 98	5,416 99	500 00	16
North Carolina.....	841 08	14,034 09	3,900 00	82
North Dakota.....	550 30	5,500 00	12,250 00	30
North German.....	21,032 55	21,032 55	.....	55
North Indiana.....	13,987 80	2,300 00	9,100 00	14
Northern New York.....	23,633 98	5,100 23	1,900 00	29
North Nebraska.....	1,380 33	14,825 00	24,850 00	80
North Ohio.....	23,549 88	3,075 00	9,300 00	15
North-west German.....	31,195 44	32,744 86	100 00	50
North-west Indiana.....	12,07 08	1,759 17	2,100 00	11
North-west Iowa.....	6,377 76	26,145 00	28,600 00	105
North-west Kansas.....	1,781 00	13,225 00	20,685 00	75
North west Swedish.....	4,902 49	11,500 00	17,050 00	64
Norwegian and Danish.....	2,027 36	5,950 00	8,400 00	30
Ohio.....	28,545 21	2,500 00	2,000 00	15
Oregon.....	4,399 60	11,925 00	5,870 00	55
Philadelphia.....	168,149 94	42,115 00	26,900 00	97
Pittsburg.....	35,360 07	3,251 50	2,250 00	18
Puget Sound.....	551 92	3,950 00	4,590 00	21
Rock River.....	63,835 71	19,342 48	750 00	59
Saint John's River.....	124 80	4,950 00	8,800 00	12
Saint Louis.....	9,317 74	20,330 66	19,000 00	93
Saint Louis German.....	23,383 15	23,999 63	.....	39
Savannah.....	3,955 33	23,685 69	16,135 00	139
Southern California.....	2,556 35	10,706 00	6,250 00	48
South Carolina.....	2,148 84	21,243 30	7,575 00	190
Southern German.....	747 35	6,047 00	6,550 00	24
Southern Illinois.....	13,793 87	5,127 00	6,600 00	40
South-east Indiana.....	13,386 76	2,417 50	3,450 00	17
South Kansas.....	8,486 74	25,341 89	48,500 00	150
South-west Kansas.....	4,548 00	19,250 00	45,500 00	114
Tennessee.....	1,762 33	22,931 75	7,755 90	115
Texas.....	2,270 29	21,692 35	5,920 00	123
Troy.....	46,074 67	12,350 00	1,250 00	49
Upper Iowa.....	21,955 99	12,709 75	24,501 00	100
Utah Mission.....	538 35	67,966 54	9,500 00	26
Vermont.....	8,820 16	3,450 00	.....	16
Virginia.....	1,872 36	22,829 00	15,310 00	77
Washington.....	6,101 06	15,354 70	13,309 00	164
West German.....	12,735 68	13,865 83	4,350 00	34
West Nebraska.....	886 34	14,175 00	18,100 00	58
West Texas.....	1,335 24	11,511 00	7,500 00	72
West Virginia.....	5,856 18	14,137 80	5,250 00	117
West Wisconsin.....	8,158 13	10,790 90	10,490 00	91
Wilmington.....	20,401 04	9,585 00	1,850 00	46
Wisconsin.....	15,858 59	7,966 34	7,650 00	47
Wyoming.....	18,363 63	3,475 00	5,450 00	7
Totals.....	\$1,636,457 31	\$1,506,918 13	\$1,067,267 90	6,026

PASTORAL CHARGES AND CHURCH EXTENSION COLLECTIONS.

The following table shows the number of pastoral charges in the several Conferences, the number reporting collections, the number making no report, and the amounts received during the year last preceding the General Conferences of 1880, 1884, and 1888. It serves to indicate the progress of this work in the several Conferences and in the entire Church. The figures relative to pastoral charges are taken from the General Minutes; those of receipts are from the Treasurer's books :

Conferences.	Number of Pastoral Charges.			Number Reporting Collections.			Number Rep'ting No Collections.			Amounts Received.		
	1879	1883	1887	1879	1883	1887	1879	1883	1887	1879	1883	1887
Alabama.....	25	24	36	6	9	19	19	15	17	\$11 77	\$15 73	\$56 10
Arizona Mission.....	10	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	12	.....	.....	51 00	75 00
Arkansas.....	32	51	50	2	21	35	30	30	15	10 10	241 45	241 45
Austin.....	20	23	23	7	16	19	13	7	4	43 30	100 90	107 40
Baltimore.....	133	142	144	106	128	140	24	14	4	1,103 93	1,514 35	3,021 88
B. Hills Mission.....	7	9	.....	.....	8	.....	7	1	.....	.....	6 05	93 00
Blue Ridge.....	24	25	.....	14	15	.....	10	10	.....	.....	14 64	150 00
California.....	123	122	134	43	91	123	80	31	11	163 60	570 77	1,458 55
Cen. Alabama.....	47	48	55	14	27	16	33	21	39	14 80	30 40	.....
Cen. German.....	85	89	90	77	71	82	8	18	8	5,525 57	4,363 90	4,301 52
Cen. Illinois.....	169	168	172	152	152	161	17	16	11	1,180 90	1,914 31	1,751 36
Central Missouri.....	61	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 24
Cen. New York.....	141	204	203	123	171	122	18	33	81	1,210 74	1,762 85	1,609 32
Central Ohio.....	124	129	137	83	120	130	41	9	7	412 73	2,071 43	77 00
Central Penn.....	171	181	185	144	176	182	27	5	3	1,337 49	4,169 55	2,940 00
Cen. Tennessee.....	48	49	40	34	37	21	14	12	19	99 90	4 50	41 20
Chicago German.....	54	57	60	44	46	53	10	11	7	5,474 43	6,230 00	4,582 00
Cincinnati.....	138	146	151	99	138	140	39	8	11	1,246 28	2,253 00	2,159 62
Colorado.....	42	49	56	32	44	51	10	5	5	309 25	513 10	742 00
Columbia River.....	22	52	50	19	43	45	3	9	5	393 75	340 30	386 65
Dakota.....	44	95	.....	29	76	.....	15	19	.....	.....	194 00	453 08
Delaware.....	56	70	79	53	69	75	3	1	4	113 78	167 21	350 20
Des Moines.....	143	152	173	114	139	147	29	13	26	714 70	1,190 40	1,028 58
Detroit.....	208	233	249	119	162	163	89	71	86	734 15	1,239 48	1,176 59
East German.....	39	40	4	36	40	42	3	.....	2	1,657 74	6,149 75	3,555 00
East Maine.....	99	102	1024	65	70	91	34	32	11	162 88	326 21	312 00
East Ohio.....	183	193	205	164	185	193	19	7	6	1,565 12	2,378 43	2,022 05
East Tennessee.....	29	27	.....	22	18	.....	7	9	.....	.....	39 55	81 00
Erie.....	156	162	170	136	147	162	20	15	8	500 89	956 36	1,207 68
Florida.....	40	43	32	18	28	19	22	15	13	22 05	.....	89 00
Genesee.....	266	219	221	218	191	182	48	28	39	1,496 74	1,491 00	1,428 50
Georgia.....	31	31	27	20	22	21	11	9	6	85 65	46 20	53 15
Holston.....	86	60	72	57	45	48	29	15	24	93 01	200 34	371 03
Idaho.....	20	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	211	219	223	149	174	194	62	45	29	851 93	1,081 73	1,579 46
Indiana.....	115	113	116	63	73	70	52	40	46	169 27	433 33	437 68
Iowa.....	109	108	109	84	88	92	25	20	17	381 02	544 09	609 70
Kansas.....	119	106	126	79	97	116	40	9	10	665 63	502 51	1,371 44
Kentucky.....	91	85	85	44	54	47	47	31	38	415 54	432 34	442 92
Lexington.....	77	103	105	45	59	63	32	47	42	75 55	170 25	139 00
Little Rock.....	29	40	44	6	10	27	23	30	17	13 15	43 35	43 35
Louisiana.....	70	90	112	39	66	61	31	24	51	114 25	239 95	211 00
Maine.....	109	110	105	73	86	77	36	24	28	429 14	461 82	528 30
Michigan.....	227	242	256	177	198	226	50	44	40	878 91	1,508 48	1,535 86
Minnesota.....	167	172	212	125	134	190	42	38	22	767 73	1,472 26	1,946 74
Mississippi.....	110	117	129	39	62	59	71	55	70	108 35	70 40	150 33
Missouri.....	117	120	106	68	103	87	49	17	19	160 56	419 55	629 30
Montana.....	8	11	28	6	6	24	2	5	4	80 00	81 50	33 00
Nebraska.....	115	86	114	80	72	89	35	14	25	257 45	397 93	667 01
Nevada Mission.....	22	24	21	10	12	16	12	12	5	123 00	66 55	51 00
Newark.....	200	206	206	153	165	206	47	41	.....	1,236 79	1,887 25	2,591 50
New England.....	219	222	227	108	157	167	111	65	60	1,478 85	2,058 63	2,386 14
New Eng. South.....	181	182	189	104	127	126	77	55	63	790 09	1,338 00	1,369 35
New Hampshire.....	130	127	128	92	91	96	38	36	32	426 13	792 85	883 85
New Jersey.....	178	183	203	155	167	177	23	16	26	1,627 81	2,039 75	1,774 00

Conferences.	Number of Pastoral Charges.			Number Reporting Collections.			Number Rep'g No Collections.			Amounts Received.			
	1879 1883 1887			1879 1883 1887			1879 1883 1887			1879		1883	1887
New Mexico Mission, Eng.												\$60 00	
New Mexico Mis., Spanish	....	18	31	....	....	23	....	18	8	....	....	....
New York	240	243	248	163	189	205	77	54	43	\$1,360 70	\$3,780 11	5,308 06	
New York East.	245	213	260	103	169	193	102	71	67	1,982 92	3,925 10	3,367 40	
North Carolina.	48	49	53	33	32	26	15	17	27	29 47	40 68	100 03	
North Dakota.	....	....	44	....	....	32	....	12	....	....	....	217 00	
North German.	....	....	30	....	....	9	....	21	....	....	....	3,123 00	
North Indiana.	143	146	147	120	130	137	23	16	10	842 23	899 64	1,137 75	
Northern N. Y.	176	174	181	145	159	167	31	15	14	1,233 68	2,088 12	2,369 61	
North Nebraska.	....	....	38	....	....	29	65	....	9 15	....	121 11	442 12	
North Ohio.	116	124	130	101	115	120	15	9	10	884 06	2,103 23	1,699 23	
N. W. German.	68	70	42	49	66	30	22	4	12	2,025 00	2,849 65	793 60	
N. W. Indiana.	114	110	119	81	91	102	23	19	17	482 05	1,863 63	839 71	
N. W. Iowa.	81	81	107	72	78	100	0	3	7	359 51	779 84	668 71	
N. W. Kansas.	74	94	....	....	59	81	....	15	13	....	....	186 78	853 47
N. W. Swedish.	40	50	73	40	48	60	....	2	7	....	....	540 28	544 44
Norweg'n & Dan.	34	54	....	....	31	48	....	3	6	....	....	247 80	387 95
Ohio.	143	165	163	109	143	151	36	22	14	1,031 68	1,326 96	1,528 00	
Oregon.	48	49	55	31	40	36	23	9	19	95 15	281 20	246 80	
Philadelphia.	221	233	242	179	221	227	42	12	15	6,855 89	10,543 01	10,915 48	
Pittsburg.	134	148	157	94	116	121	40	32	36	1,444 35	2,215 49	3,063 46	
Puget Sound.	....	....	41	....	....	30	....	....	11	....	....	79 00	
Rock River.	208	210	230	163	177	191	40	33	39	2,229 15	4,509 99	4,411 00	
Saint John's R.	....	....	24	....	....	21	....	....	3	....	....	124 80	
Saint Louis.	110	126	115	70	98	86	49	28	29	180 85	505 05	2,814 50	
Saint Louis Ger.	81	90	93	50	56	71	34	34	22	....	....	....
Savannah.	89	88	77	43	59	59	27	29	18	141 65	108 39	143 41	
Southern Cal.	29	46	81	12	31	73	17	15	8	16 90	235 00	758 80	
South Carolina.	86	92	199	45	66	52	41	26	57	290 00	183 98	154 25	
South'n German.	26	23	25	20	20	24	6	3	1	45 15	50 60	48 00	
South'n Illinois.	129	129	132	118	121	124	11	8	8	616 15	1,137 70	785 25	
South-east Ind.	90	89	91	77	82	87	13	7	4	502 10	635 00	528 30	
South Kansas.	139	89	108	114	78	99	25	11	9	569 61	598 25	1,161 76	
South-west Kan.	....	70	117	....	59	111	....	11	6	....	....	399 40	2,443 76
Tennessee.	40	48	61	28	41	29	12	7	32	135 85	....	129 40	
Texas.	72	68	82	61	58	57	11	10	25	22 80	189 10	233 60	
Troy.	222	188	229	177	176	203	45	42	26	1,757 86	2,900 52	1,993 36	
Upper Iowa.	155	157	164	134	144	156	21	13	8	731 71	1,328 55	1,026 69	
Utah Mission.	7	6	13	5	3	12	2	3	1	38 25	15 00	150 00	
Vermont.	124	163	120	98	136	104	26	27	16	412 02	1,097 62	704 34	
Virginia.	40	45	46	22	36	36	18	9	10	96 45	110 31	173 00	
Washington.	118	128	132	88	102	98	30	26	34	276 75	368 08	354 00	
West German.	42	46	66	17	32	47	25	14	19	....	....	1,827 78	
West Nebraska.	....	41	85	....	23	62	....	18	23	....	....	69 64	276 73
West Texas.	67	60	59	47	45	44	20	15	15	153 85	130 00	160 00	
West Virginia.	117	136	144	72	92	154	45	44	47	293 19	597 66	348 00	
West Wisconsin.	117	117	124	96	97	99	21	20	25	345 89	384 52	424 77	
Wilmington.	105	116	147	96	107	146	9	9	1	594 00	860 00	2,126 20	
Wisconsin.	151	142	137	123	118	112	28	24	25	683 98	1,054 51	971 70	
Wyoming.	175	180	187	168	177	181	7	3	6	743 86	1,493 85	1,912 74	
Totals.	9635	10364	11401	6992	8405	9301	2643	1959	2100	\$66,692 72	\$108,433 56	\$119,976 41	

OUR CHURCH EXTENSION BUILDING.—Our Church Extension Rooms are in the building owned by the Board, 1026 Arch Street. It was purchased in the year 1878 and improved at a total cost of \$31,163 86. The funds required were borrowed on the credit of the Board, using the property itself as security, without using any part of the funds contributed for our benevolent work. We have occupied our own rooms since March 1, 1879, at a rental, passed to the credit of the building fund, of \$500 per annum—a reduction of \$500 below the amount previously paid. The remainder of the building is rented to other

parties, thereby creating a sinking fund. The revenues derived as above have paid interest and taxes, kept the property in repair, made some improvements, and paid on account of the original cost up to October 31, 1887, \$8,938 31, leaving a balance of indebtedness on the property at that date of \$22,225 55. We are now in position to relieve the benevolent funds of the Board of any charge on account of office-rent and still maintain a sinking fund on the remaining indebtedness of over \$1,000 per annum. The final payment for the property, out of the revenues created as above, is fully assured.

CHURCH EXTENSION PUBLICATIONS.—Our publications during the quadrennium have been our Annual Reports, Report to General Conference, Tracts, Circulars, Maps showing work of Church Extension, Song Services, Catalogues of Architectural Plans, and the Church Extension department of *The Manual*. The cost to the Board of these publications has been:

For Reports, less receipts for advertising.....	\$799 70
For Mammals (five years).....	4,142 20
For Maps, Song Services, etc., less receipts for Song Services sold.....	2,425 07
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$7,366 97

The Catalogue of Architectural Plans has paid the expense of its publication by advertising done in it.

Since the General Conference of 1880 provided for the publication of *The Manual* we have relied chiefly upon our department of it as a medium of communication with the preachers throughout the country, and have sought to give therein such information as they might use to advantage in presenting the claims of this cause to their congregations. The maps and song services have been used as helps to the pastors in taking the collections and in the Conference anniversaries. Copies of these several publications are herewith submitted.

If the General Conference shall deem it wise to improve the character of *The Manual* and make it a monthly, providing for it able editorial management, and sending it forth as an advocate of the benevolent work of the Church, we are persuaded that it can be made to pay the expenses of its publication by moderate subscription rates and that it would be of much greater value.

The experience gathered in publishing *The Manual* eight years, and the improvement upon the plan already made by our Presbyterian brethren, suggests what can be done. There is certainly a peculiar field for such a publication that without it will remain unoccupied. We should on our part cordially welcome such publication as an important aid to the work committed to our care.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE.—The necessity for some good method of providing architectural designs at moderate cost, especially for the cheaper class of churches, has long been apparent.

The nature of our work required that the best results in church building should be secured with the least expenditure of money. After sundry experiments with different architects in 1875 we concluded a satisfactory arrangement with Benjamin D. Price, and since then have furnished a good variety of plans for churches. At a later period we added designs for dwellings. We have improved our methods and enlarged the variety of plans for both churches and dwellings, and believe that we have now the best system and the largest variety anywhere offered. The department has paid its own way and has yielded a revenue averaging, during the last quadrennium, over one thousand dollars a year.

Up to the close of the preceding quadrennium, October 31, 1883, we had sold:

Church plans.....	1,360	
Parsonage plans.....	40	
	—	1,400
For which we received.....	\$10,054 54	
The cost of producing them was.....	8,106 16	—
Which gave a net profit of.....	\$1,948 38	

During the last quadrennium, ending October 31, 1887, we sold:

Church plans.....	1,666	
Parsonage plans.....	59	
	—	1,725
For which we received.....	\$12,750 17	
The cost of producing them was.....	8,531 07	—
Which gave a net profit of.....	\$4,219 10	
Total net profit.....	\$6,167 48	

OFFICE SERVICE AND EXPENSES.—The working force of the office under salary and the compensation allowed to each are as follows:

Corresponding Secretary (including house-rent).....	\$4,500 00
Assistant Corresponding Secretary (including house-rent)...	3,600 00
Chief Clerk.....	1,800 00
Bookkeeper.....	1,300 00
Stenographer.....	900 00
Recording Secretary.....	100 00
Janitor	360 00
Total.....	\$12,560 00

The yearly average of expenses of administration, including with salaries, traveling expenses, publications, General Committee, office-rent, postage, stationery, and other incidental expenses, for the past quadrennium is..... \$16,938 12
If we deduct from this the average net receipts from business sources—architectural plans and rents of property..... 2,302 49

The average annual cost to the funds of the Board for administration during the quadrennium has been..... \$14,635 63

The percentage for expenses of administration is :

On the basis of net receipts on General Fund, 10 per cent.

On the basis of net receipts on all funds, 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

On gross receipts, including collection of loans, 6 $\frac{3}{5}$ per cent.

If the first be adopted then the Loan Fund has been created and administered without expense to any other than the General Fund.

REBATES OF INTEREST.—As we have authority, under the law of the Loan Fund, to grant loans without interest, no notice has been heretofore made of sundry cancellations of interest for churches whose unforeseen circumstances, such as drought, grasshoppers, cyclones, flood, fire, etc., made it a necessity for us to be as lenient as possible in the collection of amounts due.

A careful summary from the beginning discloses the fact that

we have canceled interest in various sums for 204 different churches to the amount of.....	\$43,475 12
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There is also a list of 19 churches holding loans from which

no interest has ever been expected : if this interest was charged and credited as donations to these churches it would aggregate.....	41,859 48
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Making a total of.....	\$85,334 60
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Should this be considered in connection with the interest reported as collected and also as a part of the benefits which churches have derived from our Loan Fund, the credit of interest account will exceed the amount paid on annuity and interest on money borrowed by more than \$10,000.

CHURCH EXTENSION LOAN FUND.

ITS HISTORY.—The first movement toward a Loan Fund for Church Extension in the Methodist Episcopal Church was in the Upper Iowa Conference, in 1866, the Centennial year of the introduction of Methodism in this country. It was intended to be one of the minor monuments of that event. The first subscription was by Hon. Hiram Price, \$1,000 ; others added smaller sums, making in all during that year \$4,725. The Conference Fund has since grown to \$12,660 50, and has been worth by return of loans \$31,295 72, besides interest, and has aided 42 churches. In 1870 it was transferred to the Parent Board, to be used, however, within the Conference.

When, in 1867, Rev. Dr. Kynett was appointed Corresponding Secretary, having previously instituted the Upper Iowa Loan Fund, he prepared and submitted a similar plan for a Loan Fund for the whole Church, and it was adopted by the Parent Board in Philadelphia, July 22, 1867, and was approved by the General Committee at the Annual Meeting in November following.

In May, 1868, the General Conference, concurring with the Board, incorporated the plan in the Constitution of the Society. At a meeting of the Bishops and others, held in Philadelphia in November, 1868, all of the Bishops then living expressed their ap-

proval of the plan. It has received the sanction of the General Committee and of the General Conference in subsequent years without dissent.

THE PLAN and the reasons for it are set forth in the preamble and the resolutions adopted, as above stated, July 22, 1867, and which, with slight verbal changes conforming to subsequent changes of the charter, now read as follows :

Whereas, The demands made upon us for means to carry forward the work of Church Extension are largely in excess of our receipts from annual collections ; and,

Whereas, A large proportion of the work we are called upon to do may be accomplished by temporary loans ; and,

Whereas, The fields are white already to the harvest, and the present is our golden opportunity, therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we most earnestly invite special contributions from all our people to establish in our treasury a Loan Fund, to be controlled by the Board of Church Extension under the following restrictions :

First. No part of said Fund shall ever be donated for any purpose, or used for current expenses, but shall be preserved without diminution, a perpetual fund.

Second. Said Fund may be loaned to any church or society, without interest, in small sums, in no case exceeding five thousand dollars, or, with interest, as occasion may require and the Board shall from time to time determine, in aid of the objects of the Board of Church Extension.

Resolved, 2. That sums of five thousand dollars and upward, contributed by any one person, church, or Conference, may be named by the contributor, and shall constitute a separate Loan Fund, and the Corresponding Secretary shall report annually the investment thereof and the work accomplished thereby.

The best epitome of this plan was given by Bishop Kingsley at the meeting to consider it, November, 1868. He then said of it :

"I am exceedingly well pleased with the Loan Fund feature of the Board of Church Extension. I can think of nothing that impresses me more favorably, or as favorably, as putting money into this Loan Fund, to go on repeating itself and reproducing its blessings from age to age. *It don't stop simply with the first blessing. It helps build one church, and comes back with the glad tidings of what it has done, and goes again and builds, or helps to build, another church, and, coming back again, says, 'Here am I, send me,' and goes again and again.*"

THE ANNUITY FEATURE was added by the Board by resolution adopted January 6, 1869, as follows :

"*Resolved,* That the Corresponding Secretary be authorized to agree with any persons who have means to be devoted to religious uses, but who may need or desire the income from the same during their lifetime, to pay them an annuity equal to a reasonable interest on the amount they may contribute to our Loan

Fund, the said annuity to be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as the contributor may desire."

The plan was heartily approved and commended by the General Committee in November, 1870, viz:

Resolved, That the plan adopted by the Board of Church Extension to accept donations to the Loan Fund, subject to annuity, as set forth in the Fourth Annual Report, commands our most hearty approval, and we earnestly commend it to the favorable attention of those to whose plans for the future, and for the aid of Christ's kingdom among men, it may be adapted."

Some doubts being thereafter expressed as to the right of the Board to adopt this measure without more specific authority the whole question was referred to the General Conference of 1872, when the present provisions of the Discipline were adopted without dissent. (See Discipline of 1884, ¶ 302.) The General Conference also adopted a declaration that "the powers of our benevolent corporations might be profitably enlarged and liberalized," that, "under proper limitations, they might be made more useful if authorized to receive money on payment of life annuities." (See Journal of 1872, p. 298.)

In pursuance of this action, and in accordance with the provisions of the Discipline, the Board applied for and obtained a revised charter, including this provision, which has been in force since February 26, 1873.

"It shall be lawful for the said Board of Church Extension to accept contributions to the funds of said Board from any person or persons capable of making the same, subject to annuity, payable to the order of the persons making such donations. *Provided, however*, That all amounts so received shall be loaned by said Board on adequate securities. *And, provided, further*, That the aggregate amount of annuities that the said Board shall assume to pay shall never be allowed to exceed the annual interest receivable on the loans made by the said Board."

November 22, 1873, the General Committee directed "that the rates paid on sums received on annuity shall in no case exceed the rates paid under the same circumstances by reliable Annuity and Trust Companies."

January 21, 1885, the Board adopted amended By-laws, including the following :

"The Committee on Loan Fund and Annuities shall, in connection with the Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Corresponding Secretary, take such measures as may be necessary to procure legacies and contributions to the Loan Fund, and shall recommend such measures to the Board as it may deem necessary to the security and wise administration of the same. It shall, in connection with the Corresponding Secretary, consider and determine upon the acceptance or rejection or reference to the Board of all offers of money or property subject to annuity, and shall report its action on the same at the next regular meeting of the Board."

THE ACCEPTANCE OF CONTRIBUTIONS SUBJECT TO LIFE ANNUITY is therefore under the following restrictions :

1. *Those of the Charter:*

a, "That all amounts so received shall be loaned by the Board on adequate securities."

b, "That the aggregate amount of annuities that the Board shall assume to pay shall never be allowed to exceed the annual interest receivable on the loans made by the Board."

2. *Those fixed by the General Committee:*

"That the rate paid on sums received on annuity shall in no case exceed the rates paid under the same circumstances by reliable Annuity and Trust Companies."

3. *Those provided for by the by-law of the Board* requiring the concurrence of the Corresponding Secretary and the Committee of the Board, or of the Board itself, in each particular case.

THE ENTIRE PLAN, INCLUDING THE ANNUITY FEATURE, has been before every General Conference from the first, and has been approved without dissent. The General Conference of 1872, after careful consideration through a large Committee, adopted the following :

"Resolved, That the plans of the Board of Church Extension for a Loan Fund for Church Extension purposes, as set forth in the several Annual Reports, have our cordial approval, and we hereby earnestly commend them to the favorable consideration of all our people."

After similar consideration, in 1876 the General Conference adopted the following :

"Resolved, That the Loan Fund is established upon a good and safe foundation, and has been prudently administered by the Board; and we recommend that the Board continue to adhere strictly to the plan upon which it is founded, and especially to see to it that "no part of the said Fund shall ever be donated for any purpose, or used for current expenses, but shall be reserved without diminution *a perpetual fund.*"

THE RESULTS have been published from year to year in our Annual Reports, and summaries have been submitted to each General Conference.

STATEMENT OF ANNUITY DEPARTMENT OF LOAN FUND, NOV. 1, 1887.

By Cash received.....	\$394,329 63
By Interest-bearing securities	5,939 90
By Property (annuity chargeable when sold).....	6,500 00

	\$406,769 53
Dr.	
To Cash returned annuitants.....	\$2,500 00
To Property as above.....	6,500 00
To Released by deaths.....	\$59,950 00
To Amount now subject to annuity.....	337,819 53

	397,769 53

	\$406,769 53

It will be seen from the above that the present active capital of the Annuity Fund is \$397,769 53. The annual charges on this sum at the rates agreed upon in each case have averaged $7\frac{3}{10}\%$ per cent., or \$29,377 77. Regular Annuity Companies in Philadelphia would have paid for the same amount at corresponding ages an average of $10\frac{2}{10}\%$ per cent., or \$40,898 50, or nearly 3 per cent. difference on the cash capital in our favor. This has been owing partly to the fact that contributors have recognized the benevolent feature of our work, and partly to their desire to have the principal preserved intact.

Of \$235,724 54 paid on account of annuities, and interest on moneys borrowed from time to time since the beginning, the interest on our loans has provided \$204,758 72, leaving but 30,965 82 taken from our general funds for this purpose. This is much less than the amount of interest given to churches which, by a variety of misfortunes, such as losses by fire, storms, failure of crops, suspended industries, etc., etc., were unable to pay. Besides, more than four fifths of the churches aided by loans would have received donations if the means at our disposal had justified. By the death of eighteen annuitants \$39,950 of the amounts received subject to annuity have been released from annual charges of \$4,486 50, and on \$20,000 more there has been a reduction of \$510; so that annuities of \$4,996 50 have already terminated, leaving on the \$397,769 53 capital, November 1, 1887, annual charges of \$24,381 27, or $6\frac{1}{10}\%$ per cent. For the three years last past the interest received has exceeded the interest and annuities paid by \$2,342 27. That the Annuity Fund will in the future pay its own way and yield a revenue is assured by these facts of the past.

For amounts received, subject to annuity, we issue certificates authorizing those who may contribute to the Loan Fund, under its provisions, to draw at sight upon our Treasurer, at the times and for the amounts agreed upon. The amount of annuity will be specially arranged in each case as the circumstances may require and justify.

THE ENTIRE LOAN FUND is intended to supplement, not to supplant, other funds of the Board. The preamble and resolutions of July 22, 1867, on which it is founded, clearly show this. It is specially adapted to a new country where prevailing rates of interest are very high, and where future strength is sure to come out of present weakness. Loans in such cases, returnable in easy installments, with light interest, meet real want almost as well as donations, and tend to cultivate a spirit of self-reliance. The plan enables us to make favorable terms, but requires strictness in carrying it out. All borrowers are therefore notified in advance that if a loan be accepted it must be fully secured and promptly returned as agreed at the time. If for any reason a church having borrowed becomes unable to pay, or its securities prove insufficient, we are already authorized by the General Committee and the Conference Board, which, with our Board, have full control

of the whole question, to restore the amount to the Loan Fund from other funds accruing to the credit of the Conference within which the church is located. We give our Loan Fund the benefit of this security only as a last resort. The total amount returned to the Fund in this way from the beginning to October 31, 1887, is less than \$33,000, and nearly half of this was on account of loans temporarily substituted for donations pledged during the first two years of our work, when the collections fell so far below the appropriations. We have granted thousands of dollars for the relief of churches indebted to other parties, but have constantly refused such relief where the debt was due our Loan Fund. We have had many complaints from preachers and Conference Boards because of our refusal to cover loans previously made, by donations, but have never encountered objection from any Conference Board, or other party interested and knowing the facts, to any case in which we have indemnified our Loan Fund from moneys to their credit. In other words, the Conference Boards, as indorsers for the borrowers, in every case have cheerfully consented to pay the amounts due, and even complained that we would not permit it to be done for the benefit of others, at their request.

IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LOAN FUND the only serious difficulties encountered arise out of the slowness of most churches to meet their obligations promptly as they mature and the apparent disposition of a few to evade payment altogether. These difficulties were most formidable in the earlier history of the plan. Enforced collections in several cases, and the practice adopted for ten years past to require the *personal*, as well as official obligation of trustees and others applying for loans, have greatly modified this evil, and comparatively little difficulty is experienced in connection with our later loans.

LOAN FUND STATEMENT, NOV. 1, 1887.

CR.	
By Receipts unconditional.....	\$192,849 93
By Receipts on annuity, (less \$2,500 returned).....	<u>\$404,269 53</u>
Total in Loan Fund.....	\$597,119 46
Bonds outstanding.....	6,500 00
Temporarily borrowed from General Fund.	<u>886 79</u>
	<u><u>\$604,506 25</u></u>
DR.	
To Loans to churches—outstanding.....	\$578,804 13
To Loans on 1026 Arch Street Property.....	2,225 55
To Property held.....	<u>23,476 57</u>
	<u><u>\$604,506 25</u></u>

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL STATEMENT OF LOAN FUND.—The following annual exhibit will indicate the development and practical operation of the fund from year to year, the figures being for the calendar year, up to 1882, and since then for the fiscal year, closing October 31.

RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	Unconditional.	Subject to Annuity.	Loans Returned.	Total.	Loans to Churches.
1868-1871	\$50,447 24	*\$58,479 81	\$12,289 28	\$122,216 33	\$146,822 00
1872.....	24,723 18	11,682 32	6,813 05	43,218 55	30,885 00
1873.....	+12,380 50	22,943 50	7,417 10	43,741 10	37,630 00
1874.....	8,254 85	‡5,221 50	16,478 70	30,955 05	29,125 90
1875.....	||16,300 66	17,750 00	15,103 73	49,154 39	27,060 00
1876.....	¶8,778 04	4,000 00	15,961 71	30,739 75	27,350 00
1877.....	5,240 00	§19,600 00	26,730 00	52,070 00	33,495 00
1878.....	3,161 10	9,700 00	21,157 61	34,018 71	34,745 00
1879.....	5,374 00	21,135 50	27,703 41	54,212 91	15,100 00
1880.....	16,954 90	11,638 55	33,238 84	60,841 39	48,750 00
1881.....	8,975 00	23,955 09	38,817 33	71,247 42	64,600 00
1882.....	6,255 00	**48,596 48	36,838 02	92,501 63	65,150 00
1883.....	5,725 00	58,069 10	44,268 58	108,062 68	90,685 00
1884.....	7,915 00	17,772 45	34,404 64	60,092 09	113,935 00
1885.....	7,900 00	11,531 39	39,183 35	58,614 74	105,100 00
1886.....	3,150 00	20,966 72	53,455 66	72,760 25	85,185 00
1887.....	1,316 36	41,217 12	58,602 76	101,136 24	111,650 00
	\$192,849 93	\$404,269 53	\$488,463 77	\$1,085,583 23	\$1,067,267 90

* Not including \$1,000 returned in 1886.

† Not including \$1,000 transferred to General Fund in 1886.

‡ Not including \$1,000 returned in 1880.

|| Less subsequent depreciation of property donated.

¶ Not including \$2,000 transferred to General Fund in 1886.

§ Not including \$500 returned in 1881.

** Less subsequent depreciation of property donated.

The named Loan Funds constituted under the second resolution of the original plan have been reported in detail from year to year as the plan requires. A complete history of each fund can be readily collated from our several annual reports. The following consolidated statement will give the results of each fund to the present time. It should be remembered that nearly all of them were paid in annual installments during the periods given in the second column of the summary.

SUMMARY OF NAMED FUNDS TO NOVEMBER 1, 1887.

NAME.	When Paid.	Cash Capital of Fund.	Amount of Loans.	Value of Property.	Churches Aided.	Sittings.
1 Upper Iowa.....	1866-85	\$12,606 50	\$23,401 00	\$192,950	42	12,725
2 Monroe.....	1868-87	4,975 00	10,622 00	85,330	28	10,600
3 McWilliams.....	1869-83	7,000 00	18,900 00	135,150	54	14,600
4 Perkins*.....	1869-87	22,716 76	32,775 00	184,340	77	20,420
5 Tasker.....	1869-78	18,000 00	56,795 00	455,975	132	37,375
6 A. V. Stout.....	1869-87	9,500 00	20,500 00	201,850	58	14,445
7 Colgate.....	1869-83	6,750 00	22,404 00	172,835	71	19,950
8 Bedford Street.....	1869-81	5,064 59	15,870 00	128,250	74	17,000
9 Drakeley	1870-76	5,600 00	17,590 00	137,095	53	12,800
10 Patton.....	1870-71	5,400 00	12,825 00	126,505	46	13,000
11 Remington.....	1871	30,000 00	79,950 00	509,775	105	39,645
12 Freeborn Garretson	1871	20,000 00	49,440 00	334,125	86	25,150
13 Joel Manning.....	1872-84	8,000 00	15,600 00	102,580	43	11,275
14 Gurley.....	1872-87	18,500 00	32,700 00	223,640	91	24,375
15 Drummond.....	1873-87	12,200 00	32,500 00	268,825	103	26,500
16 Lyman Bennett†....	1873	5,000 00	14,050 00	121,955	49	12,125

NAME.	When Paid.	Cash Capital of Fund.	Amount of Loans.	Value of Property.	Churches Aided.	Sittings.
17 Joseph Jones.....	1875-84	11,000 00	17,185 00	96,965	50	12,825
18 Rev. John Stewart..	1877-82	10,000 00	18,175 00	116,400	73	18,950
19 Frontier.....	1880	10,000 00	16,000 00	90,000	51	11,750
20 Furber.....	1880-86	10,000 00	15,750 00	97,775	49	11,250
21 Hiram Royce‡.....	1882-86	10,750 00	13,900 00	96,615	51	12,800
22 Marion Whitney¶...	1883	5,000 00	6,750 00	40,800	18	4,600
23 De Pauw.....	1883-84	30,000 00	37,860 00	151,365	106	26,375
24 Catharine Dreibelbis	1885	5,000 00	5,850 00	52,900	25	6,825
25 Spink & Sexsmith..	1886	10,000 09	10,150 00	58,450	82	7,950
26 W. H. Hunter.....	1887	2,500 00	2,500 00	17,750	10	2,325
General¶.....	1869-87	277,080 04	466,225 90	3,155,000	379	156,500
		\$573,642 89	\$1,067,267 90	\$7,263,200	1965	574,735
Property not in use (see foot notes).....		23,476 57				
Total amount in Loan Fund ...		\$597,119 46				

* Property additional, \$5,289 90 † Property additional, \$400 00
 ‡ " " 5,000 00 ¶ Property additional, \$5,786 67 5 00 00

9.—REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We herewith submit the Report of the Freedmen's Aid Society for the quadrennium commencing July 1, 1883, and ending July 1, 1887.

The work of this Society, as defined by the Discipline, is "the mental and moral elevation of freedmen and others in the South who have special claims upon the people of America for help in the work of Christian education."

Our field includes the entire South, and both white and colored people. In that section dwell thirteen millions of white people and seven millions of negroes, among whom the Methodist Episcopal Church has a membership of nearly 450,000, and a million more of adherents. More than one fifth of the entire membership of the Church, and one fifth of the pastoral charges of the denomination, are in these States. The wide-spread and appalling illiteracy among multitudes of both races adds greatly to the significance and importance of this work. The rapid growth of the Church in the Southern States the past few years has created a great and constantly increasing demand for competent preachers for our pulpits, and adds very largely to the responsibility of the Church in its work of Christian education for the ignorant and needy masses of that section.

The vastness of this Southern educational problem and its constantly growing demands appeal to the Church for greatly enlarged sympathy and contributions.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDA.

This Society was organized August 7, 1866, approved by the General Conference in 1868, and adopted as one of the benevolent societies of the Church in 1872.

From its organization, twenty years ago, up to July 1, 1887, the Society has disbursed, in establishing and sustaining Christian schools in the South, \$1,921,585 81. During the ten months of the present year the sum of \$91,496 21 has been expended, making the aggregate expenditures of the Society since its organization \$2,013,082 61.

In addition to this our endowment fund has been increased by \$180,000, making a grand total of \$2,201,082 61 thus far appropriated.

RECEIPTS BY QUADRENNIUMS.

Received during years 1872-76.....	\$209,198 35
" " 1876-80.....	266,243 59
" " 1880-84.....	437,989 89
" " 1884-88.....	610,647 10

These amounts are exclusive of all loans and balances for each quadrennium.

The increase in income during the past quadrennium over the preceding one was \$173,336 90.

It should be remembered that this large increase has been secured during the time that the most extraordinary exertions were made to raise a million dollars a year for missions and to greatly increase the receipts of the other benevolent organizations of the Church.

COLLECTIONS DURING TEN YEARS.

Year.	Annual Conferences.	Pastoral charges.	Gross charges taking collections.	Gross charges not taking collections.	Amount asked of Conferences.	Received from Conference collections.	Received from other sources.	Total receipts.
1877-78	88	9,404	6,154	3,250	\$100,000	\$35,088	\$28,314	\$63,402
1878-79	88	9,638	6,551	2,987	100,000	34,554	40,409	74,963
1879-80	95	9,750	7,195	2,875	100,000	49,106	41,856	90,964
1880-81	95	9,947	7,095	2,852	125,000	44,258	49,118	93,376
1881-82	96	10,203	7,563	2,640	125,000	49,716	49,676	99,392
1882-83	99	10,341	7,875	2,466	125,000	63,672	83,331	157,003
1883-84	98	10,387	8,036	2,351	150,000	66,462	57,991	134,453
1884-85	101	10,707	7,969	2,738	150,000	71,396	71,841	143,210
1885-86	103	11,072	8,074	2,998	168,000	69,497	97,430	166,927
1886-87	107	11,346	8,558	2,788	212,000	85,930	77,341	163,271

This table shows: 1. That during the past decade the total receipts of the Society much more than doubled, increasing from \$63,402 to \$163,271.

2. That the collections from Conferences during 1886-87, the last year included in this report, were \$85,930, while those from the same source the preceding year amounted to \$69,497. This shows an increase of \$16,533.

3. That the Conference collections have advanced in ten years from \$35,088 to \$85,930, or about 145 per cent. The regular Conference collections indicate most clearly the interest of the

Church in any benevolent work. In view of this fact the constant annual increase of contributions from this source is a most gratifying fact.

4. That the number of charges not taking the collections has decreased nearly one thousand while the total number of charges has increased about two thousand.

5. That the donations for specific purposes, outside of Conference collections, have advanced from \$28,314 to \$77,341, being an increase of not quite threefold. If comparison be made with the preceding year, when the receipts from other sources were \$97,430, the increase is more than threefold.

6. Comparing the Conference collections of the past four years with those of the preceding quadrennium the increase is \$96,206 17.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE QUADRENNIUM.

Beginning July 1, 1883, and ending July 1, 1887.

RECEIPTS.	\$
Cash in Treasury, July 1, 1883.....	202 46
From July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1884.....	137,453 05
" " 1884, " " 1885.....	143,210 06
" " 1885, " " 1886.....	166,784 83
" " 1886, " " 1887.....	163,199 16
Loan, July 1, 1884.....	14,539 75
" " 1885.....	31,000 00
" " 1886.....	1,819 66
" " 1887.....	21,153 27
Total receipts.....	\$679,362 24

DISBURSEMENTS.—REAL ESTATE.

July 1, 1883 and 1884—		
Gammon Hall (Clark University).....	\$9,454 00	
Philander Smith College.....	4,542 00	
Clafin University.....	3,000 00	
Rust University.....	1,428 00	
Little Rock University.....	21,348 00	
Real Estate (Little Rock).....	4,480 00	
Chattanooga University.....	2,500 00	
East Tennessee Wesleyan University.....	1,500 00	
Rutersville College (Tex.).....	500 00	
Morristown Seminary (Tenn.).....	700 00	
Central Tennessee College.....	500 00	
	\$49,952 00	

July 1, 1884 and 1885—		
New Orleans University.....	\$9,501 15	
Clark University (Warren Hall).....	1,000 00	
" " (Cottages)	1,214 77	
Clafin University.....	500 00	
Gilbert Seminary (La Teche, La.).....	8,700 00	
Chattanooga University.....	17,500 00	
Roanoke Seminary (Va.).....	933 00	
Andrews Institute (Ala.).....	100 00	
Fullen's, Tenn. (Warren College).....	100 00	
Mt. Zion Seminary (Ga.).....	200 00	
University Grounds (Chattanooga).....	31,000 00	
	70,748 92	

Brought forward.....	\$120,700 92
July 1, 1885 and 1886—	
Clark University (Warren Hall).....	\$19,500 00
New Orleans University.....	8,500 00
Central Tennessee College.....	500 00
Chattanooga University.....	20,290 60
Real Estate at Little Rock.....	1,292 00
	50,082 60
July 1, 1886 and 1887—	
New Orleans University.....	\$19,500 00
" " (Real Estate).....	7,063 33
Clark University (Warren Hall).....	7,500 90
" " (Prof. Crogman's House).....	1,405 78
Gammon School of Theology (Real Estate).....	6,250 00
" " (Dean's Residence)....	3,400 00
" " (Library).....	600 00
Chattanooga University.....	6,432 80
Bennett Seminary.....	1,000 00
Roanoke Seminary.....	1,000 00
	54,151 91
Total amount paid on Real Estate.....	\$224,935 43
SALARIES OF TEACHERS.	
1883 and 1884.....	\$74,553 38
1884 and 1885.....	81,047 51
1885 and 1886.....	88,031 84
1886 and 1887.....	96,831 99
	340,464 72
SALARY OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, OFFICE AND TRAVELING EXPENSES.	
1883 and 1884.....	\$3,600 00
1884 and 1885.....	3,930 00
1885 and 1886.....	3,819 55
1886 and 1887.....	4,059 36
	\$15,408 91
SALARY AND TRAVELING EXPENSES OF ASSISTANT CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.	
1883 and 1884.....	\$3,842 00
1884 and 1885.....	4,082 32
1885 and 1886.....	3,989 75
1886 and 1887.....	3,795 54
	\$15,709 62
Salary of Agent and traveling expenses (two years).....	4,548 93
Furniture.....	9,593 12
Repairs on Buildings.....	17,944 81
Insurance.....	3,744 50
Interest.....	23,551 55
Aid to young men for ministry.....	7,780 00
Printing.....	3,874 32
Postage.....	1,665 03
Taxes and attorneys' fees.....	1,106 71
Clerk hire and book-keeping.....	4,300 00
Annuity Fund.....	4,000 00
Cash on hand.....	734 59
Total.....	\$679,362 24

The above financial statement shows: 1. That during the quadrennium the Society has disbursed \$679,362 24. Of this

amount \$68,512 68 was obtained by loans during the four years, and is included in the indebtedness explained elsewhere.

2. That during the four years \$224,935 43 has been expended in lands and buildings, which is \$71,784 38 more than during the preceding quadrennium.

3. That in each succeeding year a larger amount has been paid to our teachers, and that during these four years the payments amount to \$340,464 72. This exceeds the sum paid to teachers the preceding four years \$127,234 26.

4. That if we add together the amounts paid for the salaries and traveling expenses of Corresponding Secretary, Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Agent, clerk hire, and amounts paid for book-keeping, office expenses, printing, postage, etc., we have \$45,506 81, the total cost for administration for four years. This is six and seven tenths per cent. of the amount of money administered. Ninety-three and a third cents of every dollar paid out by the Society go directly to carry on its work. The same administrative force could as well administer a much larger amount, so that as the income of the Society increases the per cent. of expense for administration will be still smaller.

INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

The following are the institutions sustained or aided during the quadrennium, with the number of teachers employed and students taught during the past year. The teachers and students here given number a little more than the average for the three preceding years.

AMONG COLORED PEOPLE.

CHARTERED INSTITUTIONS.

	Teachers.	Pupils.
Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.....	11	428
Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.....	8	321
Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C.....	14	641
New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.....	6	204
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.....	7	188
Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.....	7	243
Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.....	5	200

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.....	8	54
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THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

Gammon School of Theology, Atlanta, Ga.....	3	56
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BIBLICAL DEPARTMENTS.

*Centenary Biblical Institute, Baltimore, Md.....	3	44
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*Baker Institute, Orangeburg, S. C.....	1	30
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*Gilbert Haven School of Theology, New Orleans, La.....	1	26
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*Theological Department, Nashville, Tenn.....	1	45
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Classes in theology in nearly all our schools.

* Departments in institutions located at these places.

INSTITUTIONS NOT CHARTERED.

	Teachers.	Pupils.
Bennett Seminary, Greensboro, N. C.	4	130
Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla.	6	204
Centenary Normal School, Baltimore, Md.	8	223
Delaware Conference Seminary, Princess Anne, Md.	3	125
Forest City School, Forest City, Ark.	2	107
Gilbert Seminary, Winsted, La.	9	382
Haven Normal School, Waynesboro, Ga.	2	100
Huntsville Normal School, Huntsville, Ala.	4	166
La Grange Seminary, La Grange, Ga.	2	125
Meridian Academy, Meridian, Miss.	3	162
Morristown Seminary, Morristown, Tenn.	5	302
Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas.	2	40
West Tennessee Seminary, Mason, Tenn.	2	86
Total institutions, 22.	127	4,632

The students in these institutions are classified as follows :

Biblical.	330
Medical.	95
Collegiate.	172
Academic.	547
Normal.	2,083
Intermediate.	887
Primary.	518
Total.	4,632

SUMMARY.

Chartered institutions.	7
Normal schools and seminaries.	13
Gammon Theological School.	1
Biblical departments.	4
Meharry Medical College.	1
Number of teachers this year.	127
Number of students this year.	4,632

AMONG WHITE PEOPLE.

CHARTERED INSTITUTIONS.

	Teachers.	Pupils.
Andrews Collegiate Institute, Andrews Institute, Ala.	2	75
Chattanooga University, Chattanooga, Tenn.	10	244
Grant Memorial University, Athens, Tenn.	18	303
Little Rock University, Little Rock, Ark.	8	187
Texas Wesleyan College, Fort Worth, Texas.	9	226

INSTITUTIONS NOT CHARTERED.

Baldwin Seminary, Baldwin, La.	3	50
Bloomington College, Bloomington, Tenn.	6	92
Ellijay Seminary, Ellijay, Ga.	3	78
Kingsley Seminary, Bloomingdale, Tenn.	5	143
Leicester Seminary, Leicester, N. C.	2	77
Mt. Union Seminary, Mt. Union, Ala.	1	74
Mt. Zion Seminary, Mt. Zion, Ga.	2	40
Powell Valley Seminary, Well Spring, Tenn.	4	195
Roanoke Seminary, Roanoke, Va.	2	38
Tullahoma College, Tullahoma, Tenn.	5	110
Warren College, Fullen's, Tenn.	4	165

Total institutions, 16.	84	2,097
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The students in these institutions are classified as follows :

Biblical.....	90
Collegiate.....	155
Academic.....	227
Normal.....	886
Intermediate.....	439
Primary.....	300
 Total.....	 2,097

SUMMARY.

Chartered institutions.....	5
Normal schools and seminaries.....	11
Number of teachers this year.....	84
Number of students this year	2,097

GENERAL SUMMARY.

INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

Chartered institutions.....	12
Normal schools and seminaries.....	24
Theological school.....	1
Medical college.....	1
Biblical departments.....	4
Number of teachers.....	211
Number of pupils.....	6,729

It is estimated that during the twenty years of the Society's history more than one hundred thousand students have been taught in its schools.

GAMMON SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.—This institution at Atlanta, Ga., includes a campus of twelve acres, a substantial Gothic hall, three fine residences for professors, and several cottages for the accommodation of students with families. A very valuable library has been secured and is being rapidly enlarged. A fire-proof library building will be erected at an early day. Sixty students are in attendance, and already the institution has taken high rank among similar institutions in the Church. An additional endowment of \$180,000 has been lately contributed by Rev. E. H. Gammon, of Illinois, the generous philanthropist whose name the institution bears. With \$20,000 previously given by him, this endowment is now \$200,000. To him is due the distinguished honor of making the rapid development of this very important institution possible. His large donations for buildings and endowment have been made with a carefulness of judgment and a liberality highly creditable to him as a lover of God and his fellow men.

THEOLOGICAL CLASSES.—In addition to the regular full course of study provided in Gammon School of Theology, theological classes are taught in most of our institutions. Altogether four hundred and twenty students in theology were instructed the past year.

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE.—This institution, at Nashville, Tennessee, has steadily grown in success and public favor. Ninety young colored men have graduated after taking a full three years'

course in medicine. The College is fully recognized by the American Medical Association. Its graduates are meeting with marked success throughout the South. At the late commencement eighteen were graduated in medicine and two in dental surgery. The exercises were held in the Opera-house, in the presence of a vast audience. Valuable additions have lately been made to the library and scientific apparatus of the institution.

The school of dental surgery was inaugurated two years ago, and land has been bought and plans fixed upon for the erection of the necessary building.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Special attention has been given to industrial education the past quadrennium. Schools of carpentry, blacksmithing, agriculture, wagon-making, printing, etc., have been established in connection with several of our larger institutions. The results obtained have been most gratifying. In boarding-halls and dormitories young ladies are given practical instructions in the duties of home life. Teaching trades to the young people under our care, and drilling them in the principles of mechanical and industrial arts, we have found, contributed largely to their success in acquiring property and influence, in improving their homes and becoming useful and honored members of society. These schools have also afforded many young men and women opportunities to earn money to defray their expenses at school.

TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR AFRICA.—A department has been opened in Central Tennessee College at Nashville for the training of young men and women for missionary work in Africa. A three-years' course of study, including training in industrial work and care of the sick, will be pursued.

INSTITUTIONS AMONG WHITE PEOPLE.

In pursuance of the instructions of the General Conferences of 1880 and 1884, and in harmony with one of the original purposes of the Society, the work of developing institutions of learning among the white people of the South has been faithfully prosecuted.

LITTLE ROCK UNIVERSITY.—This University, established at Little Rock, Arkansas, has closed its sixth year of successful work. The property includes eighteen acres of land in the city, on Lincoln Avenue; a large and commodious college building, costing \$32,000, and a president's home and ladies' dormitory, the whole property costing \$45,000. This school is meeting a great want in a large territory where the Church has no other institution of a high grade among the whites. The land, with a large and commodious residence, was bought, and the University building erected by the Society, which owns the entire property.

CHATTANOOGA UNIVERSITY.—The property at Chattanooga, Tennessee, includes thirteen acres of land, centrally located in the city. The site is beautiful and very valuable. The building was erected

by the Society at a cost of \$40,000. The land was purchased for \$31,000, and has so increased in value that \$70,000 has been offered for the unoccupied half of it. The Society owns the entire property. A board of trustees has been incorporated under the laws of Tennessee. The six adjacent white Conferences took an active part in the location of the institution, are represented in the Board of Trustees, and co-operate in the administration.

The University opened in the fall of 1886, and during the first year two hundred and forty-four students were enrolled. On the opening-day of the first term the question of admitting colored students was presented. This caused great agitation in the immediate vicinity.

- The local Board of Trustees declined to receive colored students. We quote the action taken by that Board at a meeting held in Chattanooga January 4, 1887:

"Whereas, We are confident that, in the present state of society in the South, the admission of colored students to the Chattanooga University would, on the one hand, be fatal to the prosperity of the institution, and defeat the very object proposed by the Church in the establishment of the school, and, on the other hand, would not only be unproductive of good results to the colored students so admitted, but would excite prejudice and passion, alienate the races, and prove especially detrimental to the interests of the colored people; and,

"Whereas, This very question of mixed schools has, by the General Conference itself, been declared to be 'one of expediency, which is to be left to the choice and administration of those on the ground and more immediately concerned; therefore,

"*Be it Resolved*, That we deem it inexpedient to admit colored students to the University, and that the faculty be instructed to administer accordingly."

This action occasioned earnest discussion throughout the Church.

A meeting of our Board of Managers, to consider this action, was held February 22, 1887, and after full consideration of the whole subject the following was adopted:

"1. The last General Conference authorized the Freedmen's Aid Society to aid in the maintenance and establishment of separate schools among the white members of our Church in the South. It did this by recognizing the separate white schools then existing in the South as entitled to aid; by directing the Freedmen's Aid Society to co-operate in maintaining and establishing such schools; by approving the aid this Society has already extended to these schools, and by directing the pastors when taking collections for the Freedmen's Aid Society to 'state plainly that the educational work of the Society is among both white and colored people.' There can, therefore, be no doubt that it was the intention to continue separate schools in connection with the Freedmen's Aid Society; yet, in the judgment of this Board of Managers, it is in harmony with the prevailing sentiment of the last General Con-

ference to interpret its action as being designed to forbid the exclusion of any student 'from instruction in any and every school under the supervision of the Church because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude ;' and we hereby declare that no pupil should be excluded on account of race, color, or previous condition from instruction in the schools under the control of this Freedmen's Aid Society or aided by its funds under the authority of the last General Conference.

"In the above interpretation of the action of the last General Conference touching this general principle of equality it is the judgment of this Board that it was not the expectation of the General Conference that any advantage would be taken of its deliverance on this subject by persons or parties interested in embarrassing the work of our Church or of this Society ; and, therefore, we trust that the parties directly interested in its practical application will so act as to promote good-will and insure the usefulness of all the schools under the care of this Society. We also call attention to, and emphasize, the following action of the last General Conference, namely :

"The establishment of schools for the benefit of our white membership in the South we believe to have been a wise and necessary measure. Their success has been gratifying. The beneficial results have not been confined to those immediately interested, but their liberalizing effects upon public sentiment have greatly redounded to the advantage of our colored people. We regret that for so great and important a work so little has been done by the Church, and we desire most emphatically to give expression to our conviction that the time has come when this portion of our educational work should be strengthened and placed upon a strong and permanent basis, as its importance certainly demands.'

"2. Whereas, It appears from the above action of the Chattanooga University that certain students were denied admission to that institution for the sole reason that they were persons of African descent ; and,

"Whereas, In the judgment of this Board there is neither in the charter of the Chattanooga University, nor in the contract between said University and the Freedmen's Aid Society, any thing authorizing the exclusion of students from instruction in said institution on account of color or race ; and as the General Conference, on May 28, 1884, did, as its last utterance on this question, declare 'the policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church to be that no student shall be excluded from instruction in any and every school under the supervision of the Church because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude ;' therefore,

"Resolved, That we disapprove the exclusion of those students for the reason assigned."

The Board of Managers instructed the Executive Committee to see that this action was carried into effect.

The immediate result was a large reduction in the attendance,

and there was great solicitude as to the future success of the school ; but the year closed with excellent examinations and literary exercises of a high order. The second year opened with an enrollment of only thirty ; nevertheless, such were the interests involved that an efficient faculty was maintained, and, at the date of writing this report, April 23, 1888, the enrollment has reached one hundred and two. The high character of this institution in scholarship, and administration is winning for it the public confidence and approval.

GRANT MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY.—This institution, located at Athens, Tenn., is prosecuting its work with gratifying success and, with a large attendance of students. The property is held by a local Board of Trustees, appointed by the Holston Annual Conference, and consists of lands, buildings, and endowments of large and increasing value. The University is chiefly sustained by donations secured through the efforts of its president and by incidental fees. Our Society has granted aid from year to year as its income would allow and the necessities of the institution required.

TEXAS WESLEYAN COLLEGE.—This College, at Fort Worth, Texas, has had a gratifying growth. The grounds include several acres in the city, and the building is attractive and commodious. The citizens of Fort Worth and the friends of Christian education throughout the State have a just pride in the growth of this school. The property is owned by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Austin Conference, and our Society has annually granted such help as its funds would permit.

SEMINARIES.

The Society has assisted several of the seminaries in our Southern white Conferences in the erection of school buildings and the support of teachers. The schools, established largely by the efforts of the people themselves, are important auxiliaries to our universities, and are essential to the permanent development of our Church in the South. They awaken enthusiasm and bring under the influence of Christian culture large numbers who otherwise would not be reached.

Ellijay Seminary, in Northern Georgia, among the first aided, has been relieved from debt by us and the title to the property vested in the Society. The permanence and success of the school are well assured.

Mt. Zion Seminary, in the western part of the same State, has been aided in the erection of a building and support of its teachers.

At Roanoke, Virginia, eight acres of land have been secured, at an expense of \$3,000. This property is finely located and has more than doubled in value since its purchase. The school has been crippled for want of a suitable building, which should be erected as soon as the funds can be obtained.

Baldwin Seminary, at Baldwin, Louisiana, has good buildings

and a beautiful campus of thirty acres, the whole valued at \$20,000. This property is owned by the Society, and the school is in a flourishing condition.

Aid has also been extended as follows :

In Tennessee, to the schools at Tullahoma, Bloomington, Well Spring, Fullen's, and Bloomingdale.

In North Carolina, to the schools at Leicester and Trap Hill.

In Alabama, to Andrews Institute.

The comparatively small amounts contributed to these schools, supplementing what the people themselves have done, have accomplished great good.

UNIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.—It has been a cherished plan of the educators of our Church in the South to bring into united and harmonious relations our educational work among our white Conferences, with central universities and tributary seminaries. In this movement in the Central South the wishes of the six adjacent Annual Conferences especially interested in, and to benefited by, such an educational system have been consulted, and, as far as practicable, followed. The consummation of this effort to secure a harmonious system of administration and instruction is most earnestly to be desired. The rapid growth of sentiment in favor of such harmony gives promise of its early realization.

EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS AMONG WHITES.

During preceding quadrennium :

1879-83.....	\$48,901 00
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During past quadrennium :

1883-84.....	\$36,422 00
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1884-85.....	60,576 87
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1885-86.....	29,330 48
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1886-87.....	24,693 57
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\$151,022 92

Total.....	\$199,923 92
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REMARKS.—This brief statement of facts indicates with what care and success the Society has followed the instructions of the General Conference in developing institutions of learning among our white people in the South. The expenditure of money has necessarily been large at Little Rock and Chattanooga in securing lands and erecting buildings suitable for the inauguration of these central universities. The value of our property at these two places, at a fair estimate, is a quarter of a million of dollars.

The large expenditures at these important centers have rendered it impossible for the Society to do more than it has done for the seminary work in our white Conferences. Now that these central institutions have been established the policy of the Society is to devote special attention to the development and support of seminary work.

INDEBTEDNESS.

The present indebtedness of the Society is \$114,566 56. Of this amount \$54,450 00 belongs to the annuity fund, which will

soon pass into the treasury. Since this quadrennium ended \$10,000 of this fund has lapsed into the treasury by the death of a donor. The debt has been reduced by that amount.

The increase of the debt during the past quadrennium has been incurred by the purchase of property made necessary in the development of the Gammon School of Theology, and in the purchase of land, and in the erection of buildings at Chattanooga and Little Rock.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Buildings have been erected at several points during the past four years,

1. At Chattanooga, Tenn., an edifice costing \$40,000 has been completed.

2. At Atlanta, Ga., Warren Hall has been added to the buildings of Clark University, at an expense of \$30,000.

3. An old building has been remodeled and greatly improved, and a new building has been erected for Gilbert Seminary, at Winsted, in St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana. The cost of these improvements has been \$10,000.

4. The University building at New Orleans is under cover and ready to be finished inside; \$25,000 has already been expended upon it. It will require \$15,000 to complete and furnish the structure.

5. An industrial hall costing \$5,000 is about completed at Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.

6. Several buildings for industrial schools have been erected in connection with our institutions.

7. Three professors' houses, costing \$4,000 each, have been erected at Gammon School of Theology.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

NO CHANGE IN ORGANIZATION DESIRED.—The unification of the benevolent societies of the Church having been referred to a commission by the last General Conference, and as that Commission had met and discussed a plan which would involve the uniting of this Society with the Board of Education, it was deemed advisable by the Board of Managers at its annual meeting, December 20, 1887, to take action upon this subject.

After careful deliberation the conclusion was reached, with great unanimity, that the Freedmen's Aid Society should remain substantially as it is, with such modifications as to name and work as in the judgment of the General Conference would secure the highest efficiency and confidence of the Church.

TWO CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.—At the same meeting it was voted unanimously "so to amend Article V of the Constitution of the Society as to provide for two Corresponding Secretaries, instead of one, as now." This change is required by the increasing responsibilities in raising money, and especially in its expenditure throughout the South. The buying of lands, the erection of buildings, the employment of teachers, and the superintendence

of institutions of learning of various grades in so large a territory cannot be administered by agents, but must be under the personal direction of responsible officers of the Society; and this varied and important work, together with the collection of funds throughout the Church, necessitates at least an additional Corresponding Secretary.

CHANGE OF NAME.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers held April 18, 1888, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the time has come to secure a change in the name of this Society, the General Conference approving, which will more fully harmonize with the enlarged responsibilities of its work in the cause of Christian education.

"Resolved, That *Southern Education Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church* is, all things considered, a name that would be appropriate, and would best harmonize with and subserve the interests involved."

This action was taken after a full and thorough discussion of the work of the Society as it has been developed under the directions of the last General Conference.

REVIVALS.—Revivals of religion of remarkable power have been enjoyed annually in nearly all the institutions under our care. Our teachers are thoroughly consecrated to their mission, and with Christly spirit move among their pupils. Their constant aim is to develop intelligent Christian character.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.—This report shows that the work of the past four years has, in its results, exceeded that of any previous quadrennium. In view of its important relations to the progress of our Church and the welfare of our country this increased usefulness of the Society will be most gratifying to the General Conference. It would not be proper to close this report without recognizing the invaluable services of the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. R. S. Rust, D.D., and his assistant, Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D.D., to whose wisdom and efforts these gratifying results are largely attributable. They entered upon the quadrennium with the experience of years, and have performed their respective duties with constant devotion. The cause has wider favor with the Church and the schools are doing better service than ever before, which could not be but for the effective labors of these trusted and experienced officers.

IN MEMORIAM.—During the quadrennium our Society, in common with the general Church, has been called to mourn the death of Bishop I. W. Wiley, D.D., for many years our honored president. The Society is greatly indebted to his calm judgment, wise counsel, and eloquent advocacy for the success it has achieved. He was held in high estimation by Christians of all denominations. His sudden removal clothed our schools in mourning, and throughout the South our people deplored his death as a tried friend and benefactor.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. WALDEN, President.

T. H. PEARNE, Rec. Secretary.

May 1, 1888.

10.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION. JOURNAL, PAGE 179.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The interest in Sunday-school work throughout the Methodist Episcopal Church is unabated. At home and abroad, in this department of the Church, devoted to worship and instruction, our children and youth may be found in large numbers on every Lord's day. The Sunday-school still awakens the enthusiasm and controls the affection of childhood. It still commands the confidence of the ministry and the active co-operation and service of the laity. Although comparatively modern in name and form, the Sunday-school, in its essential features, has biblical precedent and authority, and the institution is now recognized, especially by our own people, as an integrant part of the Church. Its benefits are numberless. It attracts thousands to the sanctuary; utilizes Sabbath rest for religious impression and education; calls the attention of the neglected population to the word of God; fills the susceptible mind of childhood with Bible biographies, Bible incidents, and Bible texts; embalms in the memory by sacred song the essential truths of the Gospel; brings the various social classes into relations of mutual sympathy and help; employs the laity in the pious service of religious teaching and the care of souls, and, among our Methodist people in particular, under the itinerant ministerial system, tends to promote permanency and steadiness in church life.

The Sunday-school must more and more contribute directly and continually to the work of the Church. Its efforts must be controlled by the authority of the Church, sustained from the church treasury, directed by the pastors of the Church, who should be assisted by wise and godly superintendents and teachers who are themselves loyal and consistent members of the Church. In all its work the Sunday-school should have the co-operation, sympathy, and prayers of the homes of the Church. Thus will it react upon every department of church life, increasing the religious efficiency of home, pulpit, and pastorate. Dependent as the Sunday-school is upon the laity it is but fair that the laity should continue to exercise a large influence in its direction and management, subject always to the counsel and authority of the pastor.

STATISTICS.—The latest statistics of the Sunday-School Union are as follows:

There are in the Methodist Episcopal Church 24,225 schools, 268,391 officers and teachers, 2,006,328 scholars—an increase during the quadrennium of 2,772 schools, 38,826 officers and teachers, 312,708 scholars.

During the quadrennium the conversions reported are 410,224, being an increase over the previous quadrennium of 112,421.

We have 1,643 Sunday-schools, with 80,355 scholars, in the following countries, namely: Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark,

Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, China, Japan, India, Liberia, Mexico, South America. These are distributed as follows: In Europe, 710 schools, with 4,354 scholars; in Asia, 835 schools, with 31,752 scholars; and in South America and Mexico, 61 schools, with 2,784 scholars.

There is an important work going on in our Sunday-schools among immigrants, especially in the German and Scandinavian Conferences, in the German districts of California and Southern California Conferences, and in the Scandinavian work of the New York East Conference. We have among these immigrants as follows: Among the Germans, 865 schools, with 9,660 officers and teachers, 49,526 scholars; Swedes, 104 schools, 983 officers and teachers, 5,475 scholars; Norwegians and Danes, 61 schools, 445 officers and teachers, 2,732 scholars—making a total among the immigrants of 1,030 schools, 11,089 officers and teachers, and 57,733 scholars.

The receipts during the past four years from collections in behalf of the Sunday-School Union in the several churches of the connection were \$73,714 63.

Grants of aid have been made to 3,500 schools; 5,358,000 copies of *Good Tidings* (a weekly paper published for and gratuitously distributed among the Freedmen's schools of the South since 1871) have been circulated during the past quadrennium, making a weekly average of 25,759 copies; the total pages amounting during the quadrennium to 21,432,000.

Grants of money have been made to foreign mission fields for Sunday-school publications amounting to \$10,000. These grants have been sent to Norway, Sweden, Germany, Italy, India, Japan, and Mexico.

Fifty-two new books have been issued and placed in the Sunday-school library list during the past quadrennium.

The anniversaries have been held as follows: 1884, Columbus, O.; 1885, St. Paul, Minn.; 1886, St. Louis, Mo.; 1887, Baltimore, Md.

CIRCULATION OF PERIODICALS.—The circulation of our Sunday-school periodicals is steadily increasing. The following figures for the year 1887 will give some idea of the extent of this department of our Sunday-school work. The average circulation for last year alone is given: *Sunday-School Journal*, 157,746; *Sunday-School Classmate*, 173,387; *Sunday-School Advocate*, 300,264; *Picture Lesson Paper*, 308,875; *Beginners' Lesson Leaf*, 231,000; *Berean Leaf*, 1,557,250; *Senior Leaf*, 109,162; *Leaf Cluster*, 4,105; *The Study*, 6,250; *Our Youth*, 17,750.

Under the control and supervision of the German Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. Henry J. Liebhart, D.D., during the past year there had been circulated of German publications: *Hans und Herd*, 7,547; *Sontag-Schule Glocke*, 26,000; *Neue Glocke*, 12,000; *Bibelforscher*, 39,500; *Bildersaal*, 250.

The aggregate circulation, therefore, of English periodicals for the year 1887 was 24,910,547 copies; German, 1,237,550. The

aggregate number of pages in English was 293,196,069; of German pages, 13,822,000. The total number of pages of Sunday-school periodical literature issued by the Methodist Book Concern during the year 1887 was 307,018,069. These figures show a gratifying increase over those of previous years.

In Sweden, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, India, Japan, and Mexico, 1,109,363 volumes have been published, embracing 15,152,180 pages.

LESSON SYSTEMS AND BIBLE STUDY.—The Berean Lesson System has grown in popular favor, and, under the instructional department of the Sunday-school Board, has been in every way improved. The present system of lessons, in which the *Sunday-School Journal* is the central and principal organ, is not equaled by any lesson system in the world for biblical scholarship, ability on the part of writers and teachers, and practical adaptedness to every grade of pupils, from the most cultivated adult to the humblest member of the primary class.

The General Statements, Explanatory and Practical Notes, the English Teacher's Notes, the Lesson Council, the Primary and Intermediate Notes, the Lesson Word-Pictures, Hints for Teachers and the Class, the Blackboard Exercises, the Critical Denominational Studies, the admirable Cambridge Notes, by the Rev. James Hope Moulton, M.A., the Lesson Hints for Primary Teachers, the Outline Talks on the Lesson, combine to present a lesson system rich, scholarly, comprehensive, complete, and practical—unparalleled on either side of the Atlantic.

Increased attention has been given to the Supplemental Lesson—a scheme advocated and instituted in connection with the Berean Lesson system, at the very beginning of the uniform lesson. Exercises in the memorizing of God's word, the hymns of the Church, the Catechism, the missionary, temperance, and other philanthropic agencies, have become more and more a part of the training of our Sunday-schools.

One of the best effects of the revival of Bible study inaugurated by the present lesson system is to be found in the awakened interest among the colleges of the land in the English Bible. The impetus given by the International Series to the study of both the Old and New Testaments by scholars whose contributions in the line of biblical archaeology and exegesis have found place in all the leading publications of the country must necessarily react upon the educational institutions which these distinguished scholars represent. College professors, writing weekly and monthly for the Sunday-school teachers of the land on biblical subjects, would naturally ask: Why may we not make this great Book a classic for the benefit of our own students with whom we come in contact every day? Consequently, in the theological seminaries and colleges of our country increased attention has been paid to the subject of popular biblical study.

ASSOCIATE WORKERS.—The Rev. Dr. James M. Freeman has completed his fourth quadrennium of faithful and efficient service

as Associate Editor of Sunday-school periodicals. He has, for the most of the time, had charge of the business and benevolent department of the Sunday-School Union and the editorial management of the *Sunday-School Classmate*.

Dr. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut has conducted the Berean Lesson Department, in which work he has been assisted by a corps of scholarly, experienced, and practical helpers. He has also edited the books published by the Agents under the auspices of the Sunday-School Union.

Miss Martha Van Marter has, with much skill and ability, occupied the editorial chair of the *Sunday-School Advocate*.

Dr. A. H. Gillett has continued his work as Agent of the Sunday-School Union for the South and South-west, and the Rev. J. C. W. Coxe has, during the past two years, performed the same duties in the West and North-west. By visiting Conferences and local churches; by holding Sunday-school conventions and institutes; by the organization of normal classes; by attending the summer and winter assemblies; by the distribution of our own literature and the advocacy of the general interests of the Union these brethren have successfully served the Church during the quadrennium.

GERMAN DEPARTMENT.—The report of the Rev. Henry J. Liebhart, D.D., German Assistant Secretary of the Sunday-School Union, will be found in full elsewhere. German Methodism now enrolls 1,288 schools, 11,403 officers and teachers, 72,195 scholars—an increase during the quadrennium of 93 schools, 1,068 officers and teachers, 7,575 scholars, the total number of conversions reported during the four years in the German department being 8,200. During the quadrennium 42 German Sunday-school conventions and institutes have been held, lyceums and literary societies have been established, and the department of publication presents statistics of the most encouraging character. The services of Dr. Henry J. Liebhart deserve especial commendation.

OUR YOUTH.—Looking over the field embraced by the Sunday-School Union we find that one department has assumed an importance during the past few years never sufficiently recognized and provided for. It is the department embracing the youth of the Church—the young people who are beyond childhood, but who have not become matured men and women. We cannot treat them as girls and boys, nor are we able to recognize them as women and men. The double consciousness that they are still children, and yet that they are grown children, renders them restive under a treatment which is proper for those of juvenile age. The demand of their nature for peculiar recognition and treatment is carefully noted by teachers in the field of secular education, but has been too little consulted by the institutions which provide religious instruction. During the past five years the subject of our young people, their social and Christian life, has been thoroughly and extensively discussed, and organizations

distinctively aiming at their social, religious, literary, and recreative development have sprung up in all the churches.

The Sunday-School Union of our Church has not been remiss in making suggestions for the proper guidance and training of this interesting part of our constituency. From the earliest days of the Union the subject has been fully discussed and many provisions have been made.

Responding to the pressure produced by the new awakening in behalf of gradation and the proper Christian education of our youth an appeal has been made for many years for a paper peculiarly adapted to them. *The Sunday-School Classmate* was established in part to meet this want, but the limitations rendered it impossible to accomplish by this small semi-monthly periodical what was needed. When the proposal was made and energetically pushed to provide another "Sunday-school paper," the field was carefully canvassed by our Sunday-school authorities, and under the direction of the Book Committee, more than two years ago, a Sunday-school paper was begun.

The only defect in our Sunday-school provisions was found to be in this particular field, and a paper was therefore authorized by the Book Committee, under the general editorship of the Sunday-school department, which should meet the pressing need of the Church. The first number of *Our Youth* was issued two years ago. It was begun as an experiment. Modifications were made, in accordance with suggestions from the field demanded, and its success has been greater than those who understood the work attempted could anticipate.

Our Youth aims to lay hold of the young life of the Sunday-school and Church in the critical period between the ages of twelve and twenty-one. It aims to be religious in tone, positively denominational in teaching, and to present high ideas of ethical life. While it has taught with faithfulness the distinct usages and experiences of Methodism it has made provision also for the reading and study of the week-days, thus controlling, in the interest of religious thought and life, the week-day forces, which may be so easily neglected or perverted to the serious and permanent damage of the young people whom we seek to instruct.

Our Youth recognizes the necessity among our young people of intelligence concerning our own Church; its identity with the primitive and ancient Church of Christ; its wise and practical system of organization and administration, and its promotion in all wise ways of high thinking and true living.

Our Youth has had many things to limit its circulation. The field which it occupies has been pre-empted by secular periodicals of high literary quality, but without the slightest religious aim and teaching. The Agents tried to produce a paper at a low price, but after a year's experience they found it desirable to introduce illustrations. This rendered it necessary to increase the cost to their patrons; and at the very time that the new experiment was being made *Our Youth* was compelled to

increase its price at least twenty per cent. This was a most trying, and we at first feared a fatal, experiment. Notwithstanding this perilous movement the circulation of *Our Youth* has not diminished. Rival undenominational or union papers have (since the establishment of *Our Youth*) issued special circulars to our own Methodist Episcopal schools, offering, for the sake of an introduction to the new market, a discount of from thirty to fifty per cent. to new subscribers. The necessary limit of our advertising privileges, owing to the fact that our house already issues so many papers patronized by advertisers, renders it doubly difficult for *Our Youth* to make a satisfactory financial showing.

We are fully persuaded, however, that *Our Youth* meets a wide-felt and deep-felt want of the young people of Methodism in a way not as yet attempted by any other denomination, and on a theory which is sure to be, by all religious educators and by all branches of the Church, fully recognized.

This is the only field omitted in the provisions of our Church. *The Sunday-School Journal*, with its constantly increasing list of subscribers, together with *The Study* and *The Lesson Commentary*, provide the most ample, the most scholarly, the most wisely adapted scheme of instruction on the current lessons now supplied by any publishing house, union or denominational. In fact, the lesson system of the Church, of which *The Sunday-School Journal* is the chief organ, has been so successful, and is at present accomplishing so good and great a work, and commanding, as it does, universal approval both in and out of our own denomination, that it is suicidal to attempt a rivalry within our Church or to attempt to substitute any thing for its present wise and abundant provisions.

The Sunday-School Advocate, *The Sunday-School Classmate*, and *The Picture Lesson Paper* fully meet the demands of those schools which are not able to take more expensive publications. *Our Youth* meets a want felt keenly by all thoughtful observers and by all pastors which no other paper of the Church has ever met, and which must be provided for, if not by our house, and under our own editorial management, then by outside and irresponsible religious houses or by secular publishers.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE.—Our young people must be met during the years of transition from childhood to maturity with devices adapted to their changing tastes, and we must appeal to the dawning manhood and womanhood within them. To continue the juvenile methods appropriate to children would be utter folly. The problem of the next ten years, the solution of which the Church must attempt, is the training and employment of this class of members and candidates for membership. Many of them are in the advanced classes of our Sunday-schools, but many of them, through prejudice against the name, traditions, spirit, and methods of the Sunday-school, are already beyond our reach. By classes in Christian ethics under the care of the pastor; by special

advanced courses devoted to the study of the Holy Scriptures; by societies which incite and guide these young people to the employment of the existing agencies, such as the class-meeting, the prayer-meeting, the lyceum, etc., we must hold this large part of our church constituency to the service of the Church itself.

THE OXFORD LEAGUE.—The Oxford League is a movement in this direction submitted to the members of the Centenary Conference in Baltimore in 1884; adopted by the Board of Managers of the Sunday-School Union; recognized by the Bishops, who appointed over it a Board of Control, and is widely extended throughout our own Church.

The Oxford League aims to associate in the minds of our young people the beginnings of Methodism with the great educational center of English culture one hundred and fifty years ago; to impress them with the fact that Methodism began, not among the illiterate, but among scholars of the highest class who went down with missionary zeal to the illiterate and the neglected; that its aims were at the beginning broad and far-reaching, comprehending spiritual life, philanthropic observance, Bible study and all the ends of the broadest culture.

It is, moreover, the aim of the Oxford League to educate the young people of Methodism in the facts of ancient ecclesiastical history, and to convince them that their Church is not a modern movement, but a revival in the last century of primitive, apostolic, divine Christianity, which places emphasis upon doctrine, spirit, experience, and conduct, rather than upon formal creeds, endless genealogies, prelatrical successions and other human inventions of ecclesiasticism.

The Oxford League does not aim to be an independent organization, but, like primitive Methodism, is a "society" within the Church, designed to stimulate our young people to attendance upon the public services of the Church—the prayer-meeting, the class-meeting, the Sunday-school. It hopes to cultivate intelligent loyalty and catholic denominationalism, bringing young Methodist Episcopal people into full sympathy with the holy catholic Church, with all who worship the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, and it seeks as an efficient means to this end to make them thoroughly loyal to their own particular branch of the Church. We hope through this revival of the original form of modern Methodism to promote compact, steady, and practical Christian work, thus increasing the power of the Church and promoting stability among young disciples.

POPULAR EDUCATION.—The cause of popular education, under the auspices of the Church and Sunday-school, is making rapid progress. The love and pursuit of secular education form a legitimate aim of every worldly life. Educational interest occupies much of the time of our young people in and out of school, and it becomes a hinderance or a help to the spiritual life. Where education is not sanctified by churchly recognition and directed by godly pastors it may prove a snare. Young people

often are lost to the Church through the failure of their religious leaders to counsel them in matters pertaining to intellectual life and literary habits. Thousands of young people might easily be retained in the higher schools and their steps directed to the seminaries and colleges if the cause of secular education were to be more fully appreciated by the pastors. Through the Church Lyceum, the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, the Southland Reading Circle, and other Christian literary organizations this good cause has during the past quadrennium received a great impetus.

Grateful to a gracious Providence for guidance and success in the past, in the noble work of gathering, saving, retaining, educating the childhood and youth of the Church, the Board of Managers makes report of its progress and trusts that its efforts may meet with the approval of the General Conference.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. VINCENT,

Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-School Union.

11.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE TRACT SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 179.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: It is the object of the Tract Society of our Church to diffuse knowledge by the circulation of the publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the English and other languages in our own and foreign countries.

The tract work of the Church is in harmony with the plans of business men, scientists, educators, and promoters of secular literature. It was instituted in the very beginning of the Wesleyan movement by John Wesley himself, and has continued through all the years of our church history with increasing wisdom and liberality.

During the last quadrennium 343 new tracts have been published under the editorial supervision of the Corresponding Secretary. 5,502,250^o copies of tracts, containing 55,075,744 pages, have been published; among these are included tracts in French, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Danish, and Bohemian.

In the German department, under the supervision of Dr. Henry J. Liebhart, 134 new tracts have been added to the list. There have been printed 885,950 tracts in German, containing 5,451,400 pages.

Thus we have a total of 477 new tracts added to the list; a total of 6,388,200 tracts printed, containing 60,527,144 pages.

During the quadrennium 6,775 grants of tracts have been made, containing 56,000,000 pages, in which are included one half of the number of pages of *Good Tidings*, distributed in the South, the other half being paid for by the Sunday-School Union.

Grants of money to the amount of \$21,000 have been made as follows: to Sweden, Finland, Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, Bulgaria, India, China, Japan, Corea, and Mexico.

The receipts during the four years have been \$67,164 66.

The possibilities of the tract department of our Church are unlimited. The sympathy and help of pastors and of Quarterly Conference Tract committees would speedily quadruple the activity and achievements of the Church in this branch of her service.

Commending to your godly judgment the work of our Board, and praying that its plan of organization may remain undisturbed, this report is respectfully submitted.

J. H. VINCENT, *Corresponding Secretary.*

12.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 163.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In obedience to the requirements of the Charter the Board of Education begs leave to submit the following as illustrative of its work, as furnishing a basis for an intelligent opinion as to the importance of that work, as providing the data for determining the measure of approval and support which the General Conference ought to give the administration of the Board by its action at the session of 1888. In preparing this report the one effort has been to accumulate and present clearly the facts which are necessary to an adequate understanding of the task to which the Board has addressed itself under the instructions of its Charter and of the General Conference.

OBJECTS FOR WHICH THE BOARD WAS FOUNDED.—According to the Charter (see Section V),

“It shall be the duty of the Board to receive and securely invest the principal of the Centenary Educational Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to appropriate the interest only, from time to time, to the following purposes, to wit:

“To aid young men preparing for the foreign missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

“To aid young men preparing for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

“To the aid of the biblical or theological schools now in existence, and of such others as may, with the approval of the General Conference, hereafter be established, to the aid of the universities, colleges, or academies now existing under the patronage of said Church, or which may hereafter be established.”

The following provisos are added:

“Provided that no appropriation shall be made by the Board at any time for building purposes, whether for biblical schools or for universities, colleges, or academies.

“And provided further, that no university, college, or academy

not now in existence shall be aided by the Board unless the Board shall first have been consulted and shall have approved of the establishment and organization of such institution."

It is also the Charter duty of the Board (see Section V) to augment and invest the Sunday-School Children's Fund ; and an amendment passed in 1885 permitted the Board, after January 1, 1885, to use so much of the principal of all gifts and contributions to the Sunday-School Children's Fund as might be requisite to properly provide for all duly recommended students, the surplus after such provision to be added to the permanent Sunday-School Children's Fund.

The Board is also directed to encourage and recognize educational societies as auxiliaries, and to "promote the cause of education throughout the Church by collecting and publishing statistics, furnishing plans for educational buildings, giving advice as to location and organization of new institutions, and shall also have authority to constitute a general agency for communication between teachers desiring employment and those needing their services."

HOW FAR THE BOARD HAS FOLLOWED THE PRECEDING PLAN.—
It is confidently stated that the Board has fulfilled its duties in investing and augmenting the funds committed to its charge. Of this the accompanying Treasurer's report gives ample proof. The Board has also, in a large measure, gathered the educational statistics of the Church, and published educational information. But its functions have been wholly unimportant in respect of advising as to the location of educational institutions, or of furnishing plans for educational buildings. Nor has there been the smallest success in constituting a general agency between teachers and schools. Individual efforts through teachers' agencies seem to preclude the possibility of success in this direction. It does not seem at all probable that the Board can meet the expectations of the Charter in this matter. Its chief function, unless enlarged by additional legislation, must continue to be the rendering aid to worthy students, and through them to assist our institutions of learning and ultimately every part of the work. There is no longer any question as to the need of such aid. All the great denominations render it, and most of them in larger proportion than our own. Some of our theological schools have to compete with others more richly endowed, of older and more influential foundation, of similar doctrinal teachings, and which grant double the help to Methodist students which we are able to give. If the Church did not at this time perceive that in elevating its standard of ministerial education it has put a burden of time and expense on ministerial candidates beyond what the average family can bear, and if up to this time it had made no effort to render its students assistance, the progress of the assistance-movement in other denominations would now compel the Church, in self-protection, to found the Board of Education.

TUE BOARD AND LOCAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.—While

societies like the New England and others might possibly, under great stimulus, come somewhere near meeting the need of their own students and institutions, an inspection of the table of geographical distribution shows that three fourths of our educational work would be crippled if it were not for the help rendered by the parent Board, whose eye, while not overlooking the richer and stronger sections, is yet observant of the poverty of the West and South. The Board particularly desires a candid study of this important table of geographical distribution, both in its detail and in its summaries.

A GREAT CAUSE OF ANXIETY.—It has become a source of great pain to the Board that, while Children's Day has been more widely observed each year, the income of the Board from this source has been for the last two years slightly less. This can only be accounted for by a diversion of the funds of the day to other than educational uses. This, on account of the great popularity of the day, has occurred to an extent which imperils the success of the work of the Board in rendering increased aid to students. The Board must have more income, for the Church has yearly more schools and more students. Pastors especially find difficulty in preventing superintendents and others, who wish to use the day and its income for entertainment, display, or for Sunday-school expenses, from ignoring the solemn dedication of Children's Day to the cause of education. One young minister reported to the Board last fall a collection of \$2 for Children's Day, with a statement that \$36 had been absorbed in the expenses of the day.

Another source of loss to the Board is the failure to distinguish, in reporting at Conference, money raised on Children's Day in the Sunday-school from general educational money raised in the public congregation and subject to the disposition of the Conference. If the Children's Day collections could be immediately sent on to the New York office the Board would receive a juster recognition in some cases. Not less than \$60,000 per annum ought to be the income of the Board of Education to meet the needs of students. Little more than half of the certified necessities can be met. Attention is called to the table of annual income. This table is independent, since 1885, of the income from investments, which would appear to have been chiefly re-invested under the previous administration of Treasurer Hoyt and Dr. Kidder, whose good work shows in the almost \$200,000 of interest-paying securities in the hands of the Board.

The expenses of the Board bear a larger proportion to the gross income than those of the other benevolent societies. They would of course be relatively less were the income increased. But such is the peculiar work of the Board that it is hard to see how to reduce expenses much below the present point without paralyzing its work. The Board, which is among the youngest of the Church benevolences, is compelled by the General Conference to pay the expenses of four pages in the *Manual*. This although

its income is the smallest of any of the benevolent societies. The charges for the *Manual*, it would seem, could be more justly assessed by income than *per capita*. In the year 1885 the Board of Education paid the Book Concern, on account of the *Manual*, \$998 45 against \$769 paid by the Missionary Society and \$887 by the Board of Church Extension. While the use of so many pages of the *Manual* undoubtedly gave good return to the Board, it was at a disproportionate cost. From the first issue of the *Manual*, in 1882, to and through the year 1887, it has cost the Board of Education \$4,852 56.

The cost of the Annual Report for 1886-87 was \$1,041 54, independent of cost of mailing, which, so far as can be ascertained, was about \$250, making the entire expense about \$1,300. The Committee on Incidental Expenses voted unanimously, with the concurrence of several other members of the Board, that this large sum could, in view of changed conditions, be more effectively used, and directed the Corresponding Secretary to issue in 1888 only the report to the General Conference. The salary of the Corresponding Secretary is \$3,500 per annum, or \$1,000 less than most secretaries of the other Boards receive. The Treasurer's book-keeper is allowed \$200 for his services, and the clerk of the Board, at 805 Broadway, receives \$15 per week for exacting and responsible duties. Through the hands of this clerk about \$34,000 in cash checks and post-office orders pass in a year.

The expenses for correspondence, including blanks and postage, are very heavy; not less than two thousand letters a year must be answered by the Corresponding Secretary, independent of those containing money for the use of the Board, which are all acknowledged and receipted for. The Board supplies gratis all the blanks used in its work throughout the world. The cost of gathering the educational statistics here printed falls entirely on this Board. Attention is called to the following expense account from November 10, 1886, to November 11, 1887:

Salary of Corresponding Secretary.....	\$3,500 00
Rent safe deposit vault.....	60 00
Traveling expenses of Corresponding Secretary.....	159 82
Expenses of Annual Meeting, 1886.....	87 25
Assistance to Corresponding Secretary.....	5 00
Tin box for securities.....	3 50
Check-book.....	12 00
Treasurer's clerk.....	50 00
Phillips & Hunt's Bill:	
Printing.....	\$938 11
Clerk hire.....	1,022 10
Binding.....	134 44
Postage.....	355 50
Share of <i>Manual</i>	835 60
	3,285 75
Stationery.....	24 00
Other merchandise.....	43 00
Total expense.....	\$7,230 32

It is only just to consider that the experimental stage of any institution is necessarily more expensive, relatively, than its established stage. The experimental stage is past.

The expenses ought not to be counted against the income from Children's Day only, but from income from investments as well, which does not appear in annual statement, but is re-invested and appears in Treasurer's Report.

PRESENT STATE OF THE LOAN ACCOUNT.—104 accounts have been closed by Children's Day collections and money from other sources transmitted to the Board.

89 accounts are in process of settlement, partial payment having been made.

Several loans have been remitted, in consideration of missionary and other difficult service or entire loss of health.

Up to March 1, 1888, 210 ladies have been aided. Five per cent. of these have fully repaid their loans. The percentage of loans wholly repaid by women is almost exactly the same as of men—that is, five per cent., with this difference in favor of female students, that none of them are able to repay by taking up Children's Day collections. Thus it is evident that female beneficiaries, with less opportunity for earning money, meet somewhat more fully than males their obligations to the Board.

As there are probably two thousand "live" accounts, exclusive of missionary and other accounts to be remitted, it will be seen that about ten per cent. of the "live" accounts have been settled or are in process of settlement. The largest proportion of settlements come from the West, next the Middle States, then the East, then the South. The largest sum has been loaned in the West. The Middle States have been next in receiving aid, the Southern next, the Eastern last.

FACTS OF INTEREST AND IMPORTANCE.—1865.—The raising of a general Educational Fund and also of a Sunday-School Children's Fund officially proposed by the General Centenary Committee.

1866.—Collections made for these during the Centenary celebration of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

1868.—The Central Centenary Committee suggested to the General Conference the propriety of taking in all our Sunday-schools a collection in aid of the Children's Fund once a year on a given day.

The Board of Education instituted by the General Conference.

At the General Conference of 1868 it was found that the "Children's Offering for Education" made during the Centenary celebration of 1866 amounted to \$56,674 40, and the general Educational Fund amounted to \$9,155 32; total, \$65,829 72.

1869.—Charter of the Board enacted by the Legislature of the State of New York.

1870.—The Board of Education proposed to the Annual Conferences that the second Sunday in June of each year be

celebrated as Children's Day, the collection to be given to the Children's Fund.

1872.—Same proposition made to the General Conference, which made the second Sunday in June Children's Day. Collections to be taken when practicable, and to be in aid of the Sunday-School Fund of the Board of Education.

1881.—The Children's Day idea approved by the Ecumenical Conference in its official address.

1885.—Charter of Board amended so as to permit immediate distribution of "Annual Children's Day Offerings" among needy students.

ANNUAL RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Sources of income are church and Sunday-school collections, legacies, special donations, repayment of loans, sale of medals.

1873.....	\$1,490 68	1882.....	\$18,026 56
1874.....	4,620 90	1883.....	32,718 42
1875 (net).....	2,141 28	1884.....	*\$56,181 65
1876.....	887 26	1885.....	38,852 70
1877.....	1,994 57	1886.....	37,926 47
1878.....	565 30	1887.....	38,403 77
1879.....	2,491 59		
1880.....	2,079 24		\$247,637 25
1881.....	9,256 86		

DISBURSEMENTS IN LOANS TO STUDENTS.

1873.....	\$300 00	1882.....	\$11,037 00
1874.....	4,477 00	1883.....	12,844 00
1875.....	10,095 00	1884.....	16,531 62
1876.....	8,554 56	1885.....	31,684 00
1877.....	7,626 50	1886.....	31,000 00
1878.....	7,786 14	1887.....	27,137 00
1879.....	8,217 00	1888†.....	31,150 00
1880.....	8,000 00		
1881.....	8,000 00		†\$224,439 82

LOANS REPAYED BY YEARS.

1878-80-81-82.....	\$2,129 50
1883.....	2,141 23
1884.....	1,470 07
1885.....	1,355 45
1886.....	1,443 52
1887.....	2,190 69
2 months 1888.....	488 10
	<hr/>
	\$11,218 26
Total of loans.....	\$\$180,477 00

* Centennial efforts.

† Estimate.

‡ This table is taken, with the exception of the disbursements for 1888, from previously published tables. As will be seen the amounts here given foot up a much larger sum than is shown by the footings of the table of Geographical Distribution. A part of this discrepancy is probably due to appropriations being counted in this table, while in the table of Geographical Distribution only amounts actually paid out are included. Thus it is not probable that in 1880-'81 and 1883 these exact sums were paid out, as would appear from this table. Moreover, this table includes an estimate of \$31,150 for 1888, while the table of Geographical Distribution is made up only to January 1, 1888, and does not include this item.

§ As shown by table of Geographical Distribution to January 1, 1888.

Geographical distribution of the aid given by the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church from its foundation to the year 1888. Number of students aided, 2,200.

N. B.—Some of these institutions are not now existing; others have passed from our control.

New England States.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	AMOUNT.
Boston School of Theology.....	Boston, Mass	\$10,000
Boston University.....	Boston, Mass	2,560
East Greenwich Academy.....	East Greenwich, R. I.....	475
East Maine Conference Seminary.....	Bucksport, Me.....	126
Maine Wesleyan Seminary.....	Kent's Hill, Me.....	350
New Hampshire Conference Academy.....	Tilton, N. H.....	475
Troy Conference Academy.....	Poultney, Vt.....	750
Vermont Methodist Seminary.....	Montpelier, Vt.....	1,000
Wesleyan Academy.....	Wilbraham, Mass.....	1,253
Wesleyan University.....	Middletown, Conn.....	9,835
		\$26,824

Middle States.

Allegheny College.....	Meadville, Pa.....	4,302
Cazenovia Seminary.....	Cazenovia, N. Y.....	875
Centenary Biblical Institute.....	Baltimore, Md.....	1,950
Centenary Collegiate Institute.....	Hackettstown, N. J.....	4,375
Chamberlain Institute.....	Randolph, N. Y.....	125
Claverack Academy.....	Claverack, N. Y.....	1,595
Dickinson College.....	Carlisle, Pa.....	6,436
Drew Theological Seminary.....	Madison, N. J.....	14,418
Drew Female Seminary.....	Carmel, N. Y.....	100
Fort Edward Seminary.....	Fort Edward, N. Y.....	250
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary.....	Lima, N. Y.....	540
Ives Seminary.....	Antioch, N. Y.....	400
Pennington Seminary.....	Pennington, N. J.....	2,980
Syracuse University.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	7,189
Williamsport Dickinson Seminary.....	Williamsport, Pa.....	1,638
Wilmington Conference Seminary.....	Dover, Del.....	825
Wyoming Seminary.....	Kingston, Pa.....	420
		\$48,418

Western States.

Albion College.....	Albion, Mich.....	5,050
Baker University.....	Baldwin, Kan.....	4,910
Baldwin University.....	Berea, Ohio.....	467
Carleton Institute.....	Farmington, Mo.....	50
Chaddock College.....	Quincy, Ill.....	513
Chicago Training School.....	Chicago, Ill.....	563
Cornell College.....	Mount Vernon, Iowa.....	2,082
Dakota University.....	Mitchell, Dak.....	100
De Pauw University.....	Greencastle, Ind.....	5,026
Fort Wayne College.....	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	75
Garrett Biblical Institute.....	Evanston, Ill.....	11,225
German English College.....	Galena, Ill....	100
German Wallace College.....	Berea, Ohio.....	827
Grand Prairie Seminary.....	Onarga, Ill....	100
Hamline University.....	Hamline, Minn.....	3,630
Hedding College.....	Abingdon, Ill....	1,235
Hillsborough Female College.....	Hillsborough, Ohio.....	171
Illinois Female College.....	Jacksonville, Ill.....	100
Illinois Wesleyan University.....	Bloomington, Ill.....	2,480
Iowa Wesleyan University.....	Mount Pleasant, Ia.....	613
Jennings Seminary.....	Aurora, Ill.....	320
Lawrence University.....	Appleton, Wis.....	2,105
Lewis College.....	Glasgow, Mo.....	300

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	AMOUNT.
Lewiston Collegiate Institute.....	Lewiston, Idaho.....	\$70
Marionville Collegiate Institute.....	Marionville, Mo.....	325
McKendree College.....	Lebanon, Ill.....	1,840
Moore's Hill College.....	Moore's Hill, Ind.....	175
Mount Union College.....	Mount Union, Ohio.....	1,394
Nebraska Central.....	Central City, Neb.....	25
Nebraska Methodist Episcopal College.....	York, Neb.....	50
Nebraska Wesleyan University.....	Lincoln, Neb.....	25
North-western University.....	Evanston, Ill.....	4,940
North-west Kansas.....	Salina, Kan.....	361
Ogden Academy.....	Ogden, Utah.....	...
Ohio University.....	Athens, Ohio.....	392
Ohio Wesleyan University.....	Delaware, Ohio.....	4,500
Salt Lake Seminary.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	150
South-west Kansas.....	Winfield, Kan.....	150
Scio College.....	Scio, Ohio.....	543
Simpson Centenary College.....	Indianola, Ia.....	1,827
Spokane College.....	Spokane Falls, Wyom. Ter.....	50
Swedish Theological Seminary.....	Evanston, Ill.....	375
University of Denver.....	Denver, Col.....	50
University of the Pacific.....	Santa Clara, Cal.....	2,150
University of Southern California.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	100
Upper Iowa University.....	Fayette, Ia.....	451
Western Reserve Seminary.....	South Farmington, Ohio.....	50
Willamette University.....	Salem, Ore.....	1,040
		\$63,489

Southern States.

Andrews Institute.....	De Kalb Co., Ala.....	355
Augusta Collegiate Institute.....	Augusta, Ky.....	200
Bennett Seminary.....	Greensborough, N. C.....	505
Bloomington College.....	Bloomington, Tenn.....	50
Central Tennessee College.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	3,445
Chattanooga University.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	571
Claflin University.....	Orangeburg, S. C.....	2,495
Clark University.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	797
Cookman Institute.....	Jacksonville, Fla.....	308
Grant Memorial University.....	Athens, Tenn.....	9,240
Ellijay Seminary.....	Ellijay, Ga.....	350
Gannum School of Theology.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	2,413
Gilbert Seminary.....	Baldwin, La.....	50
Haven Normal Institute.....	Waynesborough, Ga.....	...
High Point Seminary.....	High Point, N. C.....	...
Holston Seminary.....	New Market, Tenn.....	550
Houston Seminary.....	Houston, Tex.....	68
Leicester Seminary.....	Leicester, N. C.....	50
Little Rock University.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	788
Morristown Seminary.....	Morristown, Tenn.....	1,015
Mount Union Seminary.....	Mount Union, Ala.....	25
Mount Zion Seminary.....	Mount Zion, Ga.....	515
New Orleans University.....	New Orleans, La.....	2,777
Philander Smith College.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	520
Powell's Valley Seminary.....	Wellspring, Tenn.....	149
Roanoke Seminary.....	Roanoke, Va.....	55
Rust Normal Institute.....	Huntsville, Ala.....	75
Rust University.....	Holly Springs, Miss.....	280
Simpson Institute.....	Logan, Ala.....	288
Texas Wesleyan College.....	Fort Worth, Texas.....	400
Tulahoma College.....	Tulahoma, Ala.....	220
Warren Seminary.....	Fullen's, Tenn.....	1,148
Wiley University.....	Marshall, Tex.....	1,245
West Texas Conference Seminary.....	Austin, Tex.....	170
		\$31,117

Foreign.

Anglo-Japanese College.....	Tokio, Japan.....	495
Centennial School.....	Lucknow, India.....	1,050
Martin Mission Institute.....	Frankfort, Germany.....	2,021
Mexican School of Theology.....	Puebla, Mexico.....	798
Monrovia Seminary.....	Monrovia, Africa.....	65
		\$4,429

Miscellaneous.

Loans to individuals not issued through the institutions of the Church	* \$3,900
Missionary Medical Students.....	1,600
Italian Missionary Students.....	100
Japanese Missionary Students in San Francisco.....	400
Norwegian Missionary Student in Norway.....	100
Bulgarian Student in Constantinople.....	100

	\$6,300

Recapitulation.

New England States	\$26,824
Middle States.....	48,418
Western States.....	63,489
Southern States.....	31,117
Foreign.....	4,429
Miscellaneous	6,200

	\$180,477

* Not now the policy of the Board.

THE PRESENT STATE OF OUR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—The following table, which has been made, wherever possible, from recent reports solicited by the Board, deserves the study of the General Conference. It shows a most gratifying increase in all departments but one. A small part of this increase may be more apparent than real, as it would appear that statistics of some institutions which were not accurately reported in the last quadrennial report have been received. But after making the small allowance due to this cause it is evident that the educational work of the Church has prospered proportionately with other departments. The summaries of tables, which are believed to be the fullest and most accurate which have been given to the Church, show that there has been an increase of 45 in the number of institutions of all kinds; of teachers, an increase of 186; of students, an increase of 3,673; and an increase in value of buildings and endowments of \$6,455,965. Thus in the value of buildings and endowments there is an increase of a little more than 24 per cent. There is such a marked variation between the number of students reported from the beginning of each school that no comparison is made, as the figures have been evidently so largely a matter of estimate that they are worthless for the purposes of comparison. Accurate and timely statistics cannot be had from our mission fields until the missionary societies compel an annual report of all educational facts each year to be sent to the home offices.

Theological Institutions.

All marked with star are from Report of 1884.

Colleges and Universities.	
Auburn College.....	1861 Rev. L. R. Fiske, D.D., LL.D., Pres.....
Albion College.....	1851 Rev. H. H. Wheeler, LL.D., Pres.....
Allegheny College.....	1833 Rev. Hilary A. Hobin, A.M., D.D., Pres.....
Baker University.....	1858 Rev. Hilary A. Hobin, A.M., D.D., Pres.....
Baldwin University.....	1849 Rev. Joseph E. Stubbs, A.M., Pres.....
Baldwin University.....	1854 Rev. R. Pierce, D.D., Pres.....
Bloomington, Ill.....	1850 Rev. G. M. Irwin, A.M., D.D., Pres.....
Bloomington, Ill.....	1856 Rev. G. M. Irwin, A.M., D.D., Pres.....
Bloomington College.....	1856 Rev. G. M. Irwin, A.M., D.D., Pres.....
La Grande, Ore.....	1859 Rev. Wm. T. Warren, S.T.D., LL.D., Pres.....
Boston, Mass.....	1839 Rev. John Braden, D.D., Pres.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	1836 Rev. John Braden, D.D., Pres.....
Warrenton, Mo.....	1861 Rev. H. A. Koch, D.D., Pres.....
Quincy, Ill.....	1875 Marquis D. Horbeck, A.M., S.T.B., Pres.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1856 Rev. E. S. Lewis, A.M., Pres.....
Orangenburg, S. C.....	1869 Rev. L. M. Dunton, D.D., Pres.....
Atlanta, Ga.....	1869 Rev. E. O. Thayer, A.M., Pres.....
Mount Vernon, Ia.....	1857 Rev. Wm. F. King, D.D., LL.D., Pres.....
Mitchell, Dak.....	1834 Rev. Wm Brush, D.D., Pres.....
Greencastle, Ind.....	1827 Rev. Alex. Martin, D.D., LL.D., Pres.....
Carlisle, Pa.....	1783 Rev. Jas. A. McCauley, D.D., LL.D., Pres.....
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	1846 Rev. W. F. Yokum, D.D., Pres.....
Mt. Pleasant, Ia.....	1833 Rev. John Schlagenhauft, D.D., Pres.....
Galena, Ill.....	1868 Rev. F. Schaub, A.M., Pres.....
Berea, O.....	1864 Rev. William Nast, D.D., Pres.....
Athens, Tenn.....	1867 Rev. John F. Spence, D.D., Pres.....
Hannibal, Minn.....	1854 Rev. Geo. H. Bridgman, D.D., Pres.....
Abingdon, Ill.....	1855 Rev. J. R. Jaques, D.D., Ph.D., Pres.....
Bloomington, Ill.....	1855 Rev. H. W. Adams, D.D., Pres.....
Hedding College.....	1856 Rev. John F. Schaeffer, D.D., Pres.....
Hedding College.....	1857 Rev. John F. Schaeffer, D.D., Pres.....
Hamline University.....	1850 Rev. H. H. Adams, D.D., Pres.....
Grant Memorial University.....	1850 Rev. H. H. Adams, D.D., Pres.....
Hamline University.....	1851 Rev. H. H. Adams, D.D., Pres.....
Allison, Mich.....	100,000 315,000 23,000 20,400 2,400
Meadville, Pa.....	135,000 148,000 18,425 5,683
Baldwin City, Kan.....	100,000 4,000 13,442
Berea, O.....	75,000 125,000 5,000 14,108
Bloomington, Tenn.....	4,000 4,000 1,000 3,128
La Grande, Ore.....	20,000 1,020,000 126,000 150
Boston, Mass.....	358,000 18,000 2,000 769
Nashville, Tenn.....	70,000 28,000 24,482 3,121
Warrenton, Mo.....	45,000 20,000 30,000 3,223
Quincy, Ill.....	140,000 20,000 30,000 3,200
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	200,000 200,000 30,000 284
Orangenburg, S. C.....	50,000 None 9 240
Atlanta, Ga.....	175,000 60,000 20,000 14 641
Mount Vernon, Ia.....	150,000 60,000 20,000 8,323
Mitchell, Dak.....	150,000 25,000 20,000 22,577
Greencastle, Ind.....	250,000 380,000 50,000 12,101
Carlisle, Pa.....	225,000 310,000 10,000 850
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	50,000 12,000 10,000 11,000
Mt. Pleasant, Ia.....	15,000 20,000 10,000 10,145
Galena, Ill.....	10,000 9,000 5,75
Berea, O.....	58,274 58,300 100,000 15,308
Athens, Tenn.....	50,000 100,000 100,000 4,000
Hannibal, Minn.....	200,000 100,000 100,000 11,200
Abingdon, Ill.....	12,000 3,113 700
Bloomington, Ill.....	3,113 500 111 2,500
Hedding College.....	5,75 500 15,308 4,000
Hamline University.....	8,600 10,000 10,000 3,000
Grant Memorial University.....	150,000 150,000 150,000 47,795

Iowa Wesleyan University	1855 Rev. J. T. McFarland, D.D., Pres.	50,000	76,330	3,000	14,338
Kansas Wesleyan University	1855 Rev. A. Schuyler, D.D., V.Pres.	50,000	30,000	10,144	192
Lawrence University	1849 Rev. B. P. Raymond, A.M., Ph.D., Pres.	120,000	6,000	12,212	212
Lewis College	1868 Rev. Martin L. Curi, D.D., Pres.	100,000	10,000	8,691	4,200
Little Rock University	1882 Rev. Alfred Noon, Pres.	80,000	.....	9,184	.....
McKendree College	1854 Rev. G. P. Jenkins, D.D., Pres.	20,000	30,000	7	134
Moore's Hill College	1846 Rev. O. N. Harsthorn, L.L.D., Pres.	100,000	20,000	3,500	7,130
Mount Union College	1872 J. N. Beard, A.M., Pres.	50,000	.....	None.	18,937
Napa College	1857 C. F. Creighton, D.D., Chancellor	270,000	9,000	10,176	.....
Nebraska Wesleyan University	1874 Rev. L. G. Adkison, A.M., D.D., Pres.	50,000	.....	8	204
New Orleans University	1851 Rev. Jos. Cummings, D.D., LL.D., Pres.	330,000	1,518,500	38,000	29,700
Northwestern University	1851 Rev. Charles H. Payne, D.D., LL.D., Pres.	400,000	350,000	30,832	10,000
Ohio Wesleyan University	1877 Thomas Mason, Pres.	.....	10,000	None.	10,187
Philander Smith College	1868 Charles E. Libby, Ph.B., Pres.	75,000	.....	8	264
Rush University	1859 Rev. E. J. Marsh, A.M., D.D., Pres.	20,000	40,000	8,300	2,000
Seid College	1867 Rev. W. E. Hamilton, A.M., D.D., Pres.	40,000	30,000	9,800	12,332
Simpson College	1858 Rev. John E. End, Ph.D., D.D., Pres.	60,000	35,000	11	230
Southwest Kansas College	1871 Rev. A. L. Lasher, A.M., Pres.	70,000	12,000	6,101	250
Spokane College	1871 Rev. C. N. Sims, D.D., LL.D., Chan.	600,000	40,000	42,495	.....
Syracuse University	1881 Rev. A. A. Johnson, A.M., Pres.	50,000	None.	12,000	8,226
Texas Wesleyan College	1864 Rev. D. H. Moore, D.D., Chan.	150,000	.....	30,347	635
University of Denver & Colorado Seminary	1851 Rev. A. C. Hirst, D.D., Pres.	150,000	40,000	None.	20,423
University of the Pacific	1879 Rev. M. M. Bovard, A.M., D.D., Pres.	100,000	50,000	20,300	800
University of Southern California	1857 Rev. John W. Bassell, D.D., Pres.	55,000	8,000	14,385	6,000
Upper Iowa University	1831 Rev. J. M. Van Vleck, LL.D., Act'g Pres.	400,000	600,852	None.	18,194
Wesleyan University	1882 Rev. Ira. A. Richards, A.M., Pres.	500	15,000	4,000	2,67
Wilberforce College	1834 Rev. Thos. Van Scy, D.D., Pres.	80,000	50,000	30,360	5,000
Wiliamette University	1873 Rev. Geo. Whilaker, A.M., Pres.	20,000	6,000	30,360	2,600
Wiley University	.....	.....	.....	5	200

Classical Seminaries.

Albion Seminary	1872 Edwin Dukes, A.B., Prin.	10,000	None.	5	102
* Andrews Institute	1867 Rev. Wm. Houston, A.M., Prin.	5,000	.....	5	175
* Ashland College and Normal School	1879 Rev. W. G. Royal, A.M., Prin.	10,000	None.	5	123
Baldwin Seminary	1882 Rev. Joseph W. Mongey, Prin.	20,000	None.	1,200	220
Bennett Seminary	1873 Rev. W. F. Steele, A.M., Prin.	25,000	.....	None.	83
Carlton Institute	1854 Eliza A. Carleton, A.M., Pres.	75,000	.....	4	1,300
Cazenovia Seminary	1834 Rev. L. N. Clemens, A.M., Prin.	25,000	.....	3,000	8,113
Centenary Collegiate Institute	1866 Rev. Geo. H. Whitney, D.D., Pres.	220,000	.....	9	315
Chamberlain Institute	1850 Rev. J. T. Edwards, D.D., Prin.	105,000	40,000	14	2,000
Claverack College & Hudson River Institute	1854 Rev. Arthur H. Clark, A.M., Pres.	44,319	.....	5,400	10,315
Cookman Institute	1872 Rev. S. B. Darnell, B.D., Pres.	18,000	.....	17	1,000
East-Maine Conference Seminary	1850 Rev. A. F. Chase, Ph.D., Prin.	30,600	25,000	7	226
* Elizur Seminary	1874 Rev. M. G. Bates, Ph.D., Prin.	5,000	.....	9	4,000
Epworth Seminary	1851 B. D. Smith, Ph.D., Pres.	10,000	.....	3,300	2,130
* Forest Home Seminary	1853 C. J. Hammitt, B.D., Prin.	25,000	.....	9	650
Fort Edward Collegiate Institute	1854 Rev. Jos. E. King, Ph.D., D.D., Pres.	8,200	.....	14,000	2,46
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary	1830 Rev. James D. Phelps, A.M., Prin.	60,000	64,000	12,400	30,000
Gilbert Seminary	1875 Rev. W. D. Goodman, D.D., Prin.	35,000	.....	10,375	10,375
* Grand Prairie Seminary and Com. College	1863 Rev. John B. Robinson, D.D., Prin.	50,000	16,000	12	250

Classical Seminars—Continued.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER.			
		Fe- nches	Fe- nches	Fe- nches	Fe- nches
Greenwich Academy.....	East Greenwich, R. I.	R. F. D. Blakeslee, A. M., Prin.	187	6,778	
Waynesboro, Ga.	1868 Miss Carrie Fairchild, B. M., Prin.	100			
Newmarket, Tenn.	1839 S. P. Fowler, A. M., Prin.	4,000			
Andover, N. Y.	1869 Prof. E. M. Wheeler, A. M., Prin.	10,000			
Aurora, Ill.	1857 Rev. C. C. Lovejoy, A. M., Pres.	30,000			
Bloomingdale, Tenn.	1857 Prof. H. Ketron, A. M., Prin.	65,000			
Laf Grange, Ga.	1878 O. J. Warner, A. B., Prin.	2,200			
Leicester, N. C.	1851 Henry F. Ketron, A. M., Prin.	4,000			
Kent's Hill, Me.	1821 Rev. C. M. Hammitt, B. D., Pres.	105,000			
Kinsley, Ala.	1882 Rev. C. J. Martin, Press.	500			
Marionville, Mo.	1857 Rev. J. J. Martin, Press.	10,000			
Meridian, Miss.	1879 J. H. Brooks, A. B., Prin.	2,000			
Morristown, Tenn.	1861 Rev. Judson S. Hill, A. M., Prin.	10,000			
Mount Union, Ala.	1880 Rev. James Rogers, A. M., Prin.	450			
Mount Zion, Ga.	1860 Rev. H. Robb, Prin.	3,000			
Tilton, N. H.	1845 Prof. D. G. Knowles, D. D., Pres.	80,000			
Ogden City, Utah....	1872 Rev. A. W. Atkinson, A. M., Prin.	5,000			
Pennington, N. J.	1839 Rev. Thos. Hanlon, A. M., D. D.	108,000			
Well spring, Tenn.	1871 F. C. McNew, Pres.	5,000			
Huntsville, Ala.	1870 Rev. A. W. McKinney, A. B., Prin.	10,000			
Salt Lake City, Utah....	1870 Prof. R. C. Story, B. A., B. L., Prin.	25,000			
Texarkana, Ark.	1862 Le Roy Bates, Ph. D., Prin.	300			
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1833 Rev. Charles H. Dunton, D. D., Prin.	60,000			
Wilbur, Oregon.	1854 Henry L. Benson, A. M., Prin.	5,000			
Montpelier, Vt.	1831 Rev. E. A. Bishop, A. M., Prin.	80,000			
Vermont Methodist Seminary.....	1833 Rev. J. C. Wright, A. M., Prin.	20,000			
*Warren Seminary.....	1843 Rev. G. M. Steele, D. D., LL.D., Prin.	121,862			
Wesleyan Academy.....	1824 Rev. G. M. Steele, D. D., LL.D., Prin.	10,000			
Western Reserve Seminary.....	1829 Rev. A. E. McBride, A. M., Prin.	18,000			
Texarkana Gymnasium.....	1844 Rev. Joseph J. Loster, A. M., Prin.	3,000			
Troy Conference Academy.....	1847 Rev. E. E. Alexander, A. M., Prin.	1,000			
Emporia Academy.....	1848 Rev. Edward J. Gray, D. D., Prin.	100,000			
Dover, Del.	1872 W. L. Gooding, Ph. D., Prin.	40,000			
Kingston, Pa.	1842 Rev. J. L. Sprague, D. D., Pres.	10,000			
Williamsport Dickinson Seminary.....	1842 Prof. J. L. Sprague, D. D., Pres.	20,000			
Williamsport Conference Academy.....	1842 Prof. J. L. Sprague, D. D., Pres.	225,000			
Wilmington Seminary.....	1842 Prof. J. L. Sprague, D. D., Pres.	16,432			

Beaver College and Musical Institute.....	Rev. R. T. Taylor, D.D., Pres.....	50,000	8	148	106
Chicago Training School.....	Mrs. Lucy Tider Meye; A. M., M.D., Prin.	20,000	3,000	48	48
Cincinnati Wesleyan College	W. K. Brown, D.D., Pres.....	250,000	20,000	14	129
De Pauw College	F. A. Freddieley, A.M., Pres.....	50,000	7,000	1,322	1,322
Drew Seminary and Female College	Geo. Crosby Smith, A.M., Pres.....	45,000	None	9	138
Hillsboro, Ohio.....	W. C. Held, Ph. D., Pres.....	50,000	6,000	7	40
Jacksonville, Ill.....	Rev. W. F. Short, A.M., D.D., Pres.....	100,000	None	8	70
Linsdale Seminary for Young Women of Color.....	Chas. C. Braden, A.M., Prin., Superior, Pa.	115,000	10,000	15,000	15,000
Illinois Female College	Rev. W. F. Short, A.M., D.D., Pres.....	115,000	None	20,000	20,000
Illinois Wesleyan University.....	Rev. W. F. Short, A.M., D.D., Pres.....	115,000	None	23,500	23,500

From Report of 1881

Foreign Mission Schools.

Girls' High School	Lofteha, Bulgaria	1883 Miss Lina A. Schenck	4,500	.....	4	25	70
Literary and Theological Institute	Sisof, Bulgaria	1883 Rev. J. S. Ladd	5,000	.....	5	55	160
Girls' School	Rangoon, Burmah	1882 Miss Wisner	18,000	.....	5	65	143
Anglo-Chinese College	Foochow, China	1881 Rev. G. B. Snuyd	20,000	.....	7	63	200
Biblical Institute	Foochow, China	1872 Rev. J. H. Worley .....	.....	.....	2	23	80
Boys' High School	Foochow, China	1881 Rev. N. Sites	1,000	.....	2	30	150
Women's and Girls' School	Foochow, China	1883 Miss Jewell and Hartford	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lay Training School	Foochow, China	1886 N. Sites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Girls' Boarding School	Kinkiang, China	1883 Miss Robinson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fowler Training School	Kinkiang, China	1883 Rev. C. F. Kupfer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Girls' Boarding School	Kinkiang, China	1883 Misses Howe and Wheeler	7,000	.....	2	20	150
Wiley Institute	Peking, China	1883 Rev. L. W. Picher .....	.....	.....	2	49	115
Girls' Boarding School	Tientsin, China	1885 Miss A. B. Sears .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boys' Boarding School	Tientsin, China .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training School for Bible Women	Bangalore, India	1883 Miss Jewell	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baldwin High Schools	Barrely, India	1872 Rev. T. J. Scott, D.D. ....	.....	.....	12	140	530
Theological Seminary and Normal School	Barrely, India	1884 Miss F. M. Douglass	15,500	.....	10	286	800
Girls' Boarding School	Bijnour, India	1884 Mrs. N. L. Rockey	5,550	.....	4	48	72
Boys' High School	Calcutta, India	1878 Rev. William A. Carroll, M.A. ....	.....	.....	4	60	100
Sigler Boarding School for Girls	Bukdon, India	1875 Mrs. Butterfield and Mrs. Wilson	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Girls' School	Cabenta, India	1878 Miss Hedrick .....	.....	.....	20,000	2,000	65
Boys' Memorial School	Cawnpore, India	1874 Miss Harvey	5,000	.....	4	73	468
Girls' High School	Cawnpore, India	1874 Miss Devine	2,500	.....	.....	.....	178
Industrial School	Dwaranhat, India	1882 H. Mansel, Sup't .....	.....	.....	21	23	35
Girls' Boarding School	Gonda, India	1881 Mrs. J. W. Waugh and Miss Boyd	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boys' High School	Gurkwal, India	1881 Misses Rose and Gallimore .....	.....	.....	2,205	250	250
Centennial High School	Lucknow, India	1861 Mr. S. McMillen	2,500	.....	12,000	5,000	559
Girls' High School	Lucknow, India	1871 Miss Devine	12,600	.....	5	117	3,7
Women's College	Moratabad, India	1886 Miss T. J. Kyle .....	.....	.....	6	403	600
Boys' High School	Moratabad, India	1894 Rev. J. C. Fletcher, M.D.	10,000	.....	6	2106	258
Girls' Boarding School	Mussoorie, Ind.	1868 Misses Lawson and Seymour	5,500	.....	13,000	6	200
Philander Smith Institute	Nain Tal, India	1885 Rev. W. G. T. Mulligan	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boys' High School	Nain Tal, India	1891 Rev. J. W. Wangh, D.D. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Girls' High School	Paori, India	1882 Misses Easton and Miller .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Girls' Boarding School	Pithoragarh, India	1884 Mrs. Whiby	2,500	.....	3,000	5	42
Poona School	Poona, India	1884 Miss Buddon	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boys' Orphanage	Shahjehanpore, India	1884 Rev. D. O. Fox	4,000	.....	150	150	150
Girls' Boarding School	Shahjehanpore, India	1887 Rev. C. L. Bare .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Girls' Boarding School	Siapur, India	1891 Mrs. L. R. Hoskins	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Japanese College	Tokio, Japan	1879 Rev. J. O. Sheneor	20,000	.....	9	250	355
Philander Smith Biblical Institute	Tokio, Japan	1885 Rev. R. S. Maclay, D.D.	15,000	.....	3	31	50

Foreign Mission Schools—Continued.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	FOUNDED.	PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	VALUE OF GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.	ENDOWMENT.	DEBTS.	TEACHERS.	STUDENTS THIS YEAR.	DEPARTMENT.
Girls' Boarding School.....	Tokio, Japan.....	1884	Misses Atkinson, Watson, and Vance.....	\$12,000	.....	4 100	600	35	.....
Girls' Boarding School.....	Fukuoka, Japan.....	1884	Misses Gheer and Smith.....	6,000	.....	12 24	35	85	.....
Caroline Wright Seminary.....	Hakodate, Japan.....	1880	Misses Hampton and Hewitt.....	2,000	.....	3 40	102	102	.....
Cohleigh Seminary.....	Nagasaki, Japan.....	1881	Rev. Charles Bishop.....	10,000	.....	5 70	30	30	.....
Girls' Boarding School.....	Nagasaki, Japan.....	1879	Misses Russell, Everding, and Elliott.....	3,000	.....	2 12	30	30	.....
Training School for Bible Women.....	Yokahama, Japan.....	1884	Miss M. J. Holbrook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Olive Seminary.....	Liberia.....	1884	Rev. J. H. Deputie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kroo School.....	Monrovia, Liberia.....	1884	Mary Sharp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monrovia Seminary.....	Monrovia, Liberia.....	1884	Rev. D. Ware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Girls' Boarding School.....	Seoul, Korea.....	1886	Mrs. M. F. Scranton & Miss L. C. Rothweiler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boys' High School.....	Seoul, Korea.....	1887	Rev. H. G. Appenzeller.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican School of Theology.....	Puebla, Mexico.....	1874	Rev. L. B. Salmon.....	20,000	.....	7 124	781	781	.....
Girls' Boarding School and Normal Inst.....	Puebla, Mexico.....	1884	Misses Warner and Ogden.....	6,500	.....	8 250	.....	.....	.....
Girls' Boarding School.....	Pachuca, Mexico.....	1874	Misses Hastings and Field.....	33,000	.....	6 102	.....	.....	.....
Girls' Boarding School.....	City of Mexico, Mex.....	1884	Misses Loyd and Ayres.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Girls' Boarding School.....	Buenos Ayres, S. A.....	1886	Rev. T. B. Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theological Institute.....	Montevideo, S. A.....	1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Girls' Boarding School.....	Rosario, S. A.....	1874	Misses Chapin and Denning.....	10,000	.....	3 40	180	180	.....
Martin Mission Institute.....	Frankfort, Germany.....	1858	Rev. C. A. H. Achard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theological School.....	Upsala, Sweden.....	1883	Rev. J. E. Edman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jnarez School.....	Mexico	1884	Felipe Xchilme.....	10,000	.....	3 54	150	150	.....
Anglo-Chinese School.....	Singapore.....	1886	Rev. W. F. Oldham .....	.....	6 260	300	300	300	.....

Medical Schools.

Schools of Medicine are connected with Boston University, Hamline University, North-western University, Syracuse University, University of Denver, and the Central Tennessee College. That of the latter is entitled the Meharry Medical College, after its founder.

Schools of Law

Schools of Music and Art.

Academy of Music and Art in Illinois Female College; College of Music in Boston University; College of Music and Art in Illinois Wesleyan University; College of Fine Arts in Syracuse University; Conservatory of Music in Pittsburg Female College. Other schools of music and art are believed to exist, but have not been reported.

SUMMARY.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	% of Insts. in U.S.	Value of Buildings and Grounds.	Endowments.	Debts.	No. of Teachers.	Students last year.	Students from the beginning.
Theological Institutions	12	\$631,500	\$1,256,000	.....	67	833	4,233
Colleges and Universities.....	56	6,326,774	9,398,982	\$432,300	863	16,185	111,404
Classical Seminaries.....	54	1,951,325	396,700	171,500	376	10,167	172,979
Female Colleges and Seminaries.....	9	801,000	23,000	60,000	118	1,150	22,774
Foreign Mission Schools.....	66	373,126	5,000	20,300	171	3,941	8,103
Total.....	197	\$10,083,727	\$11,079,682	\$684,100	1,595	32,276	319,553

Increase in Four Years.

	In 1883.	In 1887.	Increase.
Theological Institutions.....	10	12	2
Colleges and Universities.....	45	56	11
Class Seminaries and Mission Schools.....	86	120	34
Whole number of Institutions.....	142	197	55
Total number of Teachers.....	1,405	1,595	190
Total number of students.....	28,591	32,276	3,685
Value of Buildings and Endowments.....	\$14,023,342	\$20,479,307*	\$6,455,965
Students from the beginning.....	.....	319,553	.....

* Less debts.

EXHIBIT OF THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND ITS AUXILIARIES UP TO THE CLOSE OF 1887.

ABRIDGED TITLES.	Date of Organiza-tion.	No. of Students added last year.	To what amount.	Whole No. of Students added.	To what amount.	OFFICERS REPORTING.
Board of Education.....	1873	571	\$27,187	2226	\$180,477	D. A. Goodsell.
<i>Conference Auxiliaries:</i>						
California.....	1877	10	750	.....	.....	Rev. J. N. Beard, Sec.
Central Ohio.....	1877	6	285	13	675	Rev. Cyrus B. Austin, Sec.
Cincinnati.....	1877	14	905	.....	.....	Rev. S. Weeks, D.D., Sec.
Des Moines.....	1872	12	175	40	1,206	Rev. E. M. Holmes, Sec.
East Ohio.....	1879	..	..	9	650	Rev. J. R. Keyes, Sec.
Michigan.....	1877	14	171	..	..	Rev. Wash. Gardner, Sec.
Minnesota.....	1880	16	751	30	2,241	Rev. Chas. S. Dunn, Sec.
Nebraska.....	1883	..	213	..	238	Rev. Geo. H. Wehn, Sec.
Newark.....	1863	11	1,400	80	17,000	Rev. A. Craig, Sec.
New Jersey.....	1863	10	725	49	10,192	Rev. R. J. Andrews, Treas.
New York.....	1863	17	1,500	166	14,900	Rev. W. H. Mickle, Sec.
North-west Iowa.....	.....	8	225	22	659	Rev. C. E. Cline, Sec. [Uni.
Ohio.....	1879	15	1,000	50	4,675	Rev. F. Merrick, Ex-aud.O.W.
Oregon.....	1879	6	225	14	907	Rev. S. A. Stan, Sec.
Philadelphia.....	1870	23	2,400	91	20,485	Rev. Wm. J. Paxson, Sec.
South-east Indiana.....	1870	7	500	23	600	Rev. J. S. Tevis, Sec.
Troy.....	1870	20	1,255	74	10,182	Rev. W. H. Hughes, Treas.
Vermont.....	.....	4	150	15	925	Rev. H. A. Spencer, V.-Pres.
West Virginia.....	1848	2	200	26	2,600	Rev. James L. Clark, Sec.
Total.....	....	766	\$39,907	2928	\$268,612	

CLASSIFIED LIST OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Theological Institutions.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	Founded.	PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.
Bareilly Theological Seminary.....	Bareilly, India.....	1871	Rev. T. J. Scott, D.D.
Boston University School of Theology.....	Boston, Mass.....	1847	Rev. William F. Warren, S.T.D.
Centenary Biblical Institute.....	Baltimore, Md.....	1872	Rev. William M. Frysinger, D.D.
Drew Theological Seminary.....	Madison, N. J.....	1866	Rev. Henry A. Buttz, D.D., LL.D.
Foochow Biblical Institute.....	Foochow, China.....	1872	Rev. F. Ohlinger.
Gammon School of Theology.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	1883	Rev. W. P. Thirkield, B.D.
Garrett Biblical Institute.....	Evanston, Ill.....	1855	Rev. Henry B. Ridgaway, D.D.
Japan M. E. Theological School.....	Tokio, Japan.....	1879	Rev. M. S. Vail.
Martin Mission Institute.....	F'kft-am-Main, Ger.....	1858	Rev. Clemens Achard.
Swedish Theological Seminary.....	Evanston, Ill.....	1872	Rev. Albert Ericson, A.M.
Theol. Seminary and Preparatory School.....	Puebla, Mexico.....	1874	Levi B. Salmans, A.M., B.D.
Theological School of Sweden.....	Upsala, Sweden.....	1874	J. E. Edman.

Colleges and Universities.

Albion College.....	Albion, Mich.....	1861	Rev. L. R. Fiske, D.D., LL.D.
Allegheny College.....	Meadville, Pa.....	1833	Rev. D. H. Wheeler, D.D.
Baker University.....	Baldwin City, Kan.....	1858	Rev. H. A. Gobin, D.D.
Baldwin University.....	Berea, Ohio.....	1845	Rev. Joseph Stubbs, D.D.
Bloomington College.....	Bloomington, Tenn.....	1885	Rev. R. Pierce.
Blue Mountain University.....	La Grande, Oregon.....	1876	Rev. G. M. Irwin, A.M.
Boston University.....	Boston, Mass.....	1869	Rev. William F. Warren, S.T.D.
Central Tennessee College.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1866	Rev. J. Braden, D.D.
Central Wesleyan College.....	Warrentown, Mo.....	1864	Rev. H. A. Koch, D.D.
Chaddock College.....	Quiney, Ill.....	1853	M. D. Hornbeck, S.T.D.
Chattanooga University.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1846	Rev. E. S. Lewis, A.M.
Clatlin University.....	Orangeburg, S. C.....	1839	Rev. L. M. Dunton, D.D.
Clark University.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	1839	Rev. E. O. Thayer, A.M.
Cornell College.....	Mount Vernon, Iowa.....	1857	Rev. William F. King, D.D.
Dakota University.....	Mitchell, Dak.....	1885	Rev. William Brush, D.D.
De Pauw University.....	Greencastle, Ind.....	1837	Rev. Alex. Martin, D.D., LL.D.
Dickinson College.....	Carlisle, Pa.....	1833	Rev. J. A. McCauley, D.D., LL.D.
Fort Wayne College.....	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	1846	Rev. W. F. Yoemann, D.D.
German College.....	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.....	1873	Rev. William Balcke, A.M.
German-English College.....	Galena, Ill.....	1868	Rev. Emil Uhl.
German Wallace College.....	Berea, Ohio.....	1864	Rev. William Nast, D.D.
Grant Memorial University.....	Athens, Tenn.....	1867	Rev. John F. Spence, S.T.D.
Hamline University.....	Hamline, Minn.....	1854	Rev. G. H. Bridgman, D.D.
Hedding College.....	Abingdon, Ill.....	1875	Rev. J. R. Jaques, D.D.
Illinois Wesleyan University.....	Bloomington, Ill.....	1855	
Iowa Wesleyan University.....	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.....	1850	Rev. J. T. McFarland, Ph.D.
Kansas Wesleyan University.....	Salina, Kan.....	1856	Rev. W. H. Sweet, D.D.
Lawrence University.....	Appleton, Wis.....	1840	Rev. B. P. Raymond, A.M., Ph.D.
Lewis College.....	Glasgow, Mo.....	1866	Rev. M. L. Curl, A.M.
Little Rock University.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	1882	Rev. A. Noon, A.M.
Mallaten College.....	Bartley, Neb.....	.....	Rev. E. Monson, LL.D.
McKendree College.....	Lebanon, Ill.....	1838	Rev. J. Villars, D.D.
Moore's Hill College.....	Moore's Hill, Ind.....	1854	Rev. L. G. Adkinson, A.M.
Mount Union College.....	Mount Union, Ohio.....	1816	
Napa College.....	Napa, Cal.....	1870	
Nebraska Central College.....	Central City, Neb.....	1886	Rev. D. Marquett, D.D.
Nebraska Wesleyan University.....	Lincoln, Neb.....	1886	Rev. C. F. Creighton, D.D.
New Orleans University.....	New Orleans, La.....	1873	Rev. L. G. Adkinson, D.D.
North-western University.....	Evanston, Ill.....	1855	Rev. Jas. Cummings, D.D., LL.D.
Ohio Wesleyan University.....	Delaware, Ohio.....	1842	Rev. C. H. Payne, D.D., LL.D.
Philander Smith College.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	1877	Rev. Thomas Mason, A.M.
Rust University.....	Holly Springs, Miss.....	1860	Rev. C. E. Libby, D.D.
Samuel Huston College.....	Austin, Texas.....	1878	Rev. T. M. Dart, A.M.
Scioto College.....	Scioto, Ohio.....	.....	Rev. E. J. Marsh, A.M.
Simpson Centenary College.....	Indianola, Iowa.....	1867	Rev. W. E. Hamilton, A.M., B.D.
South-west Kansas College.....	Winfield, Kan.....	.....	Rev. John E. Earp, D.D.
Spokane College.....	Spokane Falls, Wash.....	1850	Rev. R. E. Bisbee, A.M.
Syracuse University.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	1870	Rev. Charles N. Sims, D.D., LL.D.
Texas Wesleyan College.....	Fort Worth, Texas.....	1880	Rev. A. A. Johnson, A.M.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	Founded.	PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.
University of Denver.....	Denver, Col.....	1880	Rev. David N. Moore, D.D.
University of the Pacific.....	San José, Cal.....	1851	Rev. A. C. Hirst, D.D.
University of Southern California.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1880	Rev. M. M. Bovard, A.M.
Upper Iowa University.....	Fayette, Iowa.....	1857	Rev. John W. Bissell, D.D.
Wesleyan University.....	Middletown, Conn.....	1831	.....
Willamette University.....	Salem, Oregon.....	1844	Rev. Thomas Van Scov, A.M., B.D.
Wiley University.....	Marshall, Texas.....	1873	Rev. G. Whittaker, D.D.

Female Colleges and Seminaries.

Beaver College and Musical Institute.....	Beaver, Pa.....	1853	Rev. R. T. Taylor, D.D.
Chicago Training School.....	Chicago, Ill.....	1886	Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer.
Cincinnati Wesleyan College.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1841	Rev. W. K. Brown, D.D.
De Pauw College.....	New Albany, Ind.....	1866	Rev. M. L. Albright, A.M.
Drew Seminary and Female College.....	Carmel, N. Y.....	1866	George Crosby Smith, A.M.
Hillsborough Female College.....	Hillsborough, Ohio.....	185	Rev. J. F. Loyd, A.M.
Illinois Female College.....	Jacksonville, Ill.....	1847	Rev. W. F. Short, A.M., D.D.
Lasell Seminary for Young Women.....	Auburndale, Mass.....	1851	Charles C. Bragdon, A.M.
Pittsburg Female College.....	Pittsburg, Pa.....	1854	Rev. A. H. Norcross, D.D.

Classical Seminaries.

Albion Seminary.....	Albion, Iowa.....	1872	Edward P. Fogg, A.M.
Andrews Institute.....	Porterville, Ala.....	1867	.....
Ashland College and Normal School.....	Ashland, Oregon.....	1879	Rev. W. G. Royal, A.M.
Baldwin Seminary.....	Baldwin, La.....	1882	Rev. W. J. Mongey, A.M.
Bennett Seminary.....	Greensborongh, N. C.....	1873	Rev. Wilbur F. Steele, A.M., B.D.
Brown Seminary.....	Leicester, N. C.....	1881	Henry F. Ketron, A.B.
Carleton Institute.....	Farmington, Mo.....	1854	Miss Eliza A. Carleton.
Cazenovia Seminary.....	Cazenovia, N. Y.....	1825	Rev. I. N. Clements, A.M.
Centenary Collegiate Institute.....	Hackettstown, N. J.....	1874	Rev. George H. Whitney, D.D.
Chamberlain Institute.....	Randolph, N. Y.....	1850	Rev. James T. Edwards, A.M., D.D.
Claverack Acad. and Hudson River Inst.	Claverack, N. Y.....	1854	A. H. Flack, A.B.
Cookman Institute.....	Jacksonville, Fla.....	1874	Rev. Samuel B. Darnell, B.D.
East Maine Conference Seminary.....	Bucksport, Me.....	1850	Rev. A. F. Chase, A.M.
Ellijay Seminary.....	Ellijay, Ga.....	1874	Rev. J. H. Early, A.M.
Epworth Seminary.....	Epworth, Iowa.....	1857	George W. Jones, Ph.B.
Forest Home Seminary.....	Headland, Ala.....	1883	.....
Fort Edward Collegiate Institute.....	Fort Edward, N. Y.....	1854	Rev. Joseph E. King, D.D.
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary.....	Lima, N. Y.....	1830	Rev. J. D. Phelps, D.D.
Gilbert Seminary.....	Baldwin, La.....	1873	Rev. W. D. Godman, D.D.
Grand Prairie Seminary and Com. Coll.	Onarga, Ill.....	1863	Rev. E. McClish, B.D.
Greenwich Academy.....	East Greenwich, R. I.....	1841	Rev. F. D. Blakeslee, A.M.
Haven Normal School.....	Waynesborough, Ga.....	1868	E. S. Fairchild.
Huntsville Normal School.....		1870	A. W. McKinney, A.B.
Ives Seminary.....	Antwerp, N. Y.....	1848	Rev. J. E. Ensign, A.M.
Jennings Seminary.....	Aurora, Ill.....	1857	Rev. C. C. Lovejoy, M.A.
Kingsley Seminary.....	Bloomingdale, Tenn.....	1877	Joseph H. Ketron, A.M.
La Grange Seminary.....	La Grange, Ga.....	1878	O. D. Wagner, A.B.
Leicester Seminary.....	Leicester, N. C.....	1881	H. F. Ketron, M.A.
Maine Wesleyan Sem. and Female Coll.	Kent's Hill, Me.....	1821	Rev. E. M. Smith, A.M.
Mallalieu Seminary.....	Kinsey, Ala.....	.....	Rev. C. J. Hammitt, B.D.
Marionville Collegiate Institute.....	Marionville, Mo.....	1878	Rev. J. J. Martin.
Meridian Academy.....	Meridian, Miss.....	1877	Prof. J. H. Brooks.
Morrisstown Seminary.....	Morrisstown, Tenn.....	1881	Rev. J. S. Hill, A.M.
Mount Union Seminary.....	Mount Union, Ala.....	1880	.....
Mount Zion Seminary.....	Mount Zion, Ga.....	1880	Rev. R. H. Robb.
New Hamp. Conf. Sem. and Female Coll.	Tilton, N. H.....	1845	Rev. D. C. Knowles, A.M.
Ogden Seminary.....	Ogden City, Utah.....	1872	Rev. A. W. Adkinson, A.M.
Pennington Seminary.....	Pennington, N. J.....	1839	Rev. Thomas Hanlon, D.D.
Powell's Valley Seminary.....	Wellspring, Tenn.....	1880	I. W. P. Massey, A.M.
Roanoke Seminary.....	Roanoke, Va.....	1883	.....
Salt Lake Seminary.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1871	Rev. T. C. Iliff, A.M.
Troy Conference Academy.....	Poultney, Vt.....	1835	Rev. Charles H. Dunton, A.M.
Tulahoma College.....	Tulahoma, Tenn.....	1885	.....
Umpqua Academy.....	Wilbur, Oregon.....	1854	Henry L. Benson, A.M.
Vermont Meth. Sem. and Female College	Montpelier, Vt.....	1831	Rev. E. A. Bishop, A.M.
Wesleyan Academy.....	Wilbraham, Mass.....	1824	Rev. Geo. M. Steele, S.T.D., LL.D.
Western Reserve Seminary.....	West Farmington, O.....	1829	.....
West Tennessee Preparatory School.....	Mason, Tenn.....	1877	Rev. E. E. Alexander.
Warren Seminary.....	Full-n's, Tenn.....	1883	Rev. J. M. Williams.
Wilbur College.....	Lewiston, Idaho.....	1882	Rev. Ira A. Richards.
Williamspt. Dickinson Seminary.....	Williamsport, Pa.....	1848	Rev. Edward J. Gray, D.D.
Wilmington Conference Academy.....	Dover, Del.....	1873	M. L. Gooding, A.M.
Woodland Seminary.....	Cumberland, Miss.....	1885	Rev. S. S. Steele.
Wyoming Seminary.....	Kingston, Pa.....	1844	Rev. L. L. Sprague, A.M.

TREASURER'S REPORT OF BOARD OF EDUCATION OF M. E. CHURCH

From April 9, 1884, to November 16, 1887.

RECEIPTS—April 9, 1884, to Nov. 12, 1884:

Collections.....	\$52,692 25
Interest on Investments.....	6,060 73
Estate of Charity Cobb.....	616 48
Loan paid.....	3,000 00

\$62,369 46

DISBURSEMENTS—April 9, 1884, to Nov. 12, 1884:

Balance due Treasurer from last report.....	\$5,444 80
Loans and Expenses.....	21,022 73
Investments—12 Bonds, N. Y., C. & St. L.	

L. R. R..... 11,750 00

" Mortgage..... 1,000 00

39,217 53

\$23,151 93

RECEIPTS—Nov. 12, 1884, to Nov. 10, 1885:

Collections.....	\$36,200 51
Interest on Investments.....	9,653 83
Estate of Charity Cobb.....	500 00
Loan paid.....	1,500 00
Mortgage paid.....	1,000 00

\$48,854 24

DISBURSEMENTS—Nov. 12, 1884, to Nov. 10, 1885:

Loans and Expenses.....	\$33,836 32
Investments—10 Bonds N. Y., C. & St. L.	
R. R..... 9,712 50	

43,548 82

5,305 52

RECEIPTS—Nov. 10, 1885, to Nov. 10, 1886:

Collections.....	\$35,009 70
Interest on Investments.....	8,959 79
Geo. Russell, M. D.—Legacy.....	500 00
Estate of Charity Cobb.....	500 00
Moore & Jameson Fund.....	450 00
" Mortgage.....	8,000 00
Loan paid.....	17,000 00

\$70,419 49

DISBURSEMENTS—Nov. 10, 1885, to Nov. 10, 1886:

Loans and Expenses.....	\$34,176 27
Mortgage, W. H. Innis.....	8,000 00
Investment—10 Bonds St. L. & San F. R.	
R. R..... 9,700 00	
" 20 Bonds, E. Tenu., Va. & Ga. R. R..... 19,203 75	

71,080 12

\$660 63

RECEIPTS—Nov. 10, 1886, to Nov. 16, 1887:

Collections.....	\$35,230 68
Interest on Investments.....	10,342 65
Loans paid.....	1,500 00

\$47,172 73

DISBURSEMENTS—Nov. 10, 1886, to Nov. 16, 1887:

Loans and Expenses.....	\$45,722 98
Surplus of Receipts.....	

45,722 98

1,449 75

Balance on hand Nov. 16, 1887.....

20,246 57

1,449 75

20,246 57

\$29,907 20

\$228,816 02

199,569 45

\$29,946 57

Total amount of Receipts.....

\$29,907 20

\$228,816 02

199,569 45

Total amount of Disbursements.....

\$29,946 57

Amount in Treasurer's hands.....

\$29,946 57

INVESTMENTS :

Par Value.

Cost.

\$50,000 00

\$51,633 33

50 Bonds Missouri Pacific R. R.....

52,000 00

52 " Peoria, Decatur and Evansville R. R.....

53,560 00

10 " St. Louis and San Francisco R. R.....

10,000 00

20 " East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia R. R.....

9,700 00

47 " New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R.....

20,000 00

Mortgage, W. H. Innis.....

47,000 00

Loan, J. Pickard, secured by collateral.....

41,662 50

" A. Belknap, " " "

8,000 00

3,000 00

3,000 00

6,000 00

6,000 00

\$196,000 00

\$192,759 58

Market value of Investments April 1, 1888, \$193,465.

JOSEPH S. STOUT, *Treasurer.*

November 16, 1887.

THE LOSSES OF THE BOARD BY DEATH.—Remembering that the Board consists of only twelve persons, it has been, with the whole Church, greatly bereaved during the last quadrennium. It has lost two presidents, Bishops Simpson and Harris, and a treasurer, Hon. Oliver Hoyt, whose liberality and wise management have been of untold value to the Board and the Church. Suitable records of the appreciation of the Board and of its grief over the loss it has sustained have been spread upon the Minutes of the Board.

The Rev. Dr. D. P. Kidder was compelled by ill health, in June, 1887, to permit the work of the Corresponding Secretarship, which he had so wisely and skillfully done since 1880, to pass into less experienced hands. His resignation took effect at the annual meeting of the Board in November, 1887, though he ceased work July 1, 1887. He retired with the confidence, the love, and the sympathy of the entire Board, and after a record of success of which any one might be proud. The Board spread upon its Minutes a suitable reecognition of his services.

FACTS COMMENDED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—1. Names of institutions are changed without notifying the Board.

2. The grade or character, as indicated by name, is sometimes changed without elevation of curriculum. Thus, — Seminary becomes — College, and the president sometimes expects the amount of help to students to be raised to the highest figure, \$100 per annum, while the school is still only a preparatory school. Ought institutions expecting aid from the Board to change nominal grade without consent of Board?

3. Some universities having preparatory departments give more aid than seminaries can give which do equally good work of the same class.

4. Very few, if any, of the educational societies required to report to this Board do so unless request is sent from this office. There is little doubt that this neglect sometimes leads to an unjust amount of aid being granted to some, who do not inform this Board of the fact that they have been aided by auxiliary boards and associations.

5. Judging from the relatively small number of loans wholly or partially repaid it would appear that some more vigorous method of impressing the conscience of beneficiaries at the time of receiving the loan and thereafter ought to be discovered. Instructors can do much to impress beneficiaries that the aid rendered by the Board is not nominally, but actually, a loan. The correspondence of the office shows instances where the strongest representations of a "clear case" and the most pressing insistence by instructors on immediate help have been followed by a speedy return of the money and the suspension or departure of the student. "Loan suddenly to no man" ought to be the rule for instructors.

Embarrassment is also caused the administration by applica-

tions sent on by instructors toward the close of the second half year, when appropriations are nearly exhausted, which applications are admitted to have no other inspiration than that the student cannot settle his term bills unless he has a loan from this Board. Such claims are nearly always for the highest amount, \$100 per annum, and cannot be the first to receive the sympathy of the Board.

Instructors can also do much to aid in the collection of loans. But experience has proved that a hopeless confusion of accounts occurs unless the money is sent to the Board and the receipt be given in the name of the Board. This is required now in all cases. No more notes are sent out to instructors for collection. The note is held until the money reaches this office.

6. It is very important that the General Conference should define more clearly the rights of the Board in the income of Children's Day. The view of this office has been that where collections were taken up only in the Sunday-school service on Children's Day the whole belonged to this Board, unless otherwise designated by the donors. But where two services were held—a public church service in the interest of education and a Children's Day service on the same day—the collections were to be united and one half sent to the Board and one half for local educational purposes, as the Conference may have directed. But some Conferences have disputed this view, and the Board has returned money claimed by local treasurers on account of uncertainty, and has undoubtedly lost much income by confusion on this point.

7. The tendency, as manifested by returns to this office, is to bring all the educational effort of the year, whether for general or local purposes, so far as the churches are concerned, to Children's Day. Disciplinary recognition of this tendency might produce good results if, as suggested above, there should be a clearer definition of Board and local rights.

8. The correspondence with instructors indicates a profound conviction of the great value of the work done by the Board and that it is indispensable to the success of the educators. With this there is expressed a strong feeling that the scope of the Board's work should be more extensive. Experience, however, shows that unless its relations with institutions are made by law more masterful its work must chiefly lie in two directions—student aid and statistical publication. Statistics may exhibit weakness as well as strength, and it is almost impossible to secure full statistical reports in some cases. The Board ought to be permitted to withhold its aid from all institutions which do not send in full statistical reports annually.

9. The Board, at its annual meeting, November 16, 1887, voted "That it concurred with the Freedmen's Aid Society in judging that it would be disastrous to our work to be consolidated with that Society."

10. Annual Conferences pledge themselves generously often to

local institutions which undoubtedly need all the help they receive. But might not the General Conference consider whether it ought to be in the power of an Annual Conference, under the clause "unless otherwise designated," to substantially stop the income of the Board from a Conference?

11. The sympathy of all our pastors should be strongly with the work of the Board of Education. Not a few find the aid of the Board absolutely necessary in the school life of their own children. While all pastors would prefer to meet the expenses of the education of their children from their own resources, it has happened in many cases that, through illness or other circumstance of difficulty, this has been impossible. Not a week passes without applications from pastors for enough aid to furnish books, or meet some other exigency of school life for son or daughter. It is a very gratifying fact that these applications are almost never for the larger sums. Only enough is asked for to eke out home resources. And no more grateful recipients of the help of the Board can be found than these children of Methodist preachers. Their voluntary correspondence with the office is abundant, and some give the Board the entire credit of opening the way to successful careers in the ministry, in missionary work and educational labor.

The Corresponding Secretary very early in the history of the Board began to credit Children's Day collections in payment of loans to pastors who sent their collections to this office. Many loans have been paid in this way.

CONCERNING THE REMISSION OF LOANS.—The Board has remitted loans for hard service on the frontier, for service in foreign missionary fields, for severe accident and hopeless illness. Apart from these cases the number of applications for the remission of loans is quite small. A greater moral sensitiveness with regard to the obligation would be shown were the number of such applications larger. Hundreds do not signify in any way any interest whatever in the fact that they are debtors to the Board.

Attention is called to samples of documents used by the Board which are bound up with this report.

The whole number of students aided in 1887 was 586. From the foundation of the Board, 2,226.

E. G. ANDREWS, *President.*

D. A. GOODSELL, *Corresponding Secretary.*

13.—REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 188.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church :

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Again it is the pleasure and privilege of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to place

before you a brief report of its work and welfare during the quadrennium just ended.

The well-understood object of the Society is this: To secure through the intelligent, unremitting efforts of the women of the Church at home, the opportunity by which the women of less favored lands may find our Saviour theirs.

METHODS.—The financial methods of the Society are essentially unchanged. The annual and life-membership fees and occasional donations and bequests have been, as before, the sources of income. The considerateness of the General Conference of 1884, in giving some elasticity to the restrictions on public collections, has been helpful, though to a limited extent, since the ladies bearing responsibility, in their desire to be loyal, have taken care to observe the spirit as well as the letter of the law. The officers of the Society have continued, without salary, to do cheerfully their ever-increasing work.

There has been a rapid gain in the dissemination of missionary intelligence and the consequent awakening of interest and inquiry. This has been accomplished by regular, systematic study of the motives and principles underlying mission work, and of the wonderful object-lessons which the foreign fields present, with close personal application of the truths thus disclosed.

More complete organization of Conference and District work has also been effected. To our missionaries who now and then come home for rest and change we are deeply indebted, not only for their cordially-given assistance in public meetings, but also for their wise counsels and words of encouragement.

HOME WORK—AUXILIARIES.—The Society now numbers 4,383 auxiliaries, with an annual membership of 115,228, 8,524 life members, and 460 honorary patrons and managers—an increase in the first item of 1,128, in the second of 28,360, in the third of 3,442, and in the fourth of 215.

The movement among the young ladies and girls, which had but just begun four years ago, has extended most gratifyingly, and enthusiastic activity, liberal giving through self-denial, and personal interest in the missionaries have become its permanent characteristics.

GERMAN WORK.—The work among our German Methodist sisters, initiated four years ago, has fully justified the expectations of the originators. Under the efficient charge of Miss Margaretha Dreyer, the Secretary, it has grown constantly. The last report gives a total of 104 auxiliaries, with 2,694 annual members, and 19 life members. In 1886 an interested lady from the North-western Branch, while traveling in Europe, visited the Annual Conferences of Germany and Switzerland and spoke so inspiringily of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society that auxiliaries were immediately organized in both of those countries. The cause has found favor to such an extent that there are now 47 auxiliaries, with 984 members.

FINANCES.—The aggregate receipts for the last four years

show a total of \$658,898 77—an increase over the preceding quadrennium of \$154,314 23. The yearly receipts have been as follows:

October, 1883, to October, 1884.....	\$143,199 14
" " " 1885.....	157,442 66
" " " 1886.....	167,098 85
" " " 1887.....	191,158 13
Amount raised since organization.....	<hr/> \$1,680,315 68

REAL ESTATE.—The present estimate of the real estate belonging to the Society is as follows:

India.....	\$86,960
China.....	51,850
Japan (including Korea).....	51,500
Mexico.....	55,000
South America.....	10,000
Bulgaria.....	4,500
Total.....	<hr/> \$259,810

LITERATURE.—*The Heathen Woman's Friend* has a present circulation of 20,293. Aside from the pursuance of its prime object, the missionary education of Methodist women, the secondary usefulness of the paper as a financial resourcee has been great.

ZENANA PAPER.—A proposition for the publication of a zenana paper for circulation among the women of India was urgently presented to the Society four years ago, and, recognizing the need, the General Executive Committee at once adopted the plan. It was voted to raise a fund of \$25,000 as a Centennial Offering, and that until such time as the income of this fund should reach the necessary amount any deficiencey should be paid from the treasury of the Heathen Woman's Friend. In 1885 the paper entitled *Woman's Friend* was issued in Hindi from the mission press at Lucknow, under the editorship of Miss Blackmar; this was soon followed by an edition in Urdu; both are now edited by Mrs. B. H. Badley. A *Woman's Friend* is published in the Tamil language, in Madras, edited by Mrs. Dr. Rudisill, and one in the Bengali language, edited by Mrs. J. P. Meik, is published in Caleutta. Frequent and strong testimonies to the excellence and helpfulness of these four *Friends* of India come from many sources.

GERMAN PAPER.—As the work among the German women developed it seemed advisable to provide a missionary periodical for them. Accordingly, in January, 1886, the publication of the *Heiden-Frauen-Freund* was commenced. This enterprise also depended on the Heathen Woman's Friend funds for its financial foundation. The paper received an encouraging welcome, and has at present a subscription list of 1,360 in the United States and 142 in Germany and Switzerland.

LEAFLETS.—The issue of these indispensable adjuncts to the agencies of the work at home has increased from year to year, until in 1887 the number of pages printed was 3,296,000; total number for the quadrennium 8,888,000. Eight of the sixty-two different leaflets were in the German language.

FOREIGN WORK.—The following figures, though not in all cases exact, will give an approximate idea of the work done in the principal departments of the missions: Missionaries, 67 (11 at home on furlough); 70 assistants; 469 Bible women and native Christian teachers; 9 hospitals and dispensaries; 27 boarding-schools; 262 day-schools, 3 orphanages, with 304 inmates, 3 homes for the homeless, with 90 inmates; 6,990 zenanas visited. Forty missionaries have been sent out in the last four years. The number of assistants, teachers, and Bible women has been doubled, in some places quadrupled.

We record with sorrow the death of five faithful missionaries: Miss Ella Gilchrist, M.D., who, after a few months' labor in China, yielded to the effects of previous overwork and soon after returning home entered unending rest; Miss Beulah Woolston, for twenty-seven years a valued member of the Foochow Mission; Miss Harriet Kerr, who was compelled to surrender her duties in India after three years of earnest service; Miss Cecilia Guelfi, of Montevideo, S. A., a young woman of unusual promise; and Miss Florence Nickerson, who at the close of six years of whole-souled devotion to Christ's work in India started for home, but was in a few days released from suffering and buried in the Gulf of Aden. In the memory of these true-hearted bearers of the cross we are indeed blessed.

In looking over the work as a whole, in order to select for especial mention those departments which have made most marked and conspicuous progress, we find the results so generally encouraging that it would be a satisfaction could all be reported.

MEDICAL WORK.—This continues to be the same valuable factor as in its initiation it promised to become. The hospitals and dispensaries established in India and China have steadily advanced in patronage and efficiency. To the number last given has been added a hospital in Seoul, Korea, recently opened under the charge of Miss Meta Howard, M.D., who recorded forty cases during her first month of service. There are at present seven lady physicians in the three fields where medical work is carried on. Direct Christian teaching is faithfully and earnestly done in these institutions, and the good seed sown is often promptly productive. The skill and success of the medical women have won for them and the cause they represent a degree of respect and confidence which is of inestimable advantage to the whole work. A most cheering feature of this department is the proportionately large number of native women who have undertaken the study of medicine and surgery and have gained surprising proficiency. In India eleven young women have gone from the mission schools to study at the medical college at Agra.

One of these girls took special honors, leading her class, and all have passed creditable examinations. In China these students are under the direct instruction of the resident physician, and prove themselves also possessed of excellent ability. The indications are that there will soon be a thoroughly trained corps of native physicians in the field.

INDIA.—In this wide field the seed-sowers and harvesters are both at work. The orphanages and training-schools for Christian girls are yielding the fruits of the first efforts there. The reports are full of references to the devotion and perseverance of the girls who have gone out from these schools as teachers, Bible women, or wives, to be "examples of the believers." The English schools at Naini Tal, Cawnpore, and Calcutta are increasingly successful; the boarding-schools in Lucknow, Moradabad, Bareilly, and other smaller cities, have done excellent work, and, best of all, are centers of deep religious influence. The Homes for Homeless Women are proving their helpfulness by a marked improvement in many of the inmates and permanent reform in others. The zenana teachers find greater opportunities than they can possibly improve. The visiting of the heathen melas, or religious fairs, by our missionaries, accompanied by native helpers, has become an established means of access to the thousands whose homes are far from mission stations. The results in Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Poona, Calcutta, are rewarding the faith of those who urged the undertaking of work in those cities. The Rangoon school has rapidly attained prosperity, and is yearly sending out detachments of educated Christian young women.

Three years ago an earnest appeal was received from Rev. Mr. Oldham for the adoption of Singapore as a new field. The request was granted and the appropriation made, but the missionaries could not be found. Last year, however, Miss Blackmore, of Australia, was appointed to Singapore, and her reports have thus far indicated adaptation to the place and earnestness of purpose.

CHINA.—To the cities of Peking and Tientsin, where schools and hospitals have been for several years in active operation, Tsun Hua has been added, and much is hoped from the new ground. Although the working force has been lessened by illness those who have remained have struggled bravely on with the heavy burdens, and it is reason for gratitude that neither boarding nor day-schools have been allowed to suffer. The same might be said of the Foochow work, where, in spite of insufficient help, all departments have been well sustained. The training-schools for Bible women in these cities, with their regular courses of study and careful examinations, are thorough tests of character as well as a means of intellectual and religious development, and it is a great encouragement to note the steadily increasing attendance. The Chung King work, so auspiciously inaugurated with a large school and many wide-open doors to the homes of the

women, has of course been for the present suspended on account of the famous riot. In Chin Kiang there have apparently been no serious obstacles, for all has gone on prosperously. The new Home was formally opened a year ago with suitable ceremonies, on which occasion several high officials were present with evident interest and pleasure. The Kiu Kiang work has been resumed under more favorable conditions, and two ladies are now there. At Nanking the Home and School buildings, for which Mrs. Philander Smith gave such a generous sum, if not already completed, will very soon be open for occupancy.

JAPAN.—The marvelous advance of this wide-awake nation has kept all good missionaries more than busy, and has made the recent history of mission enterprise read like a wonder-tale. In Tokyo the boarding-school had last year 162 pupils. In the senior class every girl was a true Christian. Day and Sunday-schools thrive. In Fukagawa there is a Sunday-school of 92 children. Country evangelistic work is very successful. In Yokohama every part of the work is rapidly growing. Here, too, the Sunday-school is remarkable for size and interest, having an attendance of 350, largely the result of the visits of Bible women to the homes. Miss Holbrook has accepted an invitation to teach in the Empress's Girls' School, founded for the daughters of the nobility, and Mrs. Van Petten has taken her place in the training-school.

The Caroline Wright Memorial School at Hakodati is not at all behind the others in progress and religious character. Among the special blessings there is counted the conversion of the Chinese teacher who had been in the school since its opening. Nagasaki, in its school of 125, counts 70 Christian girls, many of whom are earnest helpers in Sunday-schools. The ideas which these girls have of aggressive work for Christ appear to be of the right sort. Two of them opened a school in Kagoshima with 20 pupils, and they make visits to a neighboring village, where they talk to a company of 200 women. Fukuoka Home and School Building will soon be occupied by the 70 pupils.

KOREA.—Where the parent society leads it is the ambition of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to follow. When the Korea Mission was established it was with great pleasure that the opportunity was accepted and Mrs. Scranton appointed missionary to that field. With clear judgment and unwavering faith she has made her plans, and the results have proved her wisdom. A home has been built and a school established which has received recognition from the Government, and in which eleven girls are enrolled. Two ladies, one a physician, were sent out last year and are already hard at work. Of the hospital the king says, "It is a very thanking thing."

BULGARIA.—Despite the continuous disquiet and governmental uncertainty of recent years our missionaries, now two in number, have seen their endeavors greatly prospered. The schools in Sistof, Orchania, and Rustchuk are well attended; the Bible work

in the last two cities is most encouraging and calls for increased assistance. The boarding-school at Loftcha has outgrown its main building, and the primary department has been removed to another house. Forty-seven girls are in attendance.

ITALY.—The work here has taken a long step forward since last reported. The lady sent out in 1885 has proved a successful organizer. Bible work is energetically carried on in fifteen cities, and Sunday-schools and mothers' meetings are being started as rapidly as circumstances permit.

MEXICO.—In the seven stations where the Society was represented four years ago there has been steady gain. The purchase of a large building for the orphanage in Mexico City, two years since, has been of great advantage. Eighty girls are now in the school, thirty-seven of whom are inmates of the Home. The schools in Pachuca and Puebla have become celebrated for their efficiency and religious character. Tetela, a new station in the Sierra mountains, has been added to the list. From one pupil on the opening day, a year ago, the number has grown to thirty, most of whom are members of a Sunday-school.

SOUTH AMERICA.—In Rosario the two pioneer missionaries are again in charge, and notwithstanding the terrible visitations of cholera and small-pox from which the city has suffered the schools have had an attendance of over 250 pupils. Montevideo has met with great loss in the death of Miss Guelfi, who was an exceptionally successful teacher; still her work was so well done, that fourteen schools, with 625 scholars, are at present reported. In Buenos Ayres there is a flourishing school.

The above report, which we herewith submit to your kindly consideration, is but a very imperfect presentation of what has been attempted and accomplished. In some direction failures have discouraged and inexperience hindered, but the Lord has graciously accepted the integrity of our efforts. One of the most precious features of all cannot be estimated in numbers. It is the intensified, purified Christian life of those who participate in the grand endeavor to bring his own to Christ.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. H. B. SKIDMORE, *Cor. Sec. New York Branch.*

MRS. M. P. ALDERMAN, *Cor. Sec. New England Branch.*

MRS. J. F. KEEN, *Cor. Sec. Philadelphia Branch.*

MISS I. HART, *Cor. Sec. Baltimore Branch.*

MRS. B. R. COWEN, *Cor. Sec. Cincinnati Branch.*

MRS. E. A. B. HOAG, *Cor. Sec. North-western Branch.*

MRS. M. S. HUSTON, *Cor. Sec. Des Moines Branch.*

MRS. M. C. NIND, *Cor. Sec. Minneapolis Branch.*

MRS. H. E. M. PATTEE, *Cor. Sec. Topeka Branch.*

**14.—REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY
OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE
171.**

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church :

Dear Fathers and Brethren: Four years ago we presented a memorial which set forth the plan of the Woman's Home Missionary Society and the work it had accomplished, and asked for recognition as one of the authorized benevolences of the Church. The General Conference approved the organization and admitted it to the fraternity of benevolent societies. With grateful recognition of divine help in the management of the interests committed to our care, and in the success that has crowned our labors, we present our first quadrennial report.

The efforts of the Society have been mainly directed to the varied classes of people needing our aid in the Western Territories, in the South, and in our large cities.

WESTERN TERRITORIES.

THE INDIANS.—In the summer of 1885 a mission was opened among the Indians at the Pawnee Reservation, Indian Territory. Our missionary established Sunday-schools and religious services, which were largely attended by both adults and children. Many of the women were gathered into sewing-classes, where they have been taught the domestic industries and religion. A church has been formed of twenty-nine members, including several chiefs, who gave good evidence of their conversion and intelligently partook of the Lord's Supper. We have built a home at Pawnee for the missionary, which, in addition to apartments for living purposes, contains a large room furnished for holding such meetings as may be desired. Missions have recently been opened among the Ponca, Otoe, and Osage tribes, and houses are now in course of erection that will furnish homes for the missionaries and rooms for industrial and evangelistic work. Three missionaries are in this field.

Funds have been appropriated for work among the Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory, but nothing has yet been done there beyond the sending of occasional supplies of clothing.

In response to urgent appeals in behalf of the Saint Regis Indians in Northern New York, among whom the Missionary Society formerly had a mission, we have made an appropriation by which we can co-operate with that Society in resuming work among them.

Our work for the Indians is greatly retarded because suitable protection is not furnished to women missionaries living among them. At our last annual meeting the Board of Managers unanimously petitioned the Missionary Society to establish missions among all the large tribes of Indians. Our Society would gladly co-operate in vigorously pushing forward this work.

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.—Our work in New Mexico began in June, 1887, by the employment of a Mexican Bible-reader in Espanola. The next October we sent two missionaries to Albuquerque. These have labored so successfully that the Americans in that city have pledged one hundred and fifty dollars a year to support their work. They have established an Industrial School, in which three Protestant Mexican girls and six girls from under the care of the Jesuits, are receiving instruction in religion and the domestic industries. We have a colored Sunday-school, a Band of Hope, a large sewing-class, etc. A third missionary was sent to Tiptonville in March of the present year. She has organized a Sunday-school and a sewing-class. In Peralta Mrs. Chavez, who before her conversion was the most influential Roman Catholic lady in that city, has begun work as a Bible-reader, with the view of establishing an Industrial School. The way is opening for our work on every hand, and our missionaries are welcomed, with their industrial teaching, by all classes of this most needy people.

UTAH.—In Utah the lines of work pursued have been educational, missionary, industrial. It is now conceded by all that Christian education is one of the forces required to overthrow the structure of Mormonism.

The public-school system of Utah is in the hands of the Mormons, and in these schools little is taught save the doctrines of their religion and rebellion against the Government.

The Mission Schools established by the various denominations are already exerting a powerful influence for good among the children, and through them access is gained to the homes and hearts of the people. The strong prejudice every-where existing against evangelical work has made it very difficult to obtain suitable accommodations; hence we have been compelled to build inexpensive school-houses or Mission Homes, which are made to serve for educational and missionary purposes as well as a home for the missionary. Our Society now owns such buildings at Mount Pleasant, Moroni, Elsinmore, and Spring City, and owns in part buildings at Ephraim, Richfield, and Salt Lake City. We expect to erect three Mission Homes during this summer. At Grantsville and Spanish Fork the Church Extension Society has built chapels, with rooms attached for Homes, where we have two teachers employed. Industrial classes have become an important part of our work, and the need is constantly increasing for a fuller development of this department.

The teachers of all these schools devote a portion of their time to missionary labor in the homes of the people in their vicinity. We have three missionaries, who give their entire time to house-to-house visitation; distribute tracts and religious literature; conduct Sunday-schools, singing-schools, and prayer services; teach industrial classes, and assist in every way the stated or visiting pastor. These helpers are located at Salt Lake City, Ogden, and Mount Pleasant. We have in all eight teachers and

three missionaries doing effective work in this field. It is hoped that the large building known as Davis Hall, built by our Society, will be converted into an Educational and Industrial Home, to be put in operation at an early day.

ALASKA.—Plans have been approved for commencing work in this Territory, and a missionary was commissioned one year ago. On her arrival there she entered upon her work, but was taken ill and died a few months later. It was not considered wise to send another missionary until the means were collected to build a comfortable home.

Collections are now being made to build the Jesse Lee Memorial Home and Industrial School at Unalaska, and when a sufficient sum shall have been raised competent missionaries are ready to go. Dr. Jackson, the Government Superintendent of Education in that Territory, has proffered us all the aid in his power.

IN THE SOUTH.

Three methods of work have been introduced in the South, namely : Evangelistic or Missionary, Industrial Homes and Schools, and Domestic Economy, or Moral and Industrial Training, as a department of the schools of higher grade.

EVANGELISTIC AND MISSIONARY WORK has been sustained in New Orleans, La., for both races, consisting of house-to-house visitation, distribution of religious tracts and literature, prayer-meetings, Mission Schools, and Industrial Schools. Faithful laborers among the colored people have been stimulated to help in this work, and a large number of auxiliary societies have been formed in the churches as a result of these efforts. Last year an interesting work was inaugurated among the French people of that city.

AT CHARLESTON, S. C., missionary work, including the industrial classes, has been carried on for more than a year in connection with the colored churches of that city. Sunday-schools have also been sustained in outlying destitute sections of the city, and a large class of people heretofore neglected have had the light of the Gospel carried into their dark homes. We expect to strengthen the work at that point so as to include work among the neglected poor white people of that vicinity.

THE INDUSTRIAL HOMES AND SCHOOLS are at Savannah, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla., and Camden, S. C. These furnish school privileges to day-pupils who otherwise would be unable to obtain them, and homes where poor girls are received and given instruction in various industries, including all departments of housekeeping, cooking, sewing, dress-making, flower-culture, and vegetable gardening.

HAVEN INDUSTRIAL HOME AND SCHOOL.—The mission at Savannah, Ga., begun in 1885, in Asbury chapel and the little parsonage belonging to it, developed into such proportions that we were compelled to seek larger and better accommodations.

An excellent opportunity was offered us to obtain a valuable property at a reduced price, and in April, 1885, the substantial brick building, three stories in height, was ready for occupancy. The lot, three hundred by two hundred and thirty feet, is in the south-western part of the city, and is easily accessible to a large colored population.

A day-school of more than one hundred pupils has been maintained and thirty-six girls have been sustained in the Home. In addition to their lessons in house-work many of these girls are learning how to cut and fit garments and do other industrial work. In company with the missionaries they assist in the prayer-meetings of the Home, in the work of the Sunday-school, and conduct services in the cabins and jail.

Through the efforts of the missionaries in this Home a little church has been built at Speedwell, a suburb five miles distant, and has been deeded to the Society free of cost to us. Here Sunday services are held, a Sunday-school is organized, and a day-school is taught, all under the care of the Home. Four missionaries are employed in Haven Home.

BOYLAN HOME, at Jacksonville, Fla., established largely through the beneficence of Mrs. DeGroot, of Newark, N. J., has been in operation two years. Twenty-three girls compose the family, and here, as in the other Homes, each one takes her part in the performance of daily domestic duties. Special attention is given to the training for missionary work. Classes from the town come to this Home for instruction in sewing, kitchen gardening, temperance, and Bible study. Very successful missionary work is carried on in four of the suburbs of Jacksonville, and from this Home are radiating in all directions influences helpful to the colored people. Two missionary teachers and a matron are employed here.

CAMDEN HOME.—A similar enterprise, including a school and industrial teaching, has been in operation since February of this year at Camden, S. C. The work is located temporarily in a rented house while our own building is in process of erection. The ladies of the New England Southern Conference Society have undertaken this work, and already have in hand the money necessary to complete the Home.

AT ASHEVILLE, N. C., a property, consisting of a large lot on which is a plain, substantial school-building two stories in height, valued at \$5,000, was donated to our Society on the conditions: (1) that a graded Industrial School should be sustained for the colored people, where they could receive instruction in the common English branches; and (2) that special attention should be given to religious and industrial training. This school has been in successful operation during the year under the charge of a competent superintendent and two able assistants, and it affords the only opportunity to the colored people of the surrounding country to obtain thorough instruction in the common English branches and in industrial work. Daily instruction is also given

in Bible study. A large Sunday-school has been organized and sustained, and a church has been formed, which at present holds its religious services in the chapel of the school-building. Missionary work is carried on in the vicinity of the school and in the homes of the pupils. One who has closely watched the development of the school says: "This school is salvation to the colored people of Asheville and of Western North Carolina." It is hoped at an early day to build an Industrial Home at that place, in which the girls can be taught domestic work.

THE SCHOOLS OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY, OR MODEL HOMES, established in connection with the Freedmen's Aid Schools, are at Little Rock, Ark.; Holly Springs, Miss.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greensboro, N. C., and Orangeburg, S. C. Pupils residing in the Home and those in attendance in the college are given instruction in all departments of housekeeping, nursing, sewing, dress-making, millinery, and gardening. These branches of industrial training are pursued in connection with other studies in the regular course of the schools. Valuable aid is thus rendered by both societies in securing a proper appreciation of the dignity of labor, slavery having made it the badge of degradation.

THE ADELINE SMITH HOME, at Little Rock, Ark., built five years ago through the generosity of Mrs. Philander Smith, of Oak Park, Ill., and located near the Philander Smith College, had become too small to accommodate the number of girls desiring to enter, and a larger building was greatly needed. Mrs. Smith offered to give \$4,000 to provide a larger house if the Society would secure a suitable lot on which to build. Accordingly a desirable lot adjoining the campus of the college was purchased, on which the new house has been erected. All the rooms have been furnished by the ladies of different localities. There are now twenty girls in the Home, which opens under the most favorable auspices.

THE E. L. RUST HOME, at Holly Springs, Miss., consists of a good building of graceful architecture, arranged to accommodate eighteen girls, and five acres of ground adjoining the campus of Rust University. The Industrial department has been enlarged. By the aid of Dr. Haygood a printing-press and a full outfit of type was procured, and a class of girls has made good progress in type-setting.

KENT HOME, located adjacent to Bennett Seminary, at Greensboro, N. C., is one of our largest and best built Homes, containing seventeen rooms. The ladies of Troy Conference Society inaugurated and carried this work to completion. For more than two years this Home has been in operation, and the classes of girls have been most carefully trained in domestic and Christian duties.

SIMPSON MEMORIAL HOME, at Orangeburg, S. C., has been built by the ladies of the Philadelphia Conference Society as a memorial of their respect and love for Bishop Simpson. It is a tasteful structure, pleasantly located in connection with Claffin

University, and is well adapted to the needs of the school. A class of twelve girls can be accommodated in the building at present, but an increased demand for more room required that the third story be finished. Large numbers of girls from the university have attended the sewing-classes and received instruction in needle-work. The work of the present year has been very satisfactory.

ATLANTA HOME.—The little cottage at Atlanta, Ga., that has served as an Industrial Home for three years, and was the first one owned by the Society, had become too small for our needs, and was sold to the Freedmen's Aid Society. In its place we are erecting a new building that will accommodate sixteen girls, and will be one of the most complete and convenient of our many Homes. During the year much has been accomplished in the sewing and dress-making department, and something in the line of missionary, Sunday-school, and temperance work. The outlook for our work in Atlanta is most encouraging.

BENEFICIARY AID.—Beneficiary aid, to a limited extent, is furnished to pupils in our Industrial Homes. On an average sixteen girls compose a family, while from fifty to one hundred girls are taught in the industrial classes in each Home. In many cases these are the advanced students, and most of them teach a part of each year, and thus are enabled to do practical missionary work, by introducing into their schools the same branches of instruction in which they have been trained in the Home.

PROJECTED WORK.—Through the gift of Mrs. P. L. Bennett, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., a desirable lot has been purchased in New Orleans, on which the Peck Home is to be built as soon as the money therefor shall have been raised. The ladies of the Central New York Conference Society are specially interested in securing funds to establish this Home, which they have named in memory of Bishop Peck. It will co-operate with New Orleans University. Efforts are also in progress for the building of a Home at Morristown, Tenn., in connection with the Morristown Seminary, where the necessary land will be donated. In Texas an Industrial Home is to be built at Marshall, in connection with Wiley University, and funds are being raised for a similar building at Austin. The Cincinnati Conference Society will build a Home for the education of neglected and illiterate white girls in the South, to be called the William Glenn Home.

YOUNG PEOPLE.—During the last two years special efforts have been made to enlist the young people of the Church in this work, and a Young People's Department has been organized, composed of divisions or grades, Circles, including young ladies over sixteen years of age, Bands, including young people between six and sixteen years, and Mothers' Jewels, including all the little children under six years of age. A noble army of young Christian workers has been brought into the field by this organization. The project of a Children's Home, to be built by children, is already under consideration.

LOCAL MISSIONARY WORK.—At the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers, held in Philadelphia, October, 1885, by-laws were adopted providing for the Department of Local Work, and a secretary of the department was elected. These by-laws provide that the work shall be of a purely missionary character; that the work of each locality shall be approved by the General Executive Board before it is entered upon; all missionaries in the department shall be subject to the same tests of fitness as those employed in other departments of Home Missionary work; that the funds shall be raised for the special purpose for which they are used, all membership dues going to the general treasury; that all such work shall be reported regularly, as required by the General Executive Board; that money so expended shall be credited to the Conference raising and expending it, if it be regularly reported by the Conference Treasurer and the required vouchers sent in due form to the General Treasurer in Cincinnati.

The first report of the Secretary of the department was made to the Board at its Fifth Annual Meeting, held in Detroit, October, 1886. This report shows that some interest has been awakened, both in city mission work and in some of the mining districts. The amount of money regularly reported as so expended was \$772, but a much larger sum was actually used. The report recommended the organization of a Bureau of Local Missionary Work, consisting of a secretary and eight members; that each Conference should have a superintendent of local work; that the work should be in charge of local committees, which should report through the Conference Superintendent to the Secretary of the Bureau.

The third annual report made by the Secretary of the Bureau to the Board of Managers at its Annual Meeting, held in Syracuse, October, 1887, shows a marked increase in the interest taken in city and Conference work. The experience of the two years had shown that in city and Conference mission work of a permanent character the regular order was the best, namely: That all the money should go directly to the general treasury and be regularly appropriated by the Board of Managers at the Annual Meeting.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society, with the co-operation of the sister connectional societies of the Church, will, through this department, help to answer that frequent question of the times: "What shall be done with the masses of our great cities?" With the co-operation of our Church Extension Society, to furnish suitable buildings; of our General Missionary Society, to furnish pastors for the flocks our missionaries can gather together, and of our Tract and Sunday-school Societies, to furnish Christian reading, we believe the Lord can do great things through us.

TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR MISSIONARIES.—This enterprise, inaugurated at Chicago, which was started under the auspices of our Society, is preparing young women for efficient service both in

home and foreign fields. The city furnishes an important field of usefulness for the pupils, and the school in its practice becomes an efficient agency for city evangelization.

Thirty-four students and four teachers are resident in the building. The course of study includes Biblical History, Analysis and Interpretation, Mission Fields, Temperance, Singing, Elocution, and the Principles of Kindergarten Training. Fifteen special lecturers and teachers have contributed to this course of instruction and seven physicians to the medical course.

The first Deaconess's Home in America was inaugurated in connection with this training-school a year ago.

CASTLE GARDEN.—The rapidly-increasing immigration of foreigners to this country suggested the importance of special efforts in their behalf. A mission at Castle Garden, and a Home, which furnishes temporary protection to women and children in connection with it, have been established; and the Society has undertaken to provide an Emigrant's Home and Industrial Training-school for the benefit of the thousands of Protestant girls who could be trained by such an institution in the industries, and through our numerous auxiliaries could be introduced into Christian homes in the country.

MISSION SUPPLIES.—This department not only aids the Society by sending necessary supplies to our missionaries, teachers, and Industrial Homes and Schools, but it supplements the work of the Missionary Society by sending clothing to needy ministers on the frontiers, where little or no support can be expected, and where the missionary allowance is inadequate for their support. It has supplied books and clothing to poor theological students, and has furnished musical instruments to needy churches in some instances. Many churches that had heretofore been indifferent to any and all forms of church work have been stimulated to activity, and even the children have caught the inspiration and are being enlisted in the active benevolences of the Church.

We feel that it is but just to the churches that credit should be given them in the Minutes of the Annual Conferences for all supplies as well as for all money raised for Home Missions. In some of the Conferences this is already done. Vouchers for these amounts to the Conference Treasurers are furnished the pastors by the Secretary of the Bureau of Supplies. We respectfully ask that provision be made for the publication of such reports in the Minutes of all the Annual Conferences.

LITERATURE.—The *Woman's Home Missions* is the official organ of the Society, which has reached a circulation of nearly twelve thousand copies. The subscription price is twenty-five cents, and the paper is self-sustaining. Several million pages of leaflets and addresses on Home Missionary topics have contributed to the missionary intelligence of the people and to increased interest in the cause.

HOME MISSIONARY READING CIRCLE AND LECTURE BUREAU.—The object of this department, organized during the last year, is

to familiarize the members of the Church with Home Mission fields. The course of reading is to extend through three years, with change of books each year, the plan being essentially that of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circles.

BUREAUS.—In order to provide for special supervision of the entire field, and for suitable responsibility in the execution of the details of work, our mission fields and departments of work have been placed in charge of bureaus, each consisting of a secretary and assistants. Each bureau has the entire responsibility, in its own field, of executing all the plans and applying all the funds as ordered by the General Executive Board. There are twelve of these Bureaus, namely: East Southern States, Middle Southern States, West Southern States, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, Mormons, Indians, Alaska, Mission Supplies, Local Missionary Work, Young People's Work, and Lectures and Reading Circle.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.—The General Board of Managers, composed of delegates representing the several Conference societies, has convened annually in the month of October at the following places respectively: Cleveland, O.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Detroit, Mich., and Syracuse, N. Y. At these general meetings the work of the year is reviewed, plans for the future are made, and the funds of the Society are carefully appropriated for the ensuing year.

The Society was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, in November, 1884.

MISSIONARIES.—During the present quadrennium the Society has supported missionaries as follows: the first year, fifteen; the second year, twenty-eight; the third year, thirty; the present year forty-two are in the field.

MEMBERSHIP.—The organization includes :

64 Conference Societies.	40,000 Annual Members.
1,200 Auxiliaries.	800 Life Members.
100 Circles.	80 Honorary Managers.
200 Bands.	50 Honorary Patrons.
2,000 Mothers' Jewels.	

RECEIPTS OF THE QUADRENNIUM.—These include annual and life membership dues, special collections and bequests. Mission supplies are credited at the value estimated by the donors. The moneys for local missionary work have not passed through the general treasury and have not been fully reported. Forms of reports and vouchers are now prepared for this work by means of which reports can be made, and each locality will receive due credit for money expended for purely mission purposes in the field.

Cash, Oct. 15, 1883, to Oct. 15, 1884, \$14,949 70.	Supplies, \$7,869 97
Cash, Oct. 15, 1884, to Oct. 15, 1885, 28,649 42.	Supplies, 20,737 84
Cash, Oct. 15, 1885, to Oct. 15, 1886, 39,932 97.	Supplies, 25,672 51
Cash, Oct. 15, 1886, to Oct. 15, 1887, 45,684 12.	Supplies, 32,600 74

Receipts of the Society previous to 1884:

Cash	\$23,874 19		Supplies	\$3,428 91
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The Society has vested in improved real estate necessary to the prosecution of the work, \$70,108 25. Beneficiary aid to the amount of \$9,434 84 has been given to assist worthy girls in the schools of the Church and in our Industrial Schools and Homes.

The total cash expenditure of the Society from October 15, 1883, to October 15, 1887, aggregates \$153,090 40. Total Supplies, \$90,309 97.

As the fiscal year of the Society does not close till the middle of October the receipts and expenditures of the present year can not be included in this statement.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President.*

MRS. JOHN DAVIS, *Chairman General Executive Board.*

MRS. F. A. AIKEN, *Recording Secretary.*

MRS. R. S. RUST, *Corresponding Secretary.*

MRS. A. R. CLARK, *Treasurer.*

15.—REPORT OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMISSION ON CONSOLIDATION, UNIFICATION, AND REORGANIZATION OF CHURCH BENEVOLENCES. JOURNAL, PAGES 221.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The General Conference of 1884 adopted the following resolution :

“*Resolved*, That a Commission be appointed to consider the subject of the consolidation and unification of our benevolent societies and devise a plan for such re-organization, and report to the next General Conference, such Commission to consist of one Bishop selected by the Bishops, the representatives of the Mission Districts in the General Mission Committee, and one Secretary each from the Missionary Society, Board of Church Extension, Freedmen’s Aid, and Board of Education.”

In pursuance of this action the Commission designated met in the Mission Rooms, in the city of New York, on Wednesday, November 12, 1884.

The Commission organized by the election of Bishop William L. Harris, Chairman, and Alexander Craig, Secretary. After brief consideration the members of the Commission were by resolution requested severally to prepare and suggest plans for the carrying out the action of the General Conference.

The second meeting took place also in the city of New York, on Wednesday, November 4, 1885. Suggestions by several members of the Commission, and a plan which had been carefully formulated, were submitted for its consideration. After discussion a sub-committee was appointed to whom this plan, together with all suggestions, was referred, with instructions to print the result of their deliberations for the use of the Commission. The sub-committee consisted of Bishop William L. Harris, Isaac S. Bingham, John M. Reid, A. J. Kynett, and Alexander Craig.

This sub-committee held several sessions and gave diligent and careful attention to the entire subject.

The third meeting of the Commission took place on Saturday, November 13, 1886, in the city of Philadelphia, when the sub-committee submitted its report, printed as directed, for the use of the members of the Commission. After discussion the report was recommitted to the sub-committee for further consideration, with instructions to print their revised report and forward the same by mail to the several members of the Commission, with the request that suggestions of amendment be made by each on the margin of the printed copy and returned to the secretary.

After careful consideration through several additional meetings the revised report of the sub-committee was again printed and forwarded to the members severally, as directed. The fourth meeting of the Commission convened Monday, November 7, 1887, in the Mission Rooms in New York. The chairman, Bishop William L. Harris, having deceased, the Rev. William V. Morrison, was appointed chairman. The report of the sub-committee, as previously printed and submitted to the members severally, was presented for consideration as follows :

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled in New York, May 1, 1888 :

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN : We were appointed by the last General Conference a Commission to consider "the consolidation and unifying of our benevolent societies and to devise a plan for such re-organization." After the most careful consideration we beg leave to submit, as directed, the following plan as the best we could devise should the General Conference deem it advisable to re-organize the benevolent societies of the Church :

The Benevolent Societies of Methodism were born of her necessities, and are peculiarly the children of Providence.

The Missionary Society, organized in 1819, was at first a Home Missionary Society, though it was in name also a Bible Society ; but after some years it enlarged the scope of its work to include sundry foreign fields, and developed methods peculiar to itself as the result of its providential history.

In foreign lands the Society embraced in its purposes and plans all forms of benevolent work essential to an aggressive Christianity, building churches, schools, and colleges, training and supporting teachers and preachers, printing books and tracts, building orphanages, and organizing Christian communities.

On the other hand, the missionary work at home, with some exceptions, has been confined to supporting ministers in destitute communities, leaving other societies to provide for other necessities in the home field. To meet these necessities several societies have been organized, and these have been repeatedly modified to adapt them to the changed conditions of a growing country.

In 1833 was organized a Bible, Sunday-school, and Tract Soci-

ety; the Sunday-school Union, organized in 1827, being merged into this composite society. In 1836 the Bible Society was taken from the Union, leaving the Sunday-school and Tract Societies united until 1852, when the Tract Society was organized. The work of both societies, however, has been, for the most part, under one executive officer, and they have been practically united during the greater part of their history.

The General Conference of 1864 ordered the organization of the Church Extension Society, which was chartered the following year, and has since been several times modified.

In 1872 the Benevolent Societies of Methodism were re-organized, in accordance with the action of the General Conference, and the managers have since been elected by and are responsible to the General Conference. At that time the Church Extension Society became the Board of Church Extension, with a revised charter from the State of Pennsylvania, preserving the identity of the corporation, and retaining all rights to property, bequests, and trust funds of the former organization to the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At the close of the war the Government organized the Freedmen's Bureau, a civil enterprise caring for the physical and mental wants of the blacks. Afterward the Churches took up educational and evangelistic work among the freedmen through a Union Society, in which the Methodists took a prominent part. In 1866 our own Freedmen's Aid Society was organized, its work at first being confined to the education of the African race in the Southern States. The General Conference of 1880 enlarged the scope of the Society's work, committing to it in behalf of our Church the entire problem of education in the South among all classes.

In 1868 the General Conference ordered the organization of the Board of Education. Its resources and usefulness at a later date have been greatly increased by a modification through which a larger part of its income is expended each year, instead of accumulating a fund the interest of which alone may be used to bless the present generation.

It appears, therefore, that the success of the various benevolent societies of the Church has thus far been increased by successive changes, and yet all vested rights have been carefully guarded and conserved.

It seems to your Commission to have been the judgment of the last General Conference that the time had come to make further modifications in our benevolent societies. The principles that have governed us in preparing a plan for such modification, which we most respectfully submit, have been the following:

1. To follow most of the other Churches, and the judgment of many of our ministers and members, by dividing our mission work into Home and Foreign, and to unify each department by consolidating all home societies under one parent organization, and all foreign societies under another.

2. As church building in foreign lands has always been a part of our missionary work, and will continue so to be, and as unity of administration is thereby promoted, we propose the union of Home Missionary and Church Extension work at home, under the care of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

3. As both the Freedmen's Aid Society and the Board of Education are engaged in educational work we propose their union under the more comprehensive name of Board of Education, thus making the provisions of the Discipline in respect to education connectional.

4. The union already existing between the Sunday-School Union and Tract societies is simply made a consolidation. This arrangement would give our Church one great commanding church benevolent collection for each quarter of the year.

In case the plan presented shall be adopted by the General Conference certain re-adjustments of charters will be necessary, and we therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions :

Resolved, 1. That the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church be and is hereby directed to obtain from the State of New York a new and amended act of incorporation, under the name of "The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church," preserving the identity of the corporation or making the new corporation the legal successor of said Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

2. That the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church be and is hereby directed to secure a new and amended act of incorporation from the State of Pennsylvania, under the corporate name of "The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church," preserving the identity of the present corporation, or making the new the legal successor of the old corporation.

3. That the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church be and hereby is ordered to obtain from the State of Ohio a new and amended act of incorporation, under the corporate name, "The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church," so as to preserve the identity of organization of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the changed name of "The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church," into which it is merged, or so as to make the new corporation the legal successor of the old corporations. And when so incorporated the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, shall be the legal successors of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, as well as the legal successor of the aforesaid Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

4. That the Sunday-School Union and Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church be and are hereby directed to obtain from the State of New York a new and amended act of incorpora-

tion, consolidating the two societies under the corporate name of "The Board of Sunday-Schools and Tract Publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church," said act of incorporation to preserve the identity of the present societies in the new corporation, or to make the new corporation the legal successor of each and both the old corporations.

5. That a Commission, to consist of one of the Bishops and one minister and one layman from each General Conference District, be appointed by the Bishops, whose duty it shall be to determine, at the earliest day possible, what property held for missionary purposes in this country, by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, shall be conveyed to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension; and also to make an equitable division of the assets of said Missionary Society; and, further, to provide for the suitable division of moneys received in payment of bequests made in the name of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

6. That the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, shall transfer all property and money held by the same, and pay all bequests now or hereafter received by the same, to "The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio."

7. That each of the above Boards, when incorporated, shall assume and perform all obligations resting upon the corporation or corporations of which it has become the successor, so that the purpose of the donors of moneys shall be sacredly regarded and every trust faithfully performed.

To give full effect to all this it will also be necessary to insert something like the following in the Book of Discipline:

PART IV.—BENEVOLENCE.—¶ 270. The support of our connectional benevolent work is committed to the pastors, churches, and congregations, as such.

¶ 271. The administration of the connectional benevolent work of the Church shall be intrusted to four separate boards of managers, to be duly incorporated, and entitled as follows:

1. The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having its office in the city of New York.

2. The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having its office in the city of Philadelphia.

3. The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having its office in the city of Cincinnati.

4. The Board of Sunday-Schools and Tract Publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having its office in the city of New York.

¶ 272. These Boards shall each consist of thirty-two ministers, who shall be effective traveling elders, and thirty-two laymen, who shall be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said ministers and laymen to be appointed by the General Conference

at its quadrennial sessions, together with the Bishops of the Church, the Corresponding Secretary, and the Treasurer of each Board respectively. The term of service of the members of these several boards shall begin on the first day of June following their appointments, and shall continue for four calendar years and until their successors are duly appointed. Thirteen members of any of the aforesaid boards shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

¶ 273. The Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer of each of the aforesaid boards shall be elected by the General Conference at its quadrennial sessions. The Corresponding Secretary of each Board shall have charge of its office and correspondence. Assistant Corresponding Secretaries may be elected by the General Committee at any annual meeting, on the nomination of the Bishops, and shall continue in office until the first annual meeting of the General Committee in the next quadrennium. Each Board shall elect a President, Vice-Presidents, and a Recording Secretary. These officers shall be subject to the direction and control of the several boards with which they are connected. Should the office of Corresponding Secretary, Assistant Corresponding Secretary, or Treasurer in any of these boards become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Board shall have power to provide for the duties of the office until the General Committee shall fill the vacancy. These several boards shall have power to suspend a Corresponding Secretary, Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, or member of the Board for cause to them sufficient, and a time shall be fixed by the Board at as early a date as practicable for the investigation of the official conduct of said Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, or member, due notice of which shall be given to the Bishops, who shall select one of their number to preside at the investigation. Said investigation shall be by the members representing the districts on the General Committee, two thirds of whom may remove said person so suspended from office. The General Committee may, on the nomination of the Bishops, fill any vacancy thus created.

¶ 274. It shall be the duty of the General Committee to revise annually the list of members of the several boards, and in any case of inattention to the duties of the office it may declare said member's place vacant, and fill the same by election, as herein-before provided.

¶ 275. Each Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Corresponding Secretary of these several boards shall be a member of such Annual Conference as he may, with the approbation of the Bishops, select.

¶ 276. The Corresponding Secretaries of the several boards, together with the Book Agents, shall publish monthly or quarterly a *Manual of the Methodist Episcopal Church*, which shall furnish information concerning each department of our benevolent work and also of our publishing interests; and the Book Agents at New York shall print and mail said *Manual* to all our traveling

preachers. The actual cost of said *Manual* shall be divided among the several departments, as may be determined by the Committee of Publication. The Corresponding Secretaries and Book Agents shall be a Committee of Publication for such *Manual*, with authority to appoint a managing editor and make all needful regulations concerning the same.

¶ 277. Each Board shall be duly incorporated, with power to take, hold, sell, and convey real and personal property, and do all other acts and things necessary to the administration of the interests committed to its care. Each Board shall also have power, with the concurrence of its Corresponding Secretary, to publish such books, magazines, and papers as may be needful in promoting its work. It shall fix and pay the salaries of its several officers. It shall publish a statement of its transactions and funds in an annual report, and shall make to the General Conference, at its quadrennial sessions, a report including a summary of its receipts and disbursements for the preceding four years. It shall also lay before the General Committee, at each annual meeting, such information and estimates as may be needful for a basis of the action of said Committee. It shall have power to adopt such by-laws for its own government and for the government of its officers as it shall deem necessary, not inconsistent with its Charter, the Discipline, or the acts of the General Conference or of the General Committee.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.—¶ 278. § 1. There shall be a General Committee, composed as follows: 1.) Of all the Bishops, who shall be *ex-officio* members of the Committee, one of whom, as they may from time to time determine, shall preside at its meetings. 2.) Of the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer of each of the four boards, together with one minister and two laymen from each, to be chosen by their respective boards. 3.) The Annual Conferences being grouped by the General Conference into districts, there shall be one member from each district to be elected by the General Conference, on the nomination of the delegates of each district respectively.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of this Committee to meet annually, in the city of New York, on the first Thursday after the 8th day of November, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The Committee shall receive reports and detailed estimates from each of the boards herein mentioned, and shall have authority, 1.) To determine what fields shall be occupied as Foreign Missions, the number of persons to be employed on said Missions, and the amount necessary for the support of each Mission. 2.) To determine the amount for which each Bishop may draw for the Domestic Missions of the Conferences over which he shall preside, and the Bishop shall not draw on the Treasurer for more than said amount, and also to determine the amounts authorized to the several Conferences for Church Extension. The General Committee shall have authority to establish new Missions, not included in Annual Conferences, and to discontinue any Missions previously

established. 3.) To make appropriations in aid of institutions of learning under the care of our Church, especially those founded and hitherto fostered by the Freedmen's Aid Society ; and to Annual Conferences to aid the young men preparing for the ministry, and to place at the disposal of the Board of Education such further sums as may be necessary to carry forward the work committed to its care. 4.) The General Committee shall place at the disposal of the Board of Sunday-schools and Tract Publications, under such limitations and instructions as it may judge expedient, such sums as it may deem best for the gratuitous circulation of Sunday-school and Tract literature. 5.) In the intervals between the meetings of the General Committee the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension respectively may provide for any unforeseen emergency that may arise in any of our Missions ; and to meet such demands each may expend any additional amount not exceeding \$15,000. 6.) What amounts each Conference and Mission shall be asked to raise by collections, or otherwise, for the use of the several boards during the ensuing year.

§ 3. If a vacancy shall occur in the Committee, by death, resignation, removal from the district, or otherwise, the Bishop having charge of the Conference in which the member may have resided shall appoint a successor from the same Conference to which the retiring member belonged, or, if he were a layman, within the bounds of which he resided.

§ 4. The clerical members of the General Committee who are appointed by the General Conference shall constitute a Judicial Conference to hear appeals of local preachers convicted at an Annual Meeting of a Foreign Mission, said Judicial Conference to be presided over by a Bishop.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—¶ 279. The supervision and administration of the foreign missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church is committed to the Board of Foreign Missions. This Board is also charged with the work of furnishing the Church at home with information concerning the progress and wants of the various foreign fields, supplying the pastors, churches, and Sunday-schools with whatever requisites may be necessary to aid them in diffusing information and securing contributions for this cause. It shall also have control of the work in the various foreign fields, subject to the direction of the General Conference, the General Committee, and to that which the Discipline assigns to the Bishops, Conferences, presiding elders, and superintendents of the Missions.

¶ 280. The Annual Conference shall, on the nomination of the presiding Bishop, appoint a Conference Board of Foreign Missions, composed of an equal number of ministers and laymen, consisting of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and additional members equal to the number of districts in the Conference. The presiding elders shall be *ex officio* members of this Board, to which shall be committed the work of holding

public missionary meetings or anniversaries within the bounds of the Conference. It shall also propose plans and render such assistance as may be practicable in raising money for the Board of Foreign Missions, and do whatever else is possible to advance the interest of this cause among the people.

¶ 281. When a Mission is established in a foreign country outside of an Annual Conference the Bishop having episcopal supervision of the same shall appoint a member of the Mission as superintendent, who may also be a presiding elder. It shall be the duty of the superintendent, in the absence of a Bishop, to preside at the Annual Meeting, to arrange the work, and take general supervision of the entire Mission, and to represent, through the Corresponding Secretary, the state of the Mission and its needs to the Bishop having charge and to the Board.

¶ 282. It shall be the duty of the superintendent annually to call together all the members of the Mission, and also the native preachers employed as supplies and helpers for the purpose of holding an Annual Meeting, said meeting possessing, in all ecclesiastical matters, the functions and privileges of a District Conference, and also transacting such other business as may be assigned by the Board or grow out of the local interests of the work.

¶ 283. When a Mission in a foreign country shall be organized into an Annual Conference the missionary administration is not thereby disturbed, but shall continue as in the case of other Foreign Missions.

¶ 284. § 1. For the more successful prosecution of the missionary work of the Church among women in foreign lands there shall be an organization known as the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, auxiliary to the Board of Foreign Missions, to be governed and regulated by their Constitution, which may be altered or amended by the General Conference as the necessities of the work may require.

§ 2. This Society shall work in harmony with and under the supervision of the General Committee and the Board of Foreign Missions. The appointment, recall, and remuneration of missionaries and designation of the Mission in which they are to labor shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Foreign Missions, and the annual appropriations to mission fields shall be submitted for revision and approval to the General Committee.

§ 3. All missionaries sent out by this Society shall labor under the direction of the particular Conference or Mission of the Church in which they may be severally employed. They shall be annually appointed by the President of the Conference or Mission, and shall be subject to the same rules that govern the other missionaries.

§ 4. All the work of the Woman's Society in foreign lands shall be under the direction of the Conferences or Missions and their committees in the same manner as the work of the Board of Foreign Missions, the superintendent or presiding elder having

the same relation to the work and the person in charge that he would have were it in charge of any other member of the Conference or Mission.

§ 5. The funds of the Society shall not be raised by collections or subscriptions taken during any of our church services, nor in any promiscuous public meeting, nor in any Sunday-school, but shall be raised by such methods as the Constitution of the Society shall provide, none of which shall interfere with the contributions of our people and Sunday-schools for the treasury of the Parent Board, and the amount so collected shall be reported by the preacher in charge at the Annual Conference and be entered in a column among the benevolent collections in the Annual and General Minutes.

§ 6. The provisions of section 4 of this paragraph shall not be so interpreted as to prevent the women from taking collections in women's meetings convened in the interest of their Society, nor from securing memberships and life memberships in audiences where their work is represented, nor from holding festivals or arranging lectures in the interest of their work.

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION.—

¶ 285. The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension shall have charge of all our missionary and Church Extension work within the United States and Territories. The work of the Board shall be divided into two parts: The Department of Home Missions and the Department of Church Extension, and funds contributed to each department respectively shall be administered and reported separately. Funds contributed but not designated for either department may be applied to either missionary or Church Extension work, or to the general purposes of the Board.

¶ 286. In the Department of Home Missions the Board shall keep and preserve a register of all the Missions supported in whole or in part by funds of the Board. Such register shall include the name and location of the Mission, the number of years, continuous or otherwise, that it has received missionary appropriations, the number of preaching-places and Sunday-schools in each, and their relations to other preaching-places of our own or of other evangelical Churches, the population accessible, average attendance, number of members and Sunday-school children enrolled, and such other information as the Board shall deem necessary to the proper supervision of the Mission; and no Mission failing to give the required information shall receive aid from funds of the Board for a longer period than one year.

¶ 287. In the Department of Church Extension the Board shall have authority to provide for and administer a Loan Fund, the principal of said fund to be used only by loans on adequate securities.

¶ 288. The Board shall also have authority to provide and recommend a uniform plan for the organization of local boards of Home Missions and Church Extension in large cities under

such local administration as may be deemed advisable, but in no case shall such local organizations interfere with the general work of the Board.

¶ 289. The Board shall also have authority to provide for the insurance of our church property within the United States and Territories against loss by fire or otherwise.

¶ 290. Each Annual Conference shall, on the nomination of the presiding Bishop, appoint a Conference Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, composed of equal numbers of ministers and laymen, consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, and not less than two nor more than six additional members, so located that a quorum thereof may be convened at any time. The presiding elders shall be *ex-officio* members of the Conference Board. The Secretary of the Conference shall notify the Corresponding Secretary of the Parent Board of the name and post-office address of each member of the Conference Board immediately after the adjournment of the Conference.

¶ 291. The Conference Board shall be auxiliary to the Parent Board, and shall, under its direction, have general charge of the work of Home Missions and Church Extension within the Conference.

¶ 292. The Treasurer of the Conference Board shall remit all funds coming into his hands to the Treasurer of the Parent Board.

¶ 293. If, for any reasons, such Conference Board cannot be constituted or act, and in the case of organized Missions outside of Annual Conferences, the Bishop having charge, or a committee by him appointed, may perform the duties assigned to the Conference Board.

¶ 294. In the Department of Church Extension all applications for aid shall be made in accordance with blank forms, to be furnished by the Parent Board, and shall set forth, 1. The number of church members, of Sunday-school children, and of the congregation to be accommodated, the population of the place, and prospects of growth. 2. The legal incorporation of the Church or Board of Trustees. 3. The location, size, present and prospective value of the site, the validity of the titles thereto, and whether secured to the Methodist Episcopal Church. 4. A description of the building to which aid, if granted, will be applied; and, if required, a copy of the plans and specifications of the architect shall be submitted, and, if deemed necessary by the Parent or Conference Board, modified as may be suggested. 5. The estimated and probable cost when completed. 6. The available resources and amount of reliable subscriptions, and that those immediately interested have done or are doing all that could reasonably be expected. 7. What amount of debt, if any, may be allowed to remain against the property, and how soon the trustees or others will agree to remove it. 8. Is the property insured? Will it be? In what company? To what amount? 9. Whether the Church, if aided, will probably become self-supporting, and

how soon, and to what extent it may be expected to aid in the general work of the Church. 10. Any additional facts and circumstances that will assist the Board to a proper decision on the application.

¶ 295. Every such application for aid shall be first submitted to the Conference Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and said Board shall certify its action thereon to the Parent Board, and aid shall be granted only by the concurrent action of both the Conference Board and the Parent Board, and, except in cases of great emergency, within the amount authorized by the General Committee; *provided*, however, that for the procurement of property in new fields the Parent Board may appropriate funds specially authorized by the General Committee without such application or recommendation by a Conference Board; but in all such cases the title of such property should vest in the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

¶ 296. In case of any unforeseen emergency in our Home Mission or Church Extension work application may be made through the presiding elder or superintendent, indorsed by the Bishop in charge and forwarded to the Parent Board; and if the funds at the disposal of the Board will warrant the appropriation such appropriation may be made; *provided*, however, that if any part of such appropriation should not be used for the special purpose designated, it shall be returned to the Treasurer of the Parent Board.

¶ 297. All missionaries supported in whole or in part from the funds of this Board shall make a quarterly report in duplicate to the presiding elder or superintendent of Missions, including the information provided for in paragraph 286, and such reports shall be certified by the presiding elder and forwarded by him to the Corresponding Secretary of the Parent Board and to the Secretary of the Conference Board. The report for the fourth quarter of each year shall constitute the basis for the register of Home Missions provided for in paragraph 286.

¶ 298. In each Conference the presiding elders shall be the Conference Committee on Home Missions, and shall, with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, estimate the amount needed for the support of each Mission and Mission School within the Conference. A new Mission may be established for one year, with the approval of the Conference, without the information required in paragraph 286. The Bishop presiding shall have authority to draw upon the Treasurer of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension for the amounts so appropriated, in quarterly installments, provided that the aggregate amount shall not exceed the amount appropriated for Home Missions within the Conference.

¶ 299. The Woman's Home Missionary Society shall be organized and administered as may be provided from time to time by the General Conference. It shall be auxiliary to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal

Church. It shall have authority to collect and disburse funds, employ missionaries, and aid in the support of Missions and needy pastoral charges under the limitations prescribed for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and such regulations as the General Committee may prescribe. It shall report annually to the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, making full exhibit of the work of the preceding year not later than November 1 in each year, and of the appropriations and estimates for the ensuing year, to be submitted for the approval of the General Committee.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—¶ 300. The Board of Education shall have general supervision of the educational work of the Church. It shall advise and aid in the location and establishment of new institutions of learning, and shall render such assistance to the institutions of learning under the patronage of our Church as the General Committee may direct. It shall receive, hold, and securely invest the Centenary Educational Fund and other permanent educational funds, and appropriate the interest only for the purpose of aiding meritorious Sunday-school scholars in obtaining a more advanced education, and aid young men preparing for the ministry or missionary work in the Methodist Episcopal Church. It shall receive and tabulate the reports and statistics of the various institutions of learning of our Church, and shall furnish the Church from time to time such information as may be necessary to keep it well informed concerning the various departments of our educational work. The Board shall furnish to the pastors and Sunday-schools necessary requisites for carrying on the educational work in the individual churches, in the establishment and progress of lyceums, reading-rooms, and libraries, in forms of service for the public congregations, and for educational exercises on Children's Day.

¶ 301. The Board shall honor all drafts on its Treasurer made by the several Conference Boards of Education within the amount appropriated by the General Committee to the several Annual Conferences to assist worthy students in securing a suitable education.

¶ 302. There shall be in each Annual Conference within the United States and Territories a Conference Board of Education, elected by the Conference on the nomination of the Bishop presiding, to be composed of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and one minister and one layman from each district, together with the presiding elders, who shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board. This Board shall be charged with the duty of investigating all applications for loans to assist suitable persons in obtaining an education. They shall not consider the case of any applicant who has not been recommended by a Quarterly Conference, and all assistance rendered shall be by loan, for which a suitable note shall be taken, to be filed with the Secretary of the Conference Board; on the payment of which note, without interest, the obligation shall be canceled, and the Secretary shall pay the money so returned into the treasury of the

Parent Board: If, however, in the judgment of the Conference Board, it would work special hardship to exact payment of said note, it may relinquish any part or all of the said obligation at any time after the beneficiary shall have been two years in full connection and shall have been admitted to elders' orders in any Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

¶ 303. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Conference Board and an account with each beneficiary, and, under the direction of the Board, shall make a yearly report to the Annual Conference and to the Corresponding Secretary of the Parent Board, which latter report shall include a careful estimate of the amount required during the next year to assist each of the worthy students within the bounds of the Conference. Said report and estimate shall be forwarded to the Corresponding Secretary of the Parent Board not later than October 15 of each year. Should an applicant of extraordinary merit and need come to the attention of the Conference Board, and the funds at its disposal be exhausted, the Conference Board may apply to the Parent Board for a loan to be used for the relief of the special case named. And if, in the judgment of the Parent Board, it shall seem necessary, and the funds at its disposal will warrant the appropriation, it may be made. Such special loan, however, must be used for the purpose for which it was given, or returned to the treasury of the Parent Board.

¶ 304. In order that the Church may provide for the higher education of her youth:

§ 1. It is recommended that, wherever practicable, each Conference have at least one academy or seminary under its direct supervision.

§ 2. It is also recommended that, wherever practicable, not less than four Conferences unite in the support of a college or university; and the Conferences are earnestly advised not to multiply schools of this higher grade beyond the wants of the people or their ability to sustain them.

§ 3. Our theological schools; whose professors are nominated or confirmed by the Bishops, exist for the benefit of the whole Church, and it is the duty of the presiding elders and pastors to direct the attention of candidates for our ministry to the advantages afforded in these institutions.

§ 4. All these schools are, to a certain extent, beneficiary institutions. The academy must be furnished with building and apparatus by the benevolence of the Church. The college must, in addition to these, have such endowment as shall yield a regular income sufficient to meet its current expenses; and, that our people may be properly instructed in this matter, it shall be the duty of each preacher in charge to preach on the subject of education once a year; to diffuse information by the distribution of tracts or otherwise, and especially to call the attention of our wealthy members and friends to the duty of making liberal donations and bequests to this object.

THE BOARD OF SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND TRACT PUBLICATIONS.— ¶ 305. This Board is charged with the general management and oversight of the Sunday-school and tract work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall use all diligence to develop and utilize these important interests. The Book Agents shall, under the supervision of this Board, publish and sell Sunday-school books, requisites, and tracts, and shall receive all the profits arising therefrom. They shall not, however, place on the catalogue any book, pamphlet, or tract without the approval of the Corresponding Secretary. The Book Agents shall pay the salaries of the Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and the editors who may be engaged in preparing the publications of the Board, except one half of the salary of the Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Corresponding Secretary, should there be any, which shall be paid by the Board. The Agents shall sell to the Board at the net cost of publication and delivery all the publications of the Sunday-school and tract catalogue which the Board shall have occasion to donate in its work. The Book Agents, with the concurrence of the Corresponding Secretary, shall have power to employ all the editorial force required to supply the publications of the Board, their writings being under the supervision of the Corresponding Secretary.

DUTIES OF PRESIDING ELDERS.— ¶ 306. It shall be the duty of the presiding elders of each Conference to provide for an anniversary or other public service at the next ensuing Annual Conference, in the interest of the work of each of the four boards: of Foreign Missions, of Home Missions and Church Extension, of Education, and of Sunday-Schools and Tract Publications, and to notify the pastor of the church in which the Conference will convene at least one month before the time of the session. They shall in each Conference distribute for collection the amounts asked for our several benevolent causes among the several districts and pastoral charges, and shall see that the same is published in the Minutes of the Annual Conference.

¶ 307. It shall be the duty of each presiding elder to bring the benevolent work of the Church before the Quarterly Conference of each circuit and station within the district at the Fourth Quarterly Conference in each year; and said Conference shall appoint a committee of not less than three nor more than five on the work of each of our benevolent boards, to be called respectively, "The Committee on Foreign Missions, the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, the Committee on Education, and the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tract Publications." The preacher in charge shall be *ex-officio* chairman of these committees.

¶ 308. It shall be the duty of the presiding elder at the first Quarterly Conference in each year to notify the pastor and the Quarterly Conference of the amount asked for each benevolent cause for the current year, and at each succeeding Quarterly Conference to ask for a report of progress from the various committees on church benevolence, and to see that due diligence is

used in behalf of the benevolent work of the Church. He shall at each Annual Conference report in writing the amounts asked and the amounts received from each circuit and station to aid each of the four benevolent boards in their work. Said report shall be published in the Minutes of the Annual Conference.

DUTIES OF PREACHERS IN CHARGE.—¶ 309. It shall be the duty of the preacher in charge, aided by the several benevolent committees, to provide for the diffusion of information among members of the church and congregation concerning the benevolent work of the Church; to institute a monthly prayer-meeting or lecture in each church or congregation, where practicable, with a view to promote our various Church benevolences, especially the cause of Home and Foreign Missions.

¶ 310. It shall be the duty of the preacher in charge to devote one entire Sabbath in each year to each of the following causes: Foreign Missions, Home Missions, and Church Extension and Education. For that Sabbath he shall deliver, or provide for the delivery of, suitable sermons or addresses at each service, and, with the aid of the proper committee, solicit collections and subscriptions for these several causes. One service in each year should be devoted to the cause of Sunday-Schools and Tract Publications. The manner of taking collections and contributions shall be determined by the pastor in connection with the committee of the cause presented. It is earnestly recommended that the month within which each of these causes shall be presented be fixed by the pastor and committees as early as practicable in each Conference year.

¶ 311, § 1. It shall be the duty of the preacher in charge, aided by the Committees on Foreign Missions and on Home Missions and Church Extension, to organize each Sunday-school in our Church into Foreign and Home Missionary Societies under such rules and regulations as the pastor and the committees, acting jointly, shall determine. The cause of Home Missions and that of Foreign Missions shall be presented and a collection taken for each in every alternate month in each year; for Foreign Missions in the months bearing odd numbers, and for Home Missions in the months bearing even numbers; and the Missionary contributions of the Sunday-schools shall be reported in separate columns in the statistics of the General and Annual Minutes, and the amounts received for each respectively shall be paid into the respective treasuries of the Boards of Foreign Missions and of Home Missions and Church Extension.

§ 2. It shall also be his duty, aided by the Committee on Education, to present the work and needs of the Board of Education to the people of his charge; to organize, wherever practicable, a Church Lyceum and an Oxford League, under the supervision of the Quarterly Conference, for mental improvement, and to develop facilities for Christian social intercourse; to organize free evening schools; to provide a library, text-books, and books of reference; to popularize religious literature, by

reading-rooms or otherwise ; to seek out suitable persons and, if necessary, assist them to obtain an education with a view to the ministry, and to do whatever else shall seem best fitted to promote the cause of education among us.

§ 3. The second Sunday in June shall be Children's Day. The church should be appropriately decorated, and the entire day shall be devoted to the cause of education. Sermons shall be preached on education, and special services held for the children. Collections shall be taken in all our congregations and Sunday-schools for the Board of Education ; and all collections so taken shall be reported and paid by the preacher in charge to the Treasurer of the Annual Conference, and by him paid into the treasury of the Board of Education, and shall be reported in a separate column of the Annual and General Minutes.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of the preacher in charge and the Committee on Sunday-Schools to form Sunday-schools in all our congregations where ten persons can be collected for that purpose, which schools shall be auxiliary to the Board of Sunday-Schools and Tract Publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to engage the co-operation of as many of our members as they can, and to visit the schools as often as practicable ; to preach on the subject of Sunday-schools and religious instruction in each congregation at least once in every year ; to form classes, wherever they can, for the instruction of the larger children, youths, and adults, in the word of God, and, where they cannot superintend them personally, to see that suitable teachers are provided for that purpose.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of the preacher in charge, aided by the Superintendent and the Committee on Sunday-Schools, to decide as to what books and other publications shall be used in our Sunday-schools.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of our preachers to enforce faithfully upon parents and Sunday-school teachers the great importance of instructing children in the doctrines and duties of our holy religion ; to see that our Catechisms are used in our Sunday-schools and families, and to preach to the children and catechise them publicly in the Sunday-schools and at public meetings appointed for that purpose.

§ 7. It shall be the duty of every preacher, in his pastoral visits, to pay special attention to the children ; to speak to them personally and kindly on the subject of experimental and practical godliness according to their capacity ; to pray earnestly for them, and diligently instruct and exhort all parents to dedicate their children to the Lord in baptism as early as convenient.

§ 8. Each preacher in charge shall lay before the Quarterly Conference, to be entered on its journal, the number, state, and average attendance of the Sunday-schools in his charge, and the extent to which he has preached to the children and catechised them, and shall make the required report on Sunday-schools to his Annual Conference.

¶ 312, § 1. The Sunday-school Board shall consist of the preacher in charge, who shall be chairman, the Sunday-school Committee appointed by the Quarterly Conferencee, the Superintendent, the assistant superintendents, the secretaries, the treasurer, the librarians, and the teachers of the school.

§ 2. The Superintendent shall be elected annually by the first Quarterly Conference on the nomination of the preacher in charge; and in case of a vacancy the preacher in charge shall superintend or secure the superintending of the school until the Quarterly Conference shall elect.

§ 3. The other officers of the school shall be elected by the Sunday-school Board.

§ 4. The teachers of the school shall be nominated by the Superintendent, with the concurrence of the pastor, and elected by the Board.

§ 5. In case of the withdrawal of officers or teachers from the school they cease to be members of the Board ; and the place of any officer or teacher habitually neglecting his or her duty, or being guilty of improper conduct, may be declared vacant by a vote of two thirds of the Board present at any regular or special meeting.

WILLIAM L. HARRIS, ISAAC S. BINGHAM, JOHN M. REID, A. J. KYNETT, ALEXANDER CRAIG,	}	Committee.
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*After brief discussion the Commission adjourned, and re-assembled Tuesday morning, November 8, 1887, at ten o'clock.

Further discussion revealed the fact that it would not be practicable for the Commission to agree in recommending to the General Conference the adoption of the plan under consideration, when a sub-committee, consisting of the secretary, Alexander Craig, A. J. Kynett, and J. A. Price, was appointed to prepare a historical and explanatory statement.

This committee submitted the following, which was adopted :

"The Commission appointed as hereinbefore recited, finding themselves unable to agree upon recommending the adoption of any plan for 'the consolidation and unification of our church benevolent societies,' respectfully submit to the General Conference for its consideration, without recommendation, this history of the dealings of the Commission with the subject committed to them by the General Conference."

WILLIAM V. MORRISON,
 ALEXANDER CRAIG,
 ISAAC S. BINGHAM,
 JAMES H. McGARRAH,
 JOSEPH M. TRIMBLE,
 JOB A. PRICE,
 GEORGE W. GUE,
 ROBERT M. HATFIELD,
 HENRY H. ONEAL.

THOMAS B. FORD,
 CYRUS R. RICE,
 CHRISTIAN BLINN,
 HARVEY K. HINES,
 JOHN M. REID,
 ALPHA J. KYNETT,
 RICHARD S. RUST,
 DANIEL A. GOODSELL,
 ALEXANDER CRAIG, *Secretary.*

16.—REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF GENERAL CONFERENCE ENTERTAINMENT. JOURNAL, PAGE 303.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The General Conference of 1884 took the following action concerning the place of meeting and entertainment of the General Conference of 1888, namely:

“I. All matters pertaining to the entertainment of the next General Conference shall be in the hands of a commission appointed by the Bishops during the present session.

“II. This Commission shall be known as ‘The Commission of General Conference Entertainment of the Methodist Episcopal Church,’ and shall consist of seven members, one of whom shall be one of the Book Agents at New York, who shall be treasurer.

“III. The Commission shall estimate the amount required for the expenses of the General Conference, including traveling expenses and board, and shall apportion the same among the Annual Conferences at as early a date as practicable.

“IV. There shall be sub-committees of two ministers, one of whom shall be the presiding elder, and one layman for each presiding elder’s district, in each of the Annual Conferences, who shall attend to the collection of the amounts apportioned to their several districts as the Commission shall direct. These sub-committees shall be elected by the several Annual Conferences on the nomination of the presiding elders, and it shall be the duty of the Bishop presiding to request the appointment of such sub-committees at each session of the Annual Conference.

“V. The following general plan for the collection of money is recommended to the Commission, namely:

“1. The amount required shall be apportioned to each Annual Conference at its second session in the ensuing quadrennium, and divided by the Conference, first among the presiding elders’ districts, and then by the sub-committees among the charges.

“2. The collection shall be reported to the next ensuing Annual Conference by the preacher in charge, leaving the fourth year for the collection of arrears, should there be any. Provided, however, that if any sub-committee has any good reason to adopt any other method of collection it may be so authorized by the Commission.

“VI. The Commission is hereby authorized to locate the next General Conference at the People’s Church, Boston, or at such other place as may be approved by a majority of its members.

“VII. The Commission shall have power to appoint working sub-committees.

“The Commission shall meet for organization at the call of the first-named member, said meeting to be held not later than November 10, 1884.

In pursuance of this action the Bishops appointed, as members of the Commission, Morris D’C. Crawford, Hoiner Eaton, Will-

iam Swindells, John M. Phillips, Clinton B. Fisk, John B. Cornell, and Alonzo S. Weed. John B. Cornell having died during the quadrennium Francis H. Root was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Commission met at 805 Broadway, New York, September 16, 1884, and organized by the election of M. D'C. Crawford, Chairman; Homer Eaton, Secretary; and J. M. Phillips, Treasurer. A committee was appointed to ascertain and report at next meeting the expenses of each General Conference from and including that of 1868 to and including that of 1884.

The second meeting took place also in the city of New York on November 6, 1884. At this meeting a formal invitation was presented from the churches in New York city to hold the General Conference in New York.

The committee appointed to ascertain the expenses of General Conferences from 1868 to 1884 reported as follows, namely:

The expenses of the General Conferences of 1868, 1872, 1876, 1880, and 1884 were as follows:

1868.	Apportionment.....	\$20,000 00
	Receipts.....	15,398 46
	Expenses paid.....	14,461 93
	Surplus.....	\$936 53
1872.	Apportionment.....	
	Receipts.....	\$27,791 53
	Expenses.....	26,711 48
	Surplus.....	\$1,080 05
1876.	Apportionment.....	
	Receipts.....	\$18,534 34
	Expenses.....	22,744 85
	Deficiency	\$4,210 52
1880.	Apportionment.....	\$35,100 00
	Receipts.....	20,717 74
	Expenses.....	24,948 50
	Deficiency.....	\$4,230 76
1884.	Apportionment.....	\$35,100 00
	Receipts.....	25,251 73
	Expenses	29,085 83
	Deficiency	\$3,834 11

In none of these cases, except in that of the last General Conference in Philadelphia, can any facts be found by which the expenses can be placed under different headings, because the bills of the different delegations were not preserved, so far as we know.

The expenses of the Philadelphia General Conference have been separated and placed under the headings named below, and show the results given:

Railroad fare to Philadelphia and back home.....	\$17,860	36
Expenses on the way.....	5,515	96
Expenses in Philadelphia.....	5,157	50
Sundry Expenses not divided.....	552	01
		\$29,085
		83
Number of members of General Conference boarded.....	282	
Number entertained in homes by invitation of hosts.....	150	
		432
Number of those who boarded themselves, namely:		
Laymen.....	37	
Ministers.....	6	
		43
Number to whom \$30 was paid and who arranged for their own board.	21	

A committee was appointed to ascertain the probable expense of holding the next General Conference in the several places named to the Commission, namely, Boston, New York, and Saratoga Springs.

At a subsequent meeting these committees reported, and the Commission proceeded to fix the seat of the General Conference. The roll was called, and four voted for New York and three for Boston, whereupon New York was declared the seat of the next General Conference. A resolution was adopted requiring the churches of New York to bear the entire expense of hiring a building for the General Conference session, and all other incidental expenses connected therewith, leaving the Church at large to pay simply the traveling expenses and board of the delegates.

It was estimated that a sum equal to 90 per cent. of the apportionment for the support of Bishops would be needed to pay the expenses of General Conference delegates, and that amount was apportioned to the Annual Conferences on the same basis as the apportionment for the support of Bishops. Due notice was given to each of the Annual Conferences of the amount apportioned to it, and circulars were sent out to the Conferences, to the presiding elders, and to the pastors, urging the importance of prompt attention to the matter, that the whole sum required might be raised. The Commission has sought to keep the matter before the preachers, upon whom alone they could depend for the faithful carrying out of the plan for raising the amount required, and the result will appear from the report of our Treasurer. Up to the 1st of May the Treasurer had received \$41,837 08. His report, when made in detail, will embrace additional amounts received after that date.

Sub-committees were appointed on local arrangements, reception of delegates, matters pertaining to transportation, etc., etc., and we have sought to provide every thing necessary for the convenience and comfort of all who are in any way connected with the Conference.

We are glad to welcome the General Conference to so convenient and commodious a building for its daily sessions, and we

trust the delegates will find themselves in comfortable quarters in the hotels to which they have been assigned.

Respectfully submitted,

M. D'C. CRAWFORD,	HOMER EATON,
WILLIAM SWINDELLS	J. M. PHILLIPS,
C. B. FISK,	A. S. WEED,
F. H. ROOT,	

17.—REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE COMMISSION OF GENERAL CONFERENCE ENTERTAINMENT. JOURNAL, PAGE 331.

NEW YORK, May 22, 1888.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

The amount apportioned by the Commission for the support of the General Conference was \$65,154; the amount received was \$47,476 75. The statement below shows what was asked of each Conference, what was received, and the expenses of each delegation. Respectfully, JOHN M. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

	Apportionment.	Received.	Expenses.
Alabama.....	\$50	\$48 10	\$256 47
Arkansas.....	36	40 58	346 20
Austin.....	59	65 00	414 23
Baltimore.....	1,504	1,192 44	434 18
Bengal.....	....	400 00	1,329 70
Blue Ridge.....	33	12 57	261 90
California.....	783	665 53	1,987 00
Central Alabama.....	28	17 00	222 16
Central Missouri.....	....	12 30	193 57
Central German.....	589	469 55	609 57
Central Illinois.....	1,196	832 74	980 07
Central New York.....	1,489	779 50	565 23
Central Ohio.....	969	705 50	731 61
Central Pennsylvania.....	1,515	1,252 00	576 60
Central Tennessee.....	36	18 00	236 35
Chicago German.....	288	288 00	517 55
Cincinnati.....	1,303	743 20	763 05
Colorado.....	408	390 40	650 10
Columbia River.....	74	74 00	660 50
Dakota.....	....	87 35	318 50
Delaware.....	254	205 55	220 02
Des Moines.....	1,013	771 58	944 08
Detroit.....	1,589	821 43	886 65
East German.....	233	254 00	29 60
East Maine.....	469	355 00	433 08
East Ohio.....	1,586	848 01	675 54
East Tennessee.....	50	47 45	259 00
Erie.....	1,257	957 61	478 50
Florida.....	46	46 00	259 35
Foochow.....	25	25 00	758 23
Genesee.....	1,583	834 50	681 41
Georgia.....	36	14 60	180 00
Germany.....	200	89 75	277 00
Holston.....	133	61 11	530 97
Idaho.....	31	3 25	644 25
Illinois.....	1,494	1,104 11	986 41
Indiana.....	685	355 35	610 48

	Apportionment.	Received.	Expenses.
Iowa.....	682	488 07	672 19
Italy.....	25	.. ..	306 00
Japan.....	6	.. ..	759 95
Kansas.....	640	393 20	742 89
Kentucky	278	140 54	431 08
Lexington	266	139 25	414 90
Liberia.....	....	.. ..	906 65
Little Rock.....	22	13 75	276 61
Louisiana.....	206	110 25	688 17
Maine.....	573	383 47	411 95
Mexico .....	....	.. ..	267 00
Michigan	1,488	889 87	790 22
Minnesota.....	944	448 81	889 32
Mississippi.....	198	85 15	686 20
Missouri.....	545	204 99	584 26
Montana .....	....	18 00	589 60
Nebraska.....	508	306 74	700 01
Newark	1,984	1,373 00	490 25
New England	2,116	1,055 30	664 43
New England Southern.....	1,325	929 12	467 07
New Hampshire	730	496 30	427 72
New Jersey.....	1,503	1,412 15	466 84
New York.....	2,468	2,108 37	342 50
New York East	2,553	1,617 75	357 05
North Carolina	38	24 00	164 70
North Dakota.....	....	67 00	327 55
Northern New York	1,223	969 62	616 65
North German.....	....	150 00	301 50
North India.....	50	.. ..	89 00
North Indiana.....	947	853 10	691 52
North Nebraska.....	168	72 85	610 90
North Ohio	899	515 58	573 91
North-west German.....	302	149 00	328 07
North-west Indiana	760	447 86	593 28
North-west Iowa	461	338 80	563 67
North-west Kansas.....	268	149 35	630 42
North-west Swedish.....	283	268 23	232 54
Norway	104	110 00	356 72
Norwegian and Danish.....	72	72 00	250 00
Ohio.....	1,237	978 25	675 39
Oregon.....	217	227 00	747 50
Philadelphia	2,315	2,030 61	594 95
Pittsburg	1,343	875 37	571 59
Puget Sound	101	54 66	569 80
Rock River	1,805	1,237 79	906 04
Saint Louis	613	431 40	516 91
Saint Louis German	477	431 68	560 20
Saint John's River .....	....	3 40	340 20
Savannah	156	74 25	471 25
South Carolina	178	81 65	414 04
South-east Indiana.....	632	470 53	480 69
Southern California.....	199	210 47	1,181 20
Southern German.....	77	77 00	412 00
Southern Illinois.....	743	513 45	684 08
South India.....	187	29 45	588 44
South Kansas.....	518	354 50	656 14
South-west Kansas.....	384	307 75	733 20
Sweden.....	114	112 50	435 50
Switzerland.....	....	65 14	289 50
Tennessee.....	86	18 81	232 70

	Apportionment.	Received.	Expenses.
Texas	112	91 70	697 90
Troy	1,529	1,198 02	685 19
Upper Iowa.....	1,097	757 94	872 30
Vermont.....	909	490 00	352 27
Virginia.....	68	44 50	186 27
Washington.....	458	211 30	349 77
West German.....	203	209 15	343 35
West Nebraska.....	....	80 90	342 41
West Texas.....	92	69 50	367 80
West Virginia.....	569	398 08	475 82
West Wisconsin.....	686	345 60	653 54
Wilmington	840	772 00	432 27
Wisconsin	890	309 79	761 98
Wyoming.....	1,281	1,070 50	590 41
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$65,154	\$46,324 24	\$59,745 00

The expenses were made up under the following headings:

Railroad fare to New York and back.....	\$20,744 71
Expenses on the way.....	8,728 14
Board in New York.....	30,272 15
	<hr/>

Total..... \$59,745 00

EXPENSES:	SUMMARY.	
Paid delegations as above.....		\$59,745 00
Paid fraternal delegates.....		60 00
Paid secretaries.....		66 87
Paid funeral of C. J. Clark.....		88 35
Paid lunches for sundry persons.....		101 25
Paid General Conference Commission expenses during the quadrennium for circulars, mailing, postage stamps, postal cards, and traveling expenses of the members of the Commission..		1,250 37
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total		\$61,311 84

RECEIPTS:		
From Conferences as above.....	\$46,324 24	
Balance unused of money for New York expenses	1,152 51	<hr/>
		47,476 75

Deficiency borrowed of the Book Concern..... \$13,835 19

NEW YORK.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.		
Received from rent of boxes during General Conference.....	\$7,650 00	
From rent of Opera House.....	350 00	<hr/>
Total.....	\$8,000 00	

PAID.		
Rent of Opera House.....	\$6,000 00	
Ushers and messengers.....	429 99	
For assistance in locating members and paying expenses of delegates.....	325 00	
Ice bill.....	13 50	
Churches for committee meetings.....	79 00	<hr/>
		6,847 49

Balance unused, taken to credit of Conference receipts as above, \$1,152 51

**18.—REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHARTERED FUND.
JOURNAL, PAGE 190.**

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Trustees of the Chartered Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America respectfully submit to the General Conference their quadrennial report, as follows:

The amount of the Fund, as it stood on the first day of January, 1888, was:

Invested funds.....	\$45,232 50
Uninvested.....	2,137 71
<hr/>	
	\$47,370 21
<hr/>	
Amonnt as per report January 1, 1884, made to the General Conference	\$46,284 20
<hr/>	
Total increase since last General Conference.....	\$1,086 01

The above increase is made up of a profit on the sale of \$7,000 Philadelphia City 4 per cent. Loan of \$524 47, and collections as follows: Des Moines, Iowa Conference, \$4 50; Centennial Collection of Central Pennsylvania Conference, \$15; Centennial Collection of the Philadelphia Conference, \$182 04, and from the assigned estate of James I. Boswell, \$360.

The changes in the investment account are as follows:

Dr.	
Sale of Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan at \$199 $\frac{1}{2}$, less commission and advertising.....	\$7,619 75
Henry Sharp, ground-rent paid.....	600 00
Loan on collateral security.....	16,223 09
Des Moines, Iowa Conference.....	4 50
Central Pennsylvania Conference.....	15 00
Philadelphia Conference.....	182 04
J. C. Powell, bond and mortgage paid.....	1,000 00
Assigned estate of James I. Boswell.....	360 00
M. E. Wright, bond and mortgage paid.....	1,500 00
J. T. Sparks, ground-rent paid.....	533 33
<hr/>	
	\$28,037 71

Cr.

St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, loan on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent.....	\$7,500 00
Gillinder & Sons, loan on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent..	17,000 00
Charles Bush, loan on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent....	1,400 00
Balance of uninvested funds.....	2,137 71
<hr/>	
	\$28,037 71

In the years of 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887 the sum of \$30 was distributed to each Conference.

The invested funds of the Chartered Fund of the Methodist

Episcopal Church in the United States of America are invested in the following:

Bonds and mortgages on real estate.....	\$29,900 00
Ground-rents secured by brick buildings.....	8,350 00
240 shares of Insurance Company of North America.....	6,285 00
62 shares of the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia.....	697 50
Total January 1, 1888.....	\$45,232 50

All of which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Trustees of the Chartered Fund in the United States of America:

C. HIESKELL, *President.*

ARTHUR M. BURTON, *Secretary.*

JOHN F. KEEN, *Treasurer.*

January 1, 1888.

19.—REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 227.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR AND REVEREND FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The undersigned, appointed by the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church to make a statement of its operations during the last quadrennium, respectfully report:

That the Treasurer's report will show the financial work and condition of the funds in the hands of the Trustees during the last four years and demonstrates the necessity and usefulness of this corporation. There are numbers of bequests and legacies which come into our hands for administration, which no other Board is empowered to receive and manage. We have now in charge a number of such legacies, from which nothing has as yet been realized, but are in process of collection.

It is quite convenient for those who desire to do so to pay over moneys to us during life-time for the use of the various benevolences of our Church after death, the donors meanwhile receiving a stipulated annuity.

By much the largest donation to us has recently been made by the Rev. E. H. Gammon, of Batavia, Illinois, as an endowment of the Gammon School of Theology at Atlanta, Georgia. This endowment is held by us, the prospective income from which only is to be used for the support of professors of that institution. It consists of stock in a prosperous manufacturing corporation, and the note of the donor, all of the estimated value of two hundred thousand dollars. This large-hearted and noble gift to that institution is a cause of congratulation to it and of grateful acknowledgment to the donor, who thus provides so amply for a great work among our colored people.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. B. HAGANS, *President.*

EDWARD SARGENT, *Secretary.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1884.		RECEIPTS.	
April	2.	Balance on hand, as per report.....	\$15,008 33
May	5.	Bequest, E. J. Johnson, Leesburg, O., for Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	500 00
Aug.	12.	Bequest, Mary B. Luther.....	300 00
Dec.	9.	Account of bequest of Henrietta Still.....	250 00
1885.			
April	24.	Bequest, Rev. D. W. Downs.....	100 00
May	22.	" Helen M. Carleton, for Woman's For- eign Missionary Society.....	500 00
Aug.	1.	Bequest, Sarah Sawyer.....	408 67
1887.			
May	23.	Bequest, Jane T. Harrison, for Woman's For- eign Missionary Society.....	5,000 00
Oct.	26.	Bequest, Elizabeth Flory, Smithburg Church, Md.	100 00
1888.			
Jan.	10.	Bequest, Judith Cleves.....	3,000 00
		Received at sundry times on account of Cin- cinnati Wesleyan College.....	4,710 94
		Received at sundry times for loan to church at Chattanooga.....	2,000 00
		Received for interest.....	585 75
		" from loans.....	2,640 97
			<hr/> \$20,096 33
DISBURSEMENTS.			\$35,104 66
1884.			
May	13.	Mrs. W. B. Davis, bequest E. J. Johnson, less expenses 25 cents.....	499 75
Oct.	14.	Loan on note Trustees Cincinnati Wesleyan College.....	15,000 00
Oct.	23.	Bequest, Mary B. Luther.....	300 00
		Less expenses.....	45
1885.			299 55
March	6.	J. M. Walden, loan church at Chattanooga.....	2,000 00
Nov.	25.	Mrs. H. B. Skidmore, bequest Helen M. Carleton.....	500 00
		Less expenses.....	1 00
			<hr/> 499 00
Nov.	25.	Mrs. H. B. Skidmore, bequest Sarah Sawyer.....	408 67
		Less expenses.....	1 00
			<hr/> 407 67
1887.			
May	23.	Mrs. H. B. Skidmore, bequest Jane T. Harrison.....	5,000 00
		Less expenses.....	7 50
			<hr/> 4,992 50
Oct.	26.	Trustees Smithburg Church, Wash- ington County, Md.	100 00
1888.			
Jan.	14.	Minneapolis Branch Woman's For- eign Missionary Society, bequest of Judith Cleves.....	3,000 00
		Less expenses.....	4 50
			<hr/> 2,995 50
		Carried forward.....	<hr/> \$26,793 97

1888.	Brought forward.....	\$26,793 97
Jan. 14. J.F. Larkin, account Cincinnati Wesleyan College at sundry times..	5,000 00	
Interest on Joseph Jones's Mission Fund.....	2,721 25	
Interest on Oliver Collins's bequest	200 00	
" Henrietta Sill's "	228 60	
" loans.....	126 84	
	—————	3,276 69
Incidental expenses.....	34 00	————— \$35,104 66

EARL CRANSTON, *Treasurer.*

We hereby certify that we have as a Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church to audit the accounts of Earl Cranston, Treasurer, performed that duty and find the same correct.

A. SHINKLE.
JOHN COCHNOWER.

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